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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. XCVII VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1907 No. 76

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Jewelers and Goldsmiths. 47-49 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

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"Variety is the Spice of Life."

ORANGE MARMALADE, Keillers and C & B's per jar ..... 25c.
LEMON MARMALADE, Crosse & Blackwell's, per jar ..... 25c.
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GRAPE FRUIT MARMALADE Home made, per jar, ... 25c.
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Victoria and Cowichan Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c

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The highest-grade shoes made in the United States. Manufactured by JAMES A. BANISTER CO., Newark, New Jersey.
We are showing new and exclusive styles in these goods in VICI KID, GUN-METAL CALF and PATENT COLT, at, per pair, $7.00 $7.50 and $8.00.

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"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

Garden Seeds
We have a full assortment of Sutton's Celebrated Seeds
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Henry Clay Bock & Co.
Africana Manuel Garcia
WHOLESALE BY
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
VICTORIA, B. C.

100 Per Cent. Increase in Sales

In our Ham and Bacon Department since we stocked the B. C. SPECIAL BRAND. We consider this brand equal to WILTSHIRE. If you like it unsmoked, we can supply it that way.
TRY
B. C. HAMS (10 to 12 lb.), per lb. 25c
B. C. BACON (nice and streaky), per lb. 25c
AND CIRCULATE YOUR MONEY IN B. C.

The WEST END GROCERY CO.
'Phone 88. TRY US 42 Government Street

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WATCH OVER PERSIA

Erstwhile Enemies Agree on Policy to be Followed in the East

GENERAL SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

Understanding Between the European Powers Facilitates Russo-Japanese Negotiations

London, March 9.—The internal affairs of Persia, which, according to official information, are far from satisfactory, are being closely watched by the officials of the Foreign Office here. While it is hoped that the intervention of the powers will not be necessary, Great Britain and Russia have already agreed on the steps to be taken by them in such a contingency. Great Britain anticipates that should the condition of the country reach a critical stage, the Shah, who, before he ascended the throne, frequently called on Russia for financial assistance, and sought the advice of the representative of that country in other emergencies, will ask for Russian help to restore order. The Russian government could comply with the request with the full knowledge that no objection would be made by Great Britain. Russia may even offer assistance without the invitation of the Shah, an offer which Great Britain would advise the Persian ruler to accept. Great Britain would do her part by sending warships to the Persian gulf ports, but she would not go further unless the landing of a force became necessary to protect foreigners in southern Persia, which, in an agreement between Russia and Great Britain, would be recognized as the latter's sphere of influence.

There is no official confirmation of the reports from Teheran that Germany has demanded an indemnity from Persia for the murder of a missionary, and that Turkey, acting for Germany in the matter, will occupy a coal field near the proposed terminus of the Bagdad railroad until this indemnity is paid. The men who murdered the German missionary have been executed, but the British minister at Teheran has been asked to investigate the case.

There is complete accord between Great Britain and Russia with respect to the action to be taken in Persia. This condition is a result of the negotiations that have been going on for the past twelve months, for the settlement of all outstanding differences between the two nations which continue to progress satisfactorily and which may shortly be brought to a successful close. This better understanding between Russia and Great Britain has made smoother the negotiations between Russia and Japan, but the Associated Press is officially informed that there is no foundation for the recently published report that Great Britain, Russia, France and Japan are about to conclude an agreement regarding far eastern affairs. This report doubtless arose from the fact that Great Britain and Russia, and Russia and Japan are carrying on negotiations which France, as a friend to both, is interested in seeing concluded to the satisfaction of all parties.

From St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, March 9.—An official denial was made today to the report from Vienna that the negotiations between Russia and Japan had resulted in an agreement. It was stated that the negotiations were still progressing without any hitch, but that definite results would not be in sight for weeks, or even for months. The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report published in St. Petersburg and London that the Anglo-Russian negotiations have been practically completed. An agreement on several points has been reached, and better progress is being made than with the Russo-Japanese negotiations, but the completion of an entente may not be expected for a long time.

It is understood that the points already settled with Great Britain are covered in a mutual agreement, and include the question of Persia, as the uncertain trend of events in that country necessitated a prompt decision.

PROMINENT JAP IN TROUBLE.

San Francisco, March 9.—F. Kuranaga, known as one of the richest Japanese in California, and prominently connected in Japan, was arrested here last night on a charge of obtaining more than $21,000 under false pretences.

B. C's Natural Mineral Water
St. Alice
Mixes Well with Wines and Spirits

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Montreal, March 9—After nearly two weeks of anxious waiting on the part of relatives and friends the mystery which surrounded the disappearance of Mrs. Arthur Behenna, was yesterday cleared up by the receipt of two messages stating that the New York artist was in Norfolk, Virginia, alive and well. One of the two messages was received direct from Norfolk, Mrs. Behenna's daughter wiring the news to an intimate lady friend, while almost at the same time cousins of the missing lady received word to the same effect from a relative in Detroit. In neither case was any explanation attached to the brief message that Mrs. Behenna was in Norfolk.

MONTREAL CALAMITY.

Coroner's Jury Lets School Authorities Down Easy.

Montreal, March 9.—The following finding was reached by the coroner's jury in the recent school fatality: "That the children who lost their lives were asphyxiated as the result of Mr. Hands having left certain doors open and thus involuntarily having allowed smoke to reach and pass through the halls of the building. That the fire drill, of which the school had boasted, had been omitted, besides which the Protestant school commissioners should have ordered a more frequent practice of the same. That Miss Maxwell, the teacher who lost her life, waited too long in notifying the children in the upper stories of their danger. That the fire apparatus, namely, exterior fire escapes, was missing from the grounds. We, the jury are of opinion that none of the grounds given above constitute crime, and that the Protestant school commissioners cannot therefore be held criminally responsible. We suggest the following recommendation: That in each school a marshal or caretaker shall be employed who shall watch for such exigencies as that of the recent sad affair."

FIRE IN CHEMAINUS CAUSED MUCH DAMAGE

Hotel, Store and Number of Smaller Buildings Completely Destroyed

Nanaimo, Feb. 9.—The town of Chemainus was the scene of a $20,000 fire last night, when the Lewisville Hotel, a large two-storey frame building, a grocery store, a dwelling house and a number of outbuildings, all in the same block, were reduced to ashes. The fire broke out in the hotel shortly after 10 o'clock, and made rapid headway, so much so that the guests had only time to escape in what clothing they had on, losing all their personal effects. The upper part of the building was by that time a mass of flames and quite beyond the efforts of the volunteer fire brigade, who worked like Trojans to save the adjoining buildings.

So fiercely did the hotel burn that not a single article in the building was saved.

By this time matters began to assume a serious aspect. The large grocery store adjoining the hotel took fire, and ten minutes later was a seething furnace. The firemen made every effort to save the building, but were unsuccessful, the building burning with such rapidity as to make it impossible to save any of the contents. The flames from both buildings shot high up in the air, and sparks from the burning buildings spread all over the town, threatening the whole place with destruction. Just when the volunteer brigade thought that the danger was over, smoke was seen issuing from an adjoining building. This too was soon in flames, and an hour later was a heap of smouldering debris. By heroic efforts the volunteer brigade, who had practically no apparatus with which to fight such a conflagration, were successful at last, confining the fire to this area, thus saving what might have resulted in a very disastrous fire.

Samuel Hagan, the lessee of the Lewisville Hotel, it is said, had a narrow escape, being compelled to jump from the upper storey, sustaining painful injuries. Some of the guests also had narrow escapes. They lost all their personal effects.

The hotel, store and residence were so completely swept that not a stick of timber is left standing. The building and store were owned by Mr. Lewis, the hotel being managed by Mr. Hagan for some time.

The loss is estimated all the way from $20,000 to $25,000. There was some insurance on the buildings, but what amount has not yet been ascertained.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is thought to have been caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

The long-distance telephone office, which was located in the hotel, with all its equipment, was destroyed, thus cutting Chemainus off from communication by telephone for a short time. The management is now opening up a new office, and communication will be restored this evening.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION

Evansville, Ind., March 9.—Judge Gilchrist of the superior court today in two decisions upheld the legality of the recent Presbyterian Church union.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS

St. Petersburg, March 9.—An official investigation of the report published in London early last month of the torturing of political prisoners at Riga, Livonia, has confirmed the statements. Premier Stolypin has ordered that proceedings be commenced against the guilty prison officials.

SMALLPOX IN FRANCE.

Dunkirk, France, March 9.—The serious epidemic of black smallpox has spread to the city of Lille. A case of the disease is also reported to have occurred in a fashionable quarter of Brussels, Belgium.

ARMAMENT REDUCTION HAS DOUBTFUL PROSPECT

Some Powers Unwilling to Consider it at Peace Conference

GREAT BRITAIN IN ITS FAVOR

Lord Tweedmouth Says Responsibility For Rejection Must Be Assumed by Other Powers

London, March 9.—The British government is now confident that the question of the expenditures on armaments will be discussed at the approaching conference at The Hague. Although there have not been any formal exchanges of views between the powers, the subject has been informally discussed, and thus far no power has offered any objection to the question being included in the programme. Germany, it is learned, has not yet officially consented. With many powers favoring the discussion and others not opposing it, it is not considered likely that Germany will offer any serious opposition, although the German officials are believed to be skeptical regarding the results of such a discussion. Great Britain, on the other hand believes that much good will follow therefrom, and this view is shared by other powers. Whether Russia will include the subject in the large programme of Professor de Martens, the Russian representative, is not certain, but if not, Great Britain will suggest its inclusion, with the full confidence that she will have the support of all the other powers.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—Prof. de Martens, the Russian imperial councillor of state, who has been making a tour of the capitals of Europe to determine the programme to be discussed at the peace conference at The Hague, is expected back in St. Petersburg next week.

The announcement of the results of his trip will be made after he has reported to the Emperor. The introduction of any measures for the limitation of armaments is regarded here as definitely excluded because of the attitude maintained by several of the powers consulted on this question. The date for holding the next conference proposed by Holland, June 1st, is acceptable to Russia.

London, March 9.—First Lord of the Admiralty Baron Tweedmouth delivered a speech at Oxford tonight in which he referred to the fact that the government was receiving considerable obliquy from the untruthful statements regarding his action in the matter of The Hague peace conference. The government, he said, did not intend to weaken its naval power, believing that whatsoever the cost, the British navy must be kept sufficient for its purposes. "We should go to The Hague," he said, "fully desirous of reduction, and if the other powers do not meet us they must take the responsibility."

BIG STRIKE ON LAKES

Employees of Shipbuilding Combine to Leave Work

Cleveland, Ohio, March 9.—Vice-President Weyand of the International Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' organization, tonight issued an order for a general strike of shipbuilders in the employ of the American Shipbuilding Company, effective on Monday.

The American Shipbuilding Company will close all its yards on the Great Lakes and spend all of $2,000,000 before it will yield to the demands of the Shipbuilders' Union. This is the statement made today by one closely in touch with the affairs of the company.

COMPROMISE REACHED ON FRASER FISHERY

Restrictions Above Bridge—Appointment Made to Nova Scotia Judgeship

Ottawa, March 9.—A compromise was reached on the fisheries question late this afternoon. Residents of Westminster and further up the river will be permitted to fish above the bridge, and for this section of the river a weekly close time of 48 hours will be adopted. Below the bridge the weekly close time will be 36 hours.

Attorney-General Drysdale has been appointed to the Nova Scotia supreme court judgeship, which has been vacant for nearly a year. The Government was afraid to open Colchester by appointing Mr. Lawrence.

The revenue last month totalled $7,327,820, an increase of $1,822,264. The customs revenue only shows an increase of $829,972.

The Government has decided to give a bonus of ten shillings per adult and five shillings per child to the continental steamship booking agents on all emigrants they book for Canada.

DEATH OF MRS. GORDON BROWN.

Toronto, March 9.—The death took place at her residence, Madison avenue, of Mrs. Brown, wife of the late Gordon Brown, for many years editor of the Globe. The deceased lady was 74 years of age.

MAJORITY REDUCED.

Winnipeg, March 9.—The final returns give Premier Roblin a majority of 175 in his district. Last election he had 419.

A CARBERRY BLAZE.

Carberry, Man., March 9.—John Read's shop was destroyed by fire last night, with its contents, owing to a lamp explosion.

THROUGH BROKEN HATCH

New York, March 9.—Six persons were precipitated into the hold of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Romanic at Hoboken today, when the hatchway on which they were standing gave way. Boatswain Lewis, Seamen Walker, Morton and Kanork, and Messboys Parsley and Gater were removed to a hospital in a serious condition. Walker and Parsley will probably die.

APPOINTED AGENTS.

L. U. Conyers & Co., Now Represent Manitoba Assurance Co.

J. Gardner Thompson of Montreal, managing director of the Manitoba Assurance Company, and resident manager in Montreal of the Liverpool, London and Globe, has been visiting Victoria, and during his stay appointed a local agency. Messrs. L. U. Conyers & Co., of 18 View street, were appointed agents for the Manitoba Assurance Company, the policies of which are guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe.

Mr. Thompson, who left yesterday by the steamer Princess May for Seattle, has visited Victoria on several occasions, and was charmed more than ever with the city on his present visit. He noted considerable progress that had been made since he last came, and also remarked the general air of activity.

CENTRE STAR SHAFT REACHES LOW LEVEL

Expectation That Zone of Secondary Enrichment Will Soon Be Encountered

Rossland, March 9.—The shaft of the Centre Star mine has reached the fourteenth level. A station has been cut out, and in a day or two the work of deepening the shaft another 150 feet to the fifteenth level will be commenced. The shaft is now 1,900 feet deep. It is expected that when the latter level is reached, the secondary enrichment of ore, which is usually found in copper mines, will be encountered. The second enrichment was found in the mines of Butte at the water line, and the ore was as rich there as it was close to the surface. As the mines here are similar in many respects to those of Butte, it is thought a similar condition will be found here. The water level will be reached when the workings go down to the level of the Columbia river.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 1,920; Le Roi 2, 415; Le Roi 2, 450; total for week, 4,775, and for year, 44,847 tons.

At the Trail smelter there was received during the week 5,183 tons of ore.

Nelson, March 9.—The following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and for the year to date, in tons:

Shipments	Week	Year
East of Col. river	2,586	21,320
Rossland	4,969	44,315
Boundary	23,383	146,487
Total	30,938	212,122

Smelter receipts	Week	Year
Grand Forks	13,394	80,762
Greenwood	3,130	34,807
Boundary Falls	4,233	25,725
Nelson	45	31,455
Trail	5,183	39,363
Northport	687	13,386
Marysville	500	6,000

TOOK PARIS GREEN.

Galt, Ont., March 9.—Mr. Herbertson committed suicide at his residence on Metcalf street, by taking paris green. There is no motive for the act.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

New Hamburg, Ont., March 9.—The New Hamburg post office was entered last night. The safe door was blown off with dynamite and $300, $200 being in stamps, were stolen. The fittings of office were badly damaged by the explosion.

OCEANIC WITHDRAWS.

Operation of New Zealand Service No Longer Profitable.

San Francisco, March 9—The Oceanic Steamship Company has notified the Government that it purposes withdrawing from the American-Australian service, the vessels now running on that line. This decision, was, it is said, the result of the failure of Congress to pass ship subsidy bill, together with the fact that the New Zealand government did not include an appropriation for a mail subsidy in its last budget, making the operation of the company's line unprofitable.

RUSSIAN ROBBERS.

Bombs Thrown at Official and Treasure Seized.

Kutais, Trans-Caucasia, March 9.—The treasurer of the local revenue, accompanied by two policemen and several local officials, was driving through the streets in a carriage yesterday with $7,500 in his custody when three bombs were thrown at his party. This attack was followed by a volley of revolver shots from the bandits. Both the policemen and the driver of the carriage and one of the officials were killed, and the treasurer and four other officials were wounded. The robbers seized the money and escaped.

GAY PARIS DARKENED BY ELECTRICAL STRIKE

Chinese Lanterns and Candles Stuck in Bottles Used for Light

GENERAL PARALYSIS OF BUSINESS

Serious Consequences Averted by the Companies Conceding Demands Made by the Men

Paris, March 9.—The strike of the electricians of the city of Paris, which threw the city into obscurity for the better part of last night, has come to an end as abruptly as it began. Through the intermediation of M. Deselves, the prefect of the Seine, the electrical companies have conceded the principal demands of the workmen in the matter of pensions, and have agreed that they shall be placed on the footing of the men employed by the city as regards hours and wages. The strikers will go back to work tomorrow.

At 11 o'clock tonight one of the electrical companies, with the assistance of firemen, succeeded in generating sufficient current to light the central districts of the city and to run the newspaper presses. Up to this hour the boulevards and the cafes had been but dimly lighted with Chinese lanterns, while the use of candles stuck in bottles in the restaurants presented a forlorn sight. A drenching rain fell tonight, and only a few of the theatres were open.

The strike had assumed a serious aspect. The men employed by the two remaining independent companies went out early this morning, and if the disputes had not been settled quickly the workmen of the gas companies and the employees of the underground railroads, on which the majority of the population rely for transportation, would probably have been induced to leave their work in sympathy with the strikers.

Not since the siege of Paris in 1870 has the city been plunged into such darkness, and last night's experience, coming without warning, has aroused intense resentment. In addition to the inconvenience resulting from the closing of places of amusement and the stopping of boulevard and cafe life, the business interests of the capital were keenly alarmed at the prospect of heavy material loss.

The strike brought about remarkable scenes in the vicinity of the newspaper offices early this morning. In front of the building occupied by the only firm of private steam printers who have presses large enough to take plates the size of a daily newspaper there drove up early this morning a number of trucks, loaded with the plates and rolls of paper from the different morning papers, each of which hoped to discover some means of bringing out even a small edition. Not a single newspaper was obtainable in Paris until long after the regular hour of their appearance. The Figaro, the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisian finally succeeded in developing electricity, and made their appearance at a late hour. Each of these newspapers printed papers for their rivals after their own editions had been run off.

The strike resulted early this morning in a serious flood in the tunnel of the Paris subway system in course of construction on the south side of the Seine. The reason for the inflow of water was that the electric pumps ceased working. There is over 12 feet of water for a long distance in the subway, and it is feared that the sides and roof of the tunnel will fall in. The men who were at work in the tunnel at the time of the flood made their escape hurriedly and had to leave behind their tools and other property.

W. J. MANSON CHOSEN CANDIDATE IN DEWDNEY

Premier McBride at Conservative Convention in His Old Constituency

Vancouver, March 9.—At a well attended convention of delegates at Mission City today W. J. Manson was chosen by the Conservatives of Dewdney riding as their candidate for the legislature in place of the Premier, who has announced his intention of retaining his Victoria seat.

The Premier first addressed the meeting, announcing his decision and expressing his keen appreciation of the loyalty of Dewney riding to himself. He explained that it was considered best that he should sit for Victoria, and the gathering broke into thunders of applause when he asked them to give unanimous support to the man whom they would choose as his successor. Before leaving the delegates to make their selection, the Premier presented the veteran Col. J. T. Scott, who presided, with a gold locket as a souvenir of the many political campaigns in which he had assisted Mr. McBride.

Two names were submitted to the convention, those of J. A. Catherwood and W. J. Manson. Mr. Manson got the majority of votes, and the nomination was then made unanimous. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic.

COBALT FATALITY.

Cobalt, Ont., March 9.—Geo. Thompson, shift boss at the Tretheway mine, was killed by a dynamite explosion.

Now is the Time to Install a

GAS RANGE

in Your Kitchen. The Ideal Cooker.

Victoria Gas Co., Limited

Jams & Marmalade

HOME-MADE JAM, Raspberry and Strawberry, 5-lb. pails, each.. 75c
RASPBERRY JAM, 1-lb. jars..... 15c
MARMALADE, 1-lb. tins 15c
PINEAPPLE, 2 tins for 25c

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THE FACT THAT THIS FIRM IS VICTORIA'S FOREMOST CLOTHING HOUSE. You can look the whole town over, but if you buy in justice to yourself you'll wind up by buying here. All we ask is a comparison of prices and qualities. You'll never find this store lacking when it comes down to value-giving.

Men's Trousers

From the workingman's strong all-wool Canadian tweed to the finest English worsted, at prices from

$2.50 to $8.00 Per Pair

We have extra large sizes up to 48-inch waist.

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60 Cultivated

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1400 Feet Waterfront

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Mrs. M. A. VIGOR, 88 Yates Street.

To the Bargain Seeker

CANNED PUMPKIN, 2 tins for 25c
TOMATO CATSUP, 2-pound tins 10c
SMYRNA FIGS at, per pound 15c
CANNED PINEAPPLE 10c

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Telephone 448. GROCER 55 YATES STREET

Best Value in Teas in the City.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR LEGISLATURE

Important Bills Already Introduced to Occupy Attention

CHANGES IN ASSESSMENT ACT

Reductions to Apply to the Roll for the Present Year—Amendment Relating to Tax Sale Purchases

Tomorrow's session of the provincial legislature promises to be a busy one. Altogether five bills, two of which are of exceptional importance, are slated to come up for a second reading. They follow: An act to amend the Assessment Act, 1903; an act for licensing non-resident commercial travelers for sale of liquors and tobacco; an act to consolidate and amend the Succession Duties act and Amending act; an act for the incorporation of a B. C. Veterinary association, and an act relating to trade and other licenses outside municipalities. It is expected that there will be considerable discussion upon the two former measures, so that it is scarcely probable that they will be advanced to their final stage for several days.

Taxation Changes

General satisfaction is displayed among supporters of the government, and also, on the part of many opposition members that such marked promptness has been shown in the carrying out of promises made during the recent provincial general election that the Assessment act would be amended in such a way as to materially reduce the present rate of taxation upon personal and real property. The fact that the province has advanced so rapidly during the past three years, and is now experiencing such general prosperity, admittedly as a result of the wise administration of the government, has enabled Finance Minister Tatlow to announce that he will be in a position to report a surplus of $300,000 in the course of the session. This improvement in financial conditions determined the authorities to lighten the burden of taxation, and upon the second day of the first session of the eleventh parliament, the measure so much desired by the people was submitted.

Important changes in the statute are proposed. The rate on real estate at present is one per cent on all over $2,000. Upon anything under that amount it is 3-5 of one per cent. The new bill proposes to bring all real estate under the latter clause. Personal property by its provisions will be reduced from 2-3 to 3-5 of one per cent. In addition a minimum tax of $1,000 is fixed on every bank, the intention, evidently, being to buy in an equitable way upon those banking institutions which send large sums of money outside the province, escaping the income tax in that manner.

The remaining clauses are comparatively unimportant. They enlarge and define the powers of the court of revision and of the full court with regard to the revision of the assessment roll. Clause fourteen relieves the assessor from apportioning the assessments upon undivided interests outside one-eight. This reads in full as follows:

"Where any real property is registered in the name of any person as the owner of an undivided interest in a parcel, the said owner shall be assessed for the undivided interest in such parcel belonging to him in the proportion which such undivided interest bears to the assessed value of the whole of said parcel. No separate assessment and no entry upon the assessment roll shall be made against undivided interests in a parcel of land where the undivided interests are in less proportion than one-eighth of the whole, and in the event of the undivided interests being in less proportion than one-eighth of the whole, and in the event of the undivided interests being in less proportions than one-eighth of the whole, the parcel of land shall be assessed in the names of the last registered owners of undivided interests in proportions of not less than one-eighth, and the taxes due thereon shall be payable by them, saving their right to recover from owners of undivided interests in less proportions than one-eighth."

Those purchasing property at a tax sale are prevented, according to section 22, from destroying or injuring the holding in any way. The clause reads as appended.

"The tax sale purchaser shall, on receipt of the collector's certificate of sale, become the owner of the land, so far as to have all necessary rights of action and powers for protecting the same from spoliation and waste until the expiration of the term during which the land may be redeemed, but he shall not knowingly permit any person to cut timber growing upon the land or otherwise injure the land, nor shall he do so himself, but he may use the land without deteriorating its value: Provided that the purchaser shall not be liable for damage done without his knowledge to the property during the time that the certificate of sale is in force."

A section which will be noted with general gratification is that which announces that the reduction in taxes shall be made to those who have already paid in accordance with the present schedule.

British Peers

The House of Lords consists of the spiritual lords of England, the temporal peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of representative peers of Scotland and Ireland.

The full assembly consists of two princes of the blood royal, two archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquesses, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, 336 barons, and 16 Scottish and 26 Irish representative peers, making a grand total of 618 peers. Of the 618, 347 are Conservatives, 125 are Unionists, 91 are Liberals, 45 are Independent, or have no stated politics, and 10 are minors.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man can sit in the House of Lords, but he cannot speak nor can he vote, although he possesses both privileges in the Manx House of Keys.

In addition to these are about 130 holders of titles to nobility who are not members of the House of Lords, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. There are also fifteen ladies who are peeresses in their own right, twelve of England and the United Kingdom and three of Scotland.

Female succession may occur in the Imperial peerage in any barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons, but it is subject to the rule of abeyance whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, etc., eligible to succeed. The term "Imperial" includes the three series of peers of "England" (up to June 30, 1907), "Great Britain" (thence to close of 1800), and the "United Kingdom" (1800 onward).

There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males.

An Irish peer who holds an imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the House of Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Wife for Prince Arthur

Common gossip has found a wife for Prince Arthur of Connaught, nephew and special favorite of King Edward. Lady Marjorie Manners is said to have captured the princely heart, although the King objected to the match on the ground that both the parties chiefly concerned are too poor to set up housekeeping on the scale that would be required of them. Lady Marjorie, who is a young woman of resource as well as of diplomacy, thereupon proposed to make both ends meet by opening a linen establishment wherein she would doubtless have done a thriving trade. Needless to say the King capitulated with the honors of war and promised to have another search in the royal stocking with a view to finding the necessary coin.

Lady Marjorie Manners is the daughter of the Duke of Rutland, who obtained immortal fame by writing:

"Let Art and Science, Laws and Commerce die,
But keep alive our old nobility."

It is true he perpetrated these lines a long time ago, but the public memory is tenacious of a good thing—Argonaut.

MORE IMPROVMENTS OF STREETS WANTED

Cook Street and Pemberton Road to Be Brought to Council's Attention

Recommendations for the undertaking of two more important works on the local improvement plan will be made at the meeting of the council tomorrow evening. The owners of property on Cook street and on the Pemberton road have come to the conclusion that their thoroughfares need repairing, and have made tentative representations to the council on the matter. No official action has yet been taken, but it is probable that the streets will soon be added to the list of those to be improved by the city under the local assessment system.

The mention of these two works at tomorrow evening's session will not come from the streets, bridges and sewers committee, but from Ald. Hanna, a member of that committee. Speaking to the Colonist yesterday, Ald. Hanna stated that he had been approached on the subject and that he consequently considered it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the council. On Ald. Hanna's recommendation it is probable that the streets, bridges and sewers committee will take the necessary steps to have the two streets added to the list of those now in the care of the committee.

The part of Cook street with which the council is being asked to deal is that between Fairfield road and the waterfront. The street is here ninety feet wide, and is only marred by a slight bend. It has been a favorite project of the mayor's to do away with this by expropriating a small portion of the lots on the east side of the street.

The plan for a speedway on Cook street has also been revived. It will be remembered that this matter was brought to the attention of the council of some years ago by the horsemen of the city, but was turned down. Now it has again been brought up. Several prominent citizens are interested in the matter, and it may be brought before the council at an early date. The plan is to set aside a narrow strip on one side of the roadway for this purpose. It is pointed out that Cook street being wide there is room for such a speedway, without any fear of interference with the regular traffic. The beauty of it would be that it would allow horsemen, after having taken a spin round the park, to let their horses out for a good smart trot on the way home. Once the bend on Cook street has been got rid of, there will be a mile of perfectly straight roadway, and a speedway such as does not exist any where else in Canada could be made on this.

THE STAGE

The New Grand

The feature of the bill for the coming week at the New Grand will be the return of the Nellie Andrews' Company of grand opera vocalists, including Miss Nellie Andrews, prima donna soprano; Wm. Gordon, tenor; Henri Gunson, baritone, and Chas. D. Hazelrigg, musical director. These talented singers will be remembered as having made a big hit some months ago, when they sang a number of selections from "Il Trovatore." For next week's engagement they will sing selections from "Bohemian Girl," with regulation costumes and special scenic equipment. Miss Andrews will take the part of "Arline," the Bohemian girl; Wm. Gordon that of "Devilshoof," a Gypsy chief, and Henri Gunson that of "Thaddeus," a Polish exile. Among the numbers to be sung are "The Comrade" duet, "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," "The Heart Bowed Down" and "Through the World" (trio.) Other numbers on the bill will be Burt C. Weston, in his new and original comedy creation, "The Medicine Man," Carr and Jordan, travesty artists; Ben Omar, "The Human Top"; Geo. F. Keane, singing the illustrated song, "Colleen Bawn," new moving pictures entitled "The Drunken Mattress" and Prof. Nagel's orchestra, whose overture will be "Aru Spinurad," by Godard.

"For Love and Honor"

At the Watson theatre the past week proved to be the most prosperous since the Pringle company opened here on their present visit. There was a noteworthy improvement in the staging of the past week's productions, and the increased patronage has opened the way for still greater betterments. Commencing tomorrow night the beautiful comedy-drama, "For Love and Honor," will be produced and, according to the management, nothing so far offered will equal the opportunities here offered the different members of the company for effective work. All are cast in characters most congenial and having played the piece many times before, a very smooth performance is assured. The customary matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

REAL ESTATE FORCES FURTHER AUGMENTED

New Firm in Business—Older Firms Record Many Property Transfers

The real estate firms of this city have been still further augmented by the addition of the D. A. MacKenzie Realty Co. of Winnipeg, a firm of considerable reputation and well known throughout Manitoba and the Northwest provinces, and who are owners of extensive properties in those provinces, also having large realty interest in Fort William, Ont. Mr. MacKenzie has been in Victoria for some two months purchasing eligible city and suburban properties, operating (to quite an extent) from the real estate office of Mr. W. Y. McCarter, of Trounce avenue; and as Mr. McCarter purposes devoting his energies exclusively to real estate investments, and the contracting business (he having already entered into contracts for the erection of many new residences), the D. A. MacKenzie Co. have succeeded to his real estate business as from the 1st instant. The company is retaining the services of Mr. Colquhoun Holmes, who has been asociated with Mr. McCarter in his real estate business since its inception.

Among the properties which Mr. MacKenzie has acquired since coming to the city, the following may be mentioned: One hundred acres at Saanich! numerous lots on Denman street, First street, Fernwood estate, Yates street, Maddison street, James Bay district, and Esquimalt. Mr. MacKenzie has also conducted quite a number of sales since his arrival in the city, of which the following are worthy of mention: Four parcels of acreage at Saanich, Metchosin, amounting in value to $40,000; a parcel of 80 lots owned by a syndicate of Manitoba gentlemen, comprising Messrs. W. B. Fairbanks (Winnipeg), A. Card and Messrs. Head & Steward, of Rapid City, to Mr. A. B. Steele, of Winnipeg, for a consideration of $24,000. The syndicate having but recently purchased, a handsome profit was realized, although the property is still considered a profitable investment. Also 12 lots, part of the Fernwood estate, to a Winnipeg syndicate for $4,500, and a parcel of 20 lots, at $6,000, in addition to several smaller deals.

During the past week Grant & Lineham disposed of over $60,000 worth of property, mention of a large proportion of which has already been made. Their sales yesterday included eleven lots and two houses. Nine lots at Oak Bay were bought by two investors and two well known residences were also transferred, those of D. Campbell, on Terrace avenue, and of Henry Rutland, at Oak Bay. The purchasers were both residents of the prairie who came to the city to visit, and have decided to make their home here in future.

This firm will, on Tuesday, place a subdivision on the market that it is expected will be sold out before night. It consists of a large tract of meadow land, fronting on the Willows beach, and with a magnificent unobstructed view of the Straits. The best way to reach it is by Olympia avenue, about six minutes' walk from the end of the Willows car line.

Pemberton & Son yesterday sold a residential site on Cadboro Bay road, near the junction of Yates street, for $1,600, and two lots on Clarke street for $400.

Among the sales made by the Dominion Real Estate Exchange in the last day or two was that of nine acres, part of section 16, Esquimalt, with a large stretch of waterfront. This was bought by some new arrivals from England who, it is understood, will erect a residence at once. Another sale by the same exchange was 10 lots at Oaklands to a local investor.

During the last two or three days Bond & Clark have disposed of 13 houses to eastern investors; also to a Calgary man 2 2-5 acres on Moss street for a sum in the neighborhood of $2,000 per acre.

ATTITUDE OF DRUGGISTS ON LORD'S DAY ACT

Only Vancouver Men Have Decided to Keep Stores Tightly Closed on Sunday

It has been reported that the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, at a general meeting, decided that all druggists should close their establishments all day Sunday because of the terms of the Dominion Lord's Day Act. This, it was explained by a member of the council of that organization yesterday, is entirely incorrect. The rumor is believed to have arisen as a result of the action of the druggists of Vancouver, who have determined to follow the course outlined for the purpose of giving the people practical evidence of what might be expected through the enforcement of the measure. In brief, the decision of the drug establishments of the Terminal City has been made for the purpose of emphatically protesting against the act, which limits them to retailing on the Sabbath only such articles as are necessary for the public health.

This action, however, does not affect any other city in the province. The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association has not decided on any concerted policy in respect to the Lord's Day Act. In fact, the member of the council aforementioned does not see why the druggists should protest. He points out that the act does not affect them except in the sale of side lines, such as cigars, candies, etc. And he considered that it was only fair that they should be prevented from placing such things on the market when the regular merchants in those branches of business were forced to close their doors. He further announced that the British Columbia association would not discuss the matter, or definitely decide upon any course until the provincial government had outlined its policy with regard to the measure.

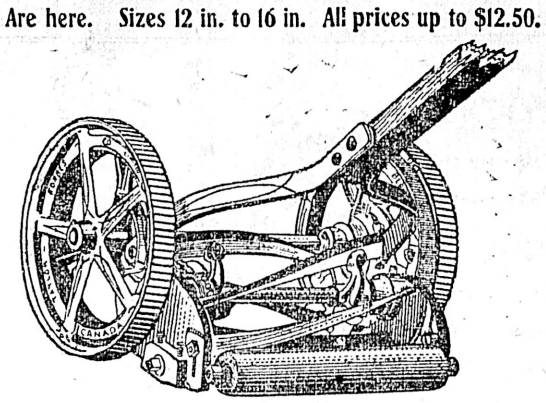
Death's Hand

George Butterworth, a well known longshore character, who has been ailing for some time, died last night at the Jubilee Hospital. He was 35 years of age and a native of Preston, Lancashire, England.

OUR

LAWN MOWERS

Are here. Sizes 12 in. to 16 in. All prices up to $12.50.



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WE WILL GIVE THEM PROMPT ATTENTION.

Ogilvie Hardware Co.

TELEPHONE 1120

Corner Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C.

REMOVAL!

E. Schaper, Merchant Tailor

Begs to announce to the public that he has removed his Merchant Tailoring business from the corner of Broad Street and Trounce Alley, to the

Vernon Block, Douglas Street

Where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends, and show them his fine new stock of Woollen Goods for Spring and Summer wear.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd

MILLS, SHAWNIGAN LAKE. T. ELFORD, MANAGER.

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Seasoned, Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

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Two specially good buys on FORT STREET, improved.....$3500 and $5000

The best Double Corner in the city, corner of Cook and Fairfield, 124x120.....$2200

Three Snaps in Residences in JAMES BAY, all well situated and selected as being well under present market prices.

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Manager, VICTORIA B. C

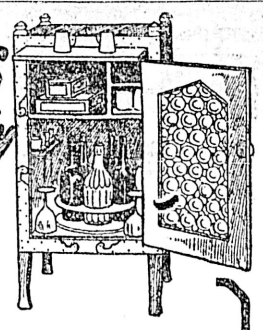
Total Assets, $41,000,000.

A Cute Boy.

A hotel man in New Hampshire was surprised to see one of his women guests come down stairs several nights running, fill her pitcher from the water cooler in the hall, and return quietly to her room again. Accordingly, on the fourth night, he approached her politely, took the pitcher from her hands, and filled it himself. "If you would ring, madam," he said, "this would be always done for you. There is no occasion for you ever to come down yourself for water." And he carried the pitcher up to her room for her, and pointed to the bell beside her bed. "That is the bell," he said. The lady started in surprise. "That the bell," she exclaimed. "Why," the bell boy told me that was the fire alarm, and I wasn't to touch it on any account except in case of fire."

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Sanitaris Blends Perfectly



Pure and brilliant—ideal for high-balls, "fiz," etc.

Its quality is perfect—full of snap and sparkle.

Bottled at the Springs, Arnprior, Ontario—fresh from the mother-rock.

The favourite Mineral Water everywhere—in clubs, hotels and homes.

Tell your dealer nothing else will do.

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R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents for Vancouver Island & Yukon

"Empress" Ball-Bearing Lawn Mowers,

Woodyatt's Lawn Mowers,

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ERRIN GLOVES

Are unequalled for elegance—style and perfect fit. The kid is the finest obtainable. Look for the trademark. Sold everywhere by high class dealers. 5-06

FOR OR AGAINST ACT

Form of Petition Now Being Circulated Throughout Kootenay

A meeting of the committee appointed last week to draw up a petition for signature to employees of miners, sawmills and smelters, for or against the enforcement of the Lord's Day act, says the Nelson News, met in Leslie Hill's office yesterday afternoon and decided upon the following circular letter:

Sir—A meeting was held in Nelson on the 1st March, 1907, to consider the effect of the enforcement of the Lord's Day act upon the mining, smelting and lumber industries. It was decided that the opinion of all those who employed in these industries in East and West Kootenay and Southern Yale should be obtained as to whether they desired the enforcement of the Lord's Day act, or were opposed to the enforcement of the same. In order to obtain the opinion of these men it was decided that a petition be circulated among the employees of the mines, smelters and sawmills, and you are requested to lay the enclosed petition before all your employees and to request them to sign their names in one or other column according either in favor or opposed to the enforcement of this act. It is desired that the employees should not be influenced in their decision. It was decided that a meeting of the owners and managers of all mines, smelters and sawmills in East and West Kootenay and Southern Yale should be held in Nelson on Thursday, 14th of March, 1907, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be deemed necessary in regard to this most important matter. You are particularly requested to have the petition signed and sent to the secretary as early as possible, and certainly before the date of this meeting and to attend the meeting either personally or by deputy. Enclosed are some forms of the proposed petition.

J. J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
LESLIE HILL, Secretary.

The petition is addressed to Premier McBride and contains the number of the men employed, the name of the mine, mill or smelter, and is divided into two parallel blank spaces, over one of which is printed: "Sir—We, the undersigned, respectfully submit that we are opposed to the enforcement of the Lord's Day act;" and over the other: "Sir—We, the undersigned, respectfully submit that we are in favor of the enforcement of the Lord's Day act."

Varicose Ulcers Cured

Miss Elizabeth Campbell, 20 Sheridan Ave., Toronto, states: "About eight years ago I hurt my leg near the ankle and the result was what doctors called varicose ulcers. I was treated in two Toronto hospitals and sent away without being cured. From the very start Dr. Chase's Ointment helped me, and by persistent use it has entirely cured me."

The Editor Regrets

"When I was city editor of the Virginia City Enterprise," remarked Mark Twain at a dinner in New York, "a fine turkey was one day left at the office.

"Turkeys were rare in that high altitude, and we all hankered after this bird. The proprietor, though, claimed it for his own. He took it home and had it cooked for dinner.

"The next day, as he was expatiating on the turkey's richness and tenderness, a letter was handed to him. He opened it and read:

"'Mr. Editor:

"'Sir,—Yesterday I sent you a turkey which has been the cause of much dispute among us. To settle a bet, will you kindly ask your agricultural editor to state in to-morrow's issue what it died of.'"

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VERY RARE LIQUEUR

20 Years Old SCOTCH WHISKY

Mellowed by Its Great Age

DISTILLERS CO., LD., EDINBURGH

ALL DEALERS

MANY OPINIONS ON LICENSE BY-LAW

Several Features of New Measure Are Most Strongly Criticised

More than usual interest centres round the meeting of the city council tomorrow evening on account of the fact that Ald. Gleason's liquor license bylaw will then come up for reconsideration and final passage. During the past week the proposed measure has been a common topic of conversation on the streets, and its fate at the hands of the aldermen tomorrow evening is exciting the liveliest interest.

The measure has already officially passed through two readings, although as a matter of fact nothing more than the title has yet been read before the council. It will be remembered, that an attempt on the part of Ald. Gleason, one of the originators of the measure, to secure its consideration by the council, was forestalled by Ald. Fell, who refused to assent to its consideration before the aldermen all had time to read, mark learn and inwardly digest its contents: Such opportunity has now been given them, and the question is what the result of their deliberations will be.

Judging from present indications it appears that the present bylaws will in all likelihood be more fortunate in its fate, than was the similar measure introduced by the mayor towards the close of 1906. That a measure founded on Ald. Gleason's bylaw will pass appears almost certain, but that it will pass in its present form, on the other hand, seems rather doubtful.

The present draft of the bylaw represents the opinions of the temperance workers of the city on the question. It does not, however, by any means represent those of the liquor dealers, and it will need several alterations before being satisfactory to them.

A Colonist reporter yesterday interviewed a number of the members of the Licensed Vinters' association, and, from the individual opinions given, it appears that the general idea of the bylaw is perfectly satisfactory to the liquor dealers. With one or two of the clauses, however, they are by no means pleased.

In the first place it is claimed that it is extremely unreasonable to force saloons and hotels to close at midnight. It is between twelve and one it is pointed out, that a large part of the business is done, and to close before one in the morning would mean considerable loss to the liquor dealers.

"It isn't as if it would lessen the amount of drunkenness," said one. "I don't think that it would have that effect. There is no more drunkenness between twelve and one than at any other hour of the evening. The effect that it would have would be to drive men from the bars to the clubs and restaurants, where they can get all they want to drink and keep it up as long as they wish."

The liquor dealers draw attention to the fact that in no other city of this province are the bars required to close before one o'clock. Even at New Westminster, where the laws are notoriously strict, the bars are allowed to remain open until that hour.

A law enforcing the closing of the bars at one o'clock would come as a boon to many of the saloon keepers. It is the custom at the present time to close many of the bars at that hour, as often as possible, and the reason that this is not always the case in many of the bars, is that there being no regulations to this effect, the proprietors are unwilling to hurt the feelings of their patrons by turning them when the hour mentioned arrived. Other saloon keepers state that they only remain open all night or until early in the morning, because rival bars are in the habit of doing the same. In many cases the custom of keeping the bars open all night means the engagement of an extra man, without any proportional gain, and no regret would be felt at doing away with the trouble and expense incidental to remaining open all night.

A clause to which the liquor men object is that which provides that the curtains and blinds must be so arranged as to give a clear view of the bar at all hours of the day and night. In the draft of the bylaw it is proposed that no screens or blinds be allowed to reach to a greater height than five feet from the sidewalk. Such a regulation it is claimed would have anything but the effect looked for by the council.

"When a man goes into a bar for a drink or to play a game of billiards he doesn't want everyone who passes on the street to see him there," said one of the hotel keepers to the Colonist, yesterday, "and what possible good could be accomplished by such a regulation, I'm sure I can't see. For one thing I think that it would have the effect of encouraging a certain class of young men to frequent the saloons, while it would drive another class of customers away. At present our saloons have very quiet exteriors, however, nicely they may be fitted up inside. Give a clear view of the interior, and they'll certainly look a lot more attractive to the eye than they do now."

"What I would propose," concluded the saloon keeper, "is that the council insert a clause compelling a clear view of the bar during closed hours. Lots of the saloon keepers remove the screens from their windows during that time even now, so that the police can see that there is no illegal traffic going on, and an ordinance enforcing this custom would certainly have the effect of putting a stop to a lot of illegal business during closed hours.

It is pointed out that as the bylaw reads at present it prohibits anyone at all from entering the bars during closed hours. No exception is made in the favor of the owners or servants, and this naturally prohibits the cleaning out of the barrooms while the bars are closed.

Altogether considerable interest is being felt in the matter, and it seems probable that, for the first time for some weeks, the council will have an audience at tomorrow evening's meeting. It is not yet certain whether the bylaw will be finally passed tomorrow evening.

Ald. Gleason states that he hopes that such will be the case.

The latest Paris creations in the way of hats are now at The Beehive, 84 Douglas street. These are specially designed by Maison Page, the eminent milliner. They are exclusive hats and are not duplicated. On view Tuesday.

Funeral of Thos. Crocker

A large number of sorrowing friends attended the funeral of the late Thos. Crocker yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the family residence, services being conducted at the home by Rev. A. Roberts, and later at St. Saviour's church. Rev. C. E. Cooper conducted services. The church was well filled with friends of the deceased. The lesson was taken from the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, 25th chapter and 20th verse and in a very solemn manner referred to the Resurrection. The choristers were in attendance, and the musical part of the service included the singing of "Rock of Ages" and "Thy Will Be Done." After leaving the church the cortege proceeded to the cemetery and on Government street the members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles joined the sad procession. Services at the cemetery were conducted by Bro. J. H. Penkith, assisted by Bro. H. S. Bender. The many beautiful floral offerings testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends. The pallbearers included several of the players of teams in which deceased was a prominent member. They were as follows: C. Fairall, H. Monteith, A. Stevens, J. Anderson, W. Fairall and P. Craft.

ESTIMATE OF YEAR'S CIVIC EXPENDITURE

Appropriations Agreed on Show Great Advance Over the Past Year

The council may make a record in the consideration of the estimates this year. In times past it has always been a matter of three or four weeks before the disposition of the general revenue was finally decided upon. This year it is possible that matters may be finally arranged, and the estimates all passed in two sessions,—and only of those an ordinary meeting of the council.

Estimates were brought up for the consideration of the aldermen for the first time this year at the special meeting held on Friday evening. Several hours were devoted to them, and such surprisingly good progress was made, that, with the exception of one or two items, the whole disposition of the revenue was decided upon. Usually it takes weeks of discussion before the heads of the various committees will consent to take what the other aldermen are willing to grant them, or will accede to half the demands of the heads of the other committees. This year, however, unanimity seems to reign in the ranks of the aldermen. Surprisingly few conflicting interests have confronted the council, and everything has run smoothly and without friction.

The estimates will again come up for consideration on Monday evening, and it is possible that matters may then be found to be in such a position as to allow of their final passage. Although it is impossible to say whether or not such will be the case, there appears to be a strong likelihood that they will be finally disposed of. If so, the council will have established for themselves a record by having disposed of one of the knottiest problems of the whole civic year, in the space of three days.

The general revenue of the city will be somewhat larger this year than has ever before been the case, and it may be partly owing to the fact that there will be more money at the disposal of the committees that matters have run so smoothly. Increased revenue is, however, balanced by an increased demand, and, in almost every case, the individual appropriations will be larger than last year.

The increase in the revenue is due to an increase in the amount of taxable property because recent activity in real estate has sent up the value of land in the city, and therefore the assessment will, in many sections, be considerably raised. Just what the revenue will be this year, has not yet been calculated, City Assessor Northcott not having yet brought in his annual report on the matter. That it will be considerably in advance of last year, is however, a matter of certainty.

Among the most important of the appropriations made at Friday evening's meeting was one of $45,000 for the streets, bridges and sewers' committee. This is $5,000 in advance of the sum set aside for street improvement last year, and in view of the fact that this year by far the greater part of the new work on the streets will be done on the local improvement plan and will not figure in general revenue at all, it means that the sum to be expended on the thoroughfares of the city this year, will be in all probability considerably over three times that of last.

The appropriation voted to the streets, bridges and sewers' committee appears in two separate items, one of $25,000 for maintenance and the other of $20,000 for new work. Ald. Henderson, the chairman, points out that although all large works such as the opening up of new streets and the grading and macadamising of those already in existence will be done on the local improvement system, there are many small undertakings which will have to be paid for by the city alone. A considerable part of the $20,000 appropriation will be used for this purpose, and the remainder will go to pay the city's share of the cost of the work done on the local improvement plan. The $25,000 set apart for maintenance speaks for itself.

For the improvement of Beacon Hill park it was decided to devote $5,000. This is a larger sum than has been set apart for this purpose for many years, but not nearly sufficient to carry out all the improvements planned by the park committee. Ald. Verrinder, the chairman, while pleased to have been able to get as much as he has, states that so far as he can see the only way to obtain the consummation of the plans of the committee will be to submit a bylaw for the raising of a sum,—in the neighborhood of $20,000 for that purpose alone. He is seriously contemplating introducing such a measure, but before taking any definite steps wishes to assure himself of the sentiment of the public on the matter.

Several thousand dollars were also set apart for the construction of a garden in the wide part of Pandora street and the making of boulevards in different parts of the city.

None of the tentative appropriations made by the council have yet been finally passed. They merely represent the agreement arrived at by the aldermen on Friday night, and are liable to alteration. The probabilities are, however, that they will remain unchanged.

Coats, Suits, and Waists

CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready to Wear

Hand-Tailored Skirts and Costumes

JUST THE BEST in style, materials and fashion, costing no more than common slop-made garments

Angus Campbell & Co.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sole Agents for La Veda Corsets

MONEY

On approved mortgage security at lowest current rates. :: :: ::

A. W. JONES

LIMITED

28 FORT STREET

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The Latest Old and New Styles in

Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.

We also carry Lime Cement Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

Important Sale

Under instructions from the

Lands and Works Dept.
VICTORIA

I will sell by Public Auction at my rooms

514 Pender St, Vancover, B.C
On Thursday, 4th April, '07
E ½ and W ½ of Lot 217
Burnaby

This lot has valuable waterfrontage in Burrard Inlet and is conveniently suited for sawmill or other manufacturing purposes. Trackage can also be arranged as the C. P. R. runs through the property.

For terms of sale and further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

John S. Rankin

514 Pender St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

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HANDSOME CARVED FURNITURE

Satsuma, Cloisonne, Brasswares and Ivory works, Porcelain and newly patented Lacquered Trays, Linen and Silk Goods, Purses, and Card Cases. Also all kinds of Curios and Toys.

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We have all the goods for playing these winter games.

POCKET CUTLERY.

John Barnsley & Co. 115 Government Street

Retiring From Business

New Embroideries, Insertions and Beading in Cambric and Swiss from, per yard.....10c to 35c

Oriental and Valenciennes Lace, New Taffeta Neck Ribbons, regular 35c, now.....25c

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NOTICE

After the 1st of March the undersigned grocers will discontinue giving discounts. The advanced cost of goods and the extra expense of conducting our business make this step imperative.

Fell & Co.	Johns Bros.
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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year $5 00
Six months 2 50
Three months 1 25

THE LABOR QUESTION

The Victoria Laborers' Protective Association is likely to be asked to pass rather an extraordinary resolution. It will be asked to declare that the Board of Trade proposes to have its committee "hold secret sessions to investigate the alleged scarcity of labor and from the result of its secret investigation to compile a report and forward the same with petitions from other sources to His Excellency the Governor-General, for the avowed purpose of having the prohibitory $500 head tax on Chinese reduced." We do not know who is responsible for the deception that has been practised to induce the committee of the Association to draw up such a resolution, and perhaps it does not make any difference, for the personality of the individual counts for nothing. The important thing is the deceit contained in the proposed resolution. The discussion of the labor question has been carried on in a very gingerly fashion on the part of those who are not connected with labor organizations. A notion seems to be abroad that workingmen must be treated as children, and must be humored in all their ideas. If they choose to say a thing is so, they must not be contradicted, lest on some occasion they may deal out vengeance politically upon the person, who takes ground against their extreme views, or some one whom that person may support. We protest that workingmen are not children in intellect any more than they are in stature, but that they are quite as amenable to reason as any one else, when once they are rightly informed. The Colonist recently had a call from one of them. He wished to protest against the investigation proposed by the Board of Trade at the suggestion of the Montreal Board, because he said that the whole movement—a movement which is going on from one end of Canada to the other—was nothing more nor less than a scheme of the Messrs. Bullen to compel their men to work for nine hours. He seemed to believe this thoroughly. He refused to concede that the members of the Board of Trade may have honest convictions upon the subject, and when told that most of those persons, who wanted an investigation were opposed to the introduction of Chinese, and favored the investigation in the hope that some better plan could be evolved, he politely said that he did not believe it. The workingmen are being scandalously misled. They are being taught that there is on foot a plot to reduce their wages and make them work long hours. They are being persuaded that every man, who does not take off his coat to earn his living, unless he is a labor agitator, is their natural enemy. They are being impressed with the idea that there is a necessary and ceaseless strife between employers and employed, and that the only remedy for existing conditions is what is tantamount to a return to barbarism, although it is not so termed by those who advocate it. There is nothing more wicked than the teachings which workingmen are daily receiving. We have not a word to say against agitation for the betterment of the conditions under which all people live. We believe that a man should get all that the work he is engaged in is worth. We favor labor unions. We respect the opinions of men who toil, as far as they relate to their own work, more highly than the opinions of any one else. But what we do protest against is the constant deceit that is practised, whereby workingmen are made to think that they are slaves. Usually the man, who tells them that they are "wage slaves," earns his living chiefly with his mouth. He is often a worse parasite on labor than ever the holder of watered stock in a corporation is; for he lives by agitation, and to be successful he must deprive men, women and children of the necessaries of life, by compelling the wage-earners to stop working. We have every sympathy with the honest endeavors of workingmen to improve their conditions; we believe that they ought to be treated by their employers as liberally as business conditions will permit, but we take the position that, when they approach the consideration of labor questions, they should not be misled as to the facts.

Referring especially to the investigation proposed by the Board of Trade, it was not intended to be a secret investigation, but on the contrary every one was invited to assist the committee in reaching the facts. It was not intended that the committee should prepare a report and send it forward to Ottawa secretly, for any report made will have to be submitted by the Board, where it will be discussed, and it will be published in the press, where every one can see what it may recommend. The investigation was not ordered either with the avowed or secret intention of recommending a reduction of the Chinese head tax. Yet the workingmen of Victoria are to be asked to go on record as making these incorrect statements. How is it possible for a good understanding ever to be arrived at between employers and employed, if there is to be such misrepresentation as this?

The Laborers' Protective Association proposes to ask for a royal commission to investigate the subject. This would be very much better than a committee of the Board of Trade, especially as it would have the authority to examine witnesses upon oath. If the appointment of such a commission can be brought about, it would be a very excellent thing.

Mr. F. W. Morse, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, seems to think that his company cannot carry out its contract with the government unless Oriental labor is admitted into the country. There is nothing to prevent the Grand Trunk Pacific from getting all the Chinese labor it wants. It only has to put up the money for the head tax. It has, or ought to have, a guarantee of $5,000,000 in the hands of the Dominion government that it will complete the railway by 1911. This sum will pay the head tax on 10,000 Chinamen, and as matters stand it is for the company to consider whether it will forfeit the money or import Chinamen; that is, if the road cannot be completed in time without them. With all respect to Mr. Morse and other people, who think we ought to have a lot of Chinese in the country, we do not believe that half an effort has been made to secure white labor. Mr. Morse says that his company is endeavoring to get 20,000 laborers from England, Scotland and Russia. There must be many more laborers than that available in those countries, and before the barrier against Chinese labor is lowered in the slightest degree, let us be sure that such European labor cannot be got. Even if it cannot be obtained, it would be better to go more slowly than to fill up the country with Chinamen.

THE SUNDAY LAW

The Montreal Gazette, speaking of the Sunday Observance law says: "The probability is that, except for what they see in print, the classes most concerned will hardly know that a new Sunday law has been put on the federal statute book, and this altogether aside from any conflict with the laws of the province which will tend to make for uncertainty." The Mail and Empire says:

The Act rests upon the opinion which the Attorney-General may entertain with respect to it. That functionary may allow it to be enforced or may refuse to be guided by it. As a matter of fact, the authors of the law have said that they take no responsibility for it, but, on the contrary, turn it over to the Attorney-General of each province to adopt or reject as he sees fit. What the Attorney-General of a province will do with the authority so liberally given him it is difficult to determine. But it seems probable that there will be a protest against the interference with provincial rights which is involved in the placing of duties upon a provincial officer with whom the federal authorities have nothing to do, and over whom they have no control.

The protest will possibly take the form of a refusal by the officers in question to undertake the heavy responsibilities cast upon them. If the Attorney-General of a province declares that it is no part of his duty to administer or to refuse to administer a federal law, the entire subject will be carried back to the jurisdiction to which it belongs, and the federal government will have to show the responsibility for its own legislation. In that case a sound principle will be asserted. The idea of enacting a federal law, and then declaring that a provincial official shall say whether or not that law shall be a dead letter, is absurd, and it ought not to be tolerated.

TODAY'S COLONIST

The Colonist is a 24-page paper today, being the largest paper ever issued in Victoria in the ordinary course of business. Special numbers of both the city papers have been larger than this issue of the Colonist, but no regular issue has been equal to it. This size of today's paper is an evidence of the condition of business in Victoria. It is a big paper because it had to be big to accommodate our advertisers, and from present indications it may have to be bigger in the very near future; but we make no prophecies on this point. Today we give our readers 24 pages of seven columns each, that is 168 columns of matter, all of which is worthy of their attention. In the whole 3,300 inches of matter there is not a line which may not be read with advantage, the advertisements are all about things which the people wish to know.

The special features of the paper are a paper on "The West as a Character-builder," by N. deBertrand Lugrin (Mrs. E. Brunswick Shaw), who by the way has an interesting story in the March number of the Canadian Magazine; a paper by Mr. Walter Lorimer, of the Colonist staff, in which the advantages of Victoria as a point for the winter training of horses are set forth; also the first of a series of articles on Indians, by Mr. Robert Dunn, of the Colonist staff. There is plenty of good news, and the usual supply of miscellaneous reading.

VICTORIA'S WORST ENEMY.

The worst enemy that Victoria has today is the Daily Times, owned by Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and representative of this city in the Dominion House of Commons. Yesterday in referring to one of its vagaries we used the epithet "silly." We withdraw it and substitute "malicious." To drag the question of rail-connection with the Mainland into local politics is little short of criminal, and it is especially so, seeing that in order to do so the Times deliberately misstates facts that are within the knowledge of all Victorians. The Times says: "To put the case plainly, the people of this district were assured that the golden opportunity had arrived, that if they elected the Premier and his supporters in this community rail connection with the Mainland was assured." We did not suppose that a newspaper in Canada would be guilty of publishing a statement so utterly devoid of truth as the sentence just quoted. It is absolutely and wholly false. No speaker on the government side gave any such assurance or anything that could be construed into such an assurance. The Colonist made two references to the subject in connection with the campaign. One was on January 30th, when we said that Mr. Eberts in a speech delivered at Boleskine Road school-house, had pledged himself to do all in his power to advance the project; that the question is not and cannot be a party one, that it needed some spokesman upon the floors of the legislature and that Mr. Eberts was eminently fitted to take that position. The second reference was the morning of election day. It was published in consequence of a declaration made by Mr. W. W. B. McInnes in Vancouver, to the effect that the Liberal party stood pledged to make that city the chief centre of population and business on the Pacific Coast, and was an appeal to the people of Victoria to elect candidates who were not so pledged. In neither article nor in any other article published in this paper was there anything which the most ingenious person can construe into an assurance that the election of Mr. McBride and his supporters would "assure" rail-connection with the Mainland. If the Times can discover a word in any article that ever appeared in the Colonist, if it can quote a sentence ever uttered by any government candidate during the last election, which, by the most forced construction that can be put upon language, can be made to mean that the election of Conservative candidates would secure the establishment of the connection referred to, let it quote the words. If it fails to do so, and it cannot do so, and if in view of such failure it fails to withdraw its statement quoted above, we shall reluctantly be compelled to brand it as deserving the contempt of all honorable men.

Nothing more hurtful to the city of Victoria than the attitude of the Times towards this project can be conceived. We are simply amazed that no one has sufficient influence with it to stay it in its foolish course. Will its friends never learn anything? Is not one lesson enough? Is it not sufficient to convert a majority of six hundred into a minority of six hundred by acts of folly, by ceaseless and senseless misrepresentation, by the imputation of false motives, by a policy of abuse and slander, by a refusal to voice the sentiments of the community on matters of great public interest? What do the Times and its friends want? Are they riding for a worse fall than the one they have already had? We have carefully abstained from any political references to this great project of rail-connection, and we do not intend to be exasperated by the Times into discussing it from a political standpoint, but we do not propose to be misrepresented, and to have an important proposal jeopardized by the publication of false statements without replying.

Granby Consolidated has paid a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, with an extra dividend of 1 per cent. Altogether Granby has paid out in dividends $2,153,630, which is a very handsome amount.

A plan is being developed in England whereby young men will be given certificates from the schools in which they have studied, which will substantially mean that they have left school without a stain upon their characters, and that they have passed through a probationary period of eighteen months since leaving school, learning some calling with credit. Such certificates will, it is thought, be of great value to young men, who may emigrate to Canada or other parts of the Empire. The organization is to co-operate with the Public Schools Association of Montreal. The idea seems to be an excellent one.

Lord Strathcona has cabled to London asking that 10,000 men and upwards be sent to Winnipeg for work upon the railways now in course of construction in Central Canada. Eight to twelve months work is guaranteed, with a prospect of more in the men so desire. The minimum wage is to be 9s 6d, or say $2.00 a day. Board is to be 16s a week and each man is to contribute 4s 2d a month to the sick fund, which secures medical attendance and medicine. If there are many unemployed people in the United Kingdom as we have been told, these terms ought to secure the needed laborers.

The omission of the Socialist members to rise to their feet when the Lieutenant-Governor entered the legislature recalls a story. There is a certain peer of the realm, who has by virtue of his patent the right to stand with his head covered in the presence of his sovereign. When Queen Victoria was crowned he kept on his hat, but feeling rather uncomfortable about it, he found an occasion to state to the Queen that he did so because of his hereditary right. Her Majesty replied that she was aware of the peculiar terms of the grant of the peerage, but had not before been aware that it compelled a gentleman to keep on his hat in the presence of ladies. It is a mark of common politeness for a gentleman to rise when another gentleman enters his apartment.

The Sunday Observance Act met with scant sympathy at the hands of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council. This organization represents a very large element in the community and its opinions are entitled to weight. The report that the Pharmaceutical Association has decided to close all drug stores on Sunday is a mistake; but it appears that the Vancouver druggists will close in order to afford a practical example of what the enforcement of the law will mean.

Thursday was the silly day in the World office in Vancouver. On that day the interesting personage, who evolves its editorial paragraphs said that Victoria "is a picturesque little city in which Vancouver people are making most of the money that is being made now." This is delicious. It is likewise untrue as to the people who are making the money. And speaking of investments in one city by the people of the other, the World knows perfectly well that Victoria people have freely invested their money in Vancouver, and have made more money there than the Vancouver people themselves, and it also knows that if the Vancouverites would leave Victoria investments severely alone, their abstention would not be noticed. It is also true the Victoria is a pretty little city, and it is also true that it is going to be a pretty big city, so big that Vancouver will have to take a back seat.

Make Your Own Spray

Everybody's fruit trees will have to be sprayed. You can save money and yet feel assured of satisfactory results by buying your materials at

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON ST.

We buy by the ton, and can afford to let YOU have the benefit.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Municipal Ownership in England

Reports as to the failure of municipal ownership in London, England, should be taken with a grain of salt. They may be true, as far as they go, but they do not give the whole case. We should have before us the experience of other cities of England and Scotland. It is possible that in London there has been some extravagance in connection with municipal ownership, and it is right that extravagance should be checked, whether it comes under the guise of municipal ownership or any other. But to condemn municipal ownership because London is badly governed would be illogical in the extreme.

From the experience of the United States and Canada it would be easy to make out a much stronger case for the assertion that private ownership of all kinds of municipal services had failed. Complaints of poor street railway service, complaints of overcharge for gas and electric lighting, are heard from all quarters. There may be less extravagance than is shown in London, because the chief aim of the managers of a private company is to reduce expenses and pay dividends. But the money comes out of the pockets of the people, whether it is wasted or whether it goes to pay dividends on watered stock.

Another point in favor of municipal ownership is that dishonest or extravagant officials may be turned out of office by the people. But the people cannot get rid of a private monopoly until its franchise is expired.—Toronto Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUR WATER SUPPLY

Sir,—The Mayor and aldermen have many improvements in prospect this year—all very good if they can be carried out without increased burdens. All, however, should stand in abeyance until the water supply, which means food and health, is placed in a position to meet the increased demand. Many new houses going up, which will be an extra drain on our supply, and the new hotel with its gardens, will consume as much water as 100 houses. This winter raised the hopes that the lake would keep higher than last year, but no reliance can be placed in this. The summer may be as dry as the last six weeks have been. If so, where will the supply come from? I hear a good deal about the use of pumps. One of the main will, of course, increase the pressure, but may help decrease the supply.

At the driest season there is a large body of water in the lake too low to get into the filter bed. How can this be remedied? Without pretending to know much about hydraulics I venture to think that a pump placed over a deep part of the lake to feed the filter bed would be of great service. This could be arranged on a scow anchored in the lake, which could be hauled to shore every evening and the crew landed. Something should be commenced at once, and not allowed to drift aimlessly.

W. J. MACDONALD.

VICTORIA WEST PLAN

Sir,—Referring to an item in yesterday's Colonist as to the question of the "official map of Victoria West," the undersigned begs leave to point out for the information of those who may be interested, that about twelve or thirteen years ago, when there was some controversy as to the position of the street boundaries in Victoria West, he was instructed by the Hon. Robt. Beaven, who was then Mayor of the city, to define the street boundaries.

With that object in view he made a survey of the greater portion of Victoria West, including that part where the greatest discrepancy was shown in existing plans. As the mark defining the initial point of the original survey had been removed, it was impossible to verify either of the former surveys, but the location of the street boundaries was designed so as to interfere with existing buildings as little as possible, having due regard to a regular system of subdivision. After the system of subdivision had been decided on by the writer, the late Mr. Ralph was engaged to establish monuments at the intersections of the streets, and prepare a plan in accordance with the system above referred to.

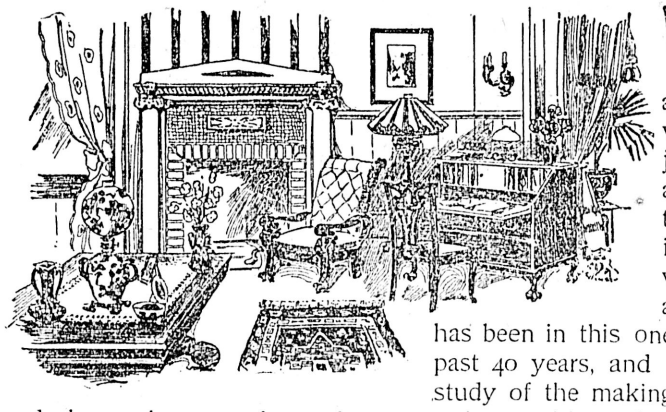
In order that the system of subdivision adopted should be effective, on the advice of the city solicitor, a tracing of the plan above mentioned, signed by the writer as city engineer, was deposited in the Registry Office, which tracing of plan, unless since changed by act of the legislature, constitutes the official map of Victoria West.

E. A. WILMOT.

A feminine admirer wrote to Browning, asking him for the meaning of one of his dark poems, and received the following reply: "When that poem was written, two people knew what it meant—God and Robert Browning, and now only God knows what it means!"

We Have All the Goods That's New

And All the New That's Good



WE earnestly invite you to visit us and inspect our complete and varied lines, wherein we know you will find just the kind of values you are looking for, in everything in the Housefurnishing line. Don't forget that when dealing with us you are dealing with a firm who has been in this one line of business for the past 40 years, and has made a most careful study of the making and buying of furniture, and whose prices are as low or lower, consistent with good quality, as is sold elsewhere.

Our Line of Pictures

Include those that are world famous, the originals which cannot be bought, reproduced by special permission of the celebrated Liverpool and London art galleries, such as—

The Horse Fair.
Napoleon and His Staff.
Dante and Beatrice.
The Battle of Waterloo.
Off to the Fishing Grounds.
The Port of Shields, which are to be had at all prices.

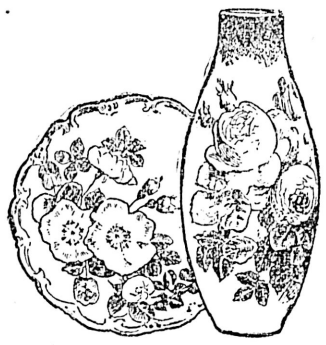
Novelties

A grand showing of novelties in art wares are to be found here, and which is well worth an early inspection including

Basaltine Art Ware

Beautifully finished and hand painted in very unique and graceful shapes, in colors of dull black, and red and blue glaze finish, decorated with draped figures, St. George and the dragon, The Greek Warrior, etc.,

Vases, each $1.50
Beakers, each $1.00
Placques, each 75c
Teapots, each $1.50



Some Fine Hand-Painted China--for Gifts

¶ A modest priced single bit of hand-painted china is often more joyously received than more pretentious and more costly donations.

¶ Our showing by some of the best artists on china is at present large and varied, so when you are looking for something real fascinating for a birthday or wedding gift, you will not go wide of your ideal if you choose any of the pieces we offer.

¶ The prices will be quite as pleasant a surprise as the goods.

Royal Dux Art Pottery

In very unique and attractive designs, beautifully decorated in lovely soft colors, vases each, from 50c. to....$20.00

Bretby Art Ware

This beautiful art ware has won high awards at all the principal international exhibitions both at home and abroad and comprises a large variety of vases, umbrella stands, hanging pots, pedestals and pots, flower holders.

PRESS OPINIONS—

There is a unique character and charm of color about these interesting examples of British industry, which must readily recommend them to educated taste.—"The Queen."

The colors employed whilst very full and rich in quality are so toned that there is an entire absence of rawness or crudeness—"The Ladies' Home Journal of Decoration."

Jardinieres, from 35c
Vases, from 20c
Umbrella Stands, from $4.50

China and Jasper Ware

The beautiful creations of China and Jasper ware from the celebrated works of Josiah Wedgwood and Chas. Ahrenfeldt and Sons, the foremost English and French potters, and which shows superiority to any other make, will be found here, as we are the exclusive agents.

Cream Jugs, Wedgwood Jasper ware, each.....80c
Pin Trays, Wedgwood Jasper ware, each 50c
Biscuit Jars, Wedgwood Jasper ware, each $3.00

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For months, we have been preparing for this exhibition. The markets of the world have been ransacked for the choicest creations. As there always is a choice, why not come tomorrow? You will find prices most reasonable.

The Glory of Spring is Reflected in These Fabrics.

Cotton and Linen Art Materials of Every Texture and Style for Every Conceivable Purpose.

CHEERFUL CHINTZ in lovely light and dainty designs, 31 inches wide, at, per yard 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c and 50c

SATEEN, soft and silkey, in beautiful and novel effects, especially adapted for drapery purposes, 31 in. wide, at, per yard, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c up to....65c

CREPE CRETONNE, in handsome blurred and shaded and art nouveaux effects, 31 in. wide, at per yard, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 50c, and 75c

POPELAINE, 31 inches wide, in very fancy French effects, per yard $1.00

DAMASK DIMITY, in lovely and dainty dresden designs, 31 in. wide, per yard 75c

ALL WOOL CHALLIS and Casement Tissues, in beautiful art effects, 50 in. wide, per yard.....$1.50

COTTON CHALLIS, in many novel and lovely effects, 50 in. wide, at, per yard 75c and.....80c

LINEN TAFFETA, suitable for draperies, 52 in. wide, in lovely printed effects, per yard $1.65 and...$2.25

WHITE AND CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, in handsome effects, at, per yard, 45c, 65c, 75c, and....$1.00

BED SPREADS, Liberty Art Fabrics, in hand blocked printed art designs, each $8.50

BED SPREADS, plain taffeta, with fancy art design, ... $11.00

Mail Orders—Let us have your name and address on our mailing list. You will be the gainer thereby if you live in the country, for you can have all the advantages of city shopping and none of its worries. And it costs you nothing for the accommodation. Promptness and care in filling mail orders is a hobby with us. Trained mail order clerks carry out your wishes intelligently and satisfactory. Give us a trial.

Samples of Piece Goods Sent Free on Request to Out-of-Town Customers.

Distance Now is no Barrier to Successful Shopping. Give Us a Trial.

Mail Orders Receive Our Best Attention.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers

VICTORIA, B. C.

"Everybody Smokes Old Chum."

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, March 9.

Highest..... 54
Lowest..... 38
Mean..... 46

Sunshine, 10 hours.

Victoria Weather

FEBRUARY, 1907

Highest temperature.. 53.1
Lowest temperature... 25.5
Mean temperature .. 41.46

Total precipitation for the month, 3.94 inches; average amount, 3.40 inches.

Bright sunshine, 75 hours, 30 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.26 (constant sunshine being 1).

For Sale

Lot with two houses, frontage on Fort, Vancouver and Mears streets.

Lot with brick office building, Chancery Lane.
Apply to

W. H. Langley
59 Gov't St.

SPECULATORS

A Quick Turnover

LOTS SACRIFICED

Owner forced to unload. Several lots off Fort street, in best residential section, at $700
Are worth $800. On the jump. Apply quickly to

Box X Colonist

HOMESEEKERS—A MONEY-SAVER

FOR SALE—A young cow newly calved, and two heifer calves. Apply at 36 Douglas street. m10

FOR SALE—Second hand typewriter in good order. Room 31 Board of Trade Building. m10

TO LET—Large, well-furnished bedroom, near Dallas road. Telephone 763. m10

REV. MRS. HECKMAN gives readings daily upon all affairs of life. Seance Fridays and Tuesdays, 8 p. m. 41 View street.

FOR SALE—Choice eggs for hatching from prize stock at the late Victoria Show. Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns, $1.50 per setting. James Wood, 127 North Park street, Victoria. m10

FOUND—Gentleman's gold ring. Owner can have same on calling at 15 South road, and proving property and paying for advertisement. m10

LOST—A green morocco hand-bag on Government or Fort street, between Superior and Blanchard streets, containing gold watch and chain. Finder please return to Colonist office. Reward. m10

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F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN COTTON

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION CIGARS

WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
VICTORIA, B.C.

NO CHANGE MADE IN SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Alliance and City Authorities Await Action of Provincial Government

Matters in respect to the enforcement of the Lord's Day Observance Act today appear to occupy much the same position as they did last Sunday. No plan of campaign has been announced by the local executive of the Lord's Day Alliance, and the stores and stands which Victorians have grown accustomed to see open on the Sabbath are running as usual today.

At a late hour yesterday Chief Langley had received no instructions as to the action to be taken by the police in reference to offenders against the act. Last Sunday, acting on instructions from the Mayor to the Chief, the police took the names of all those infringing the provisions of the act. No statement as to whether similar orders would be conveyed to the officers today was forthcoming yesterday. Questioned on the matter, His Worship refused to make any statement as to his future course of action.

The members of the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance state that they are awaiting word from the government before proceeding to take any action. Unless it becomes absolutely imperative, no definite steps towards prosecution will be taken by the alliance.

"We do not want to make any prosecutions," said Rev. E. G. Miller, the secretary of the organization, to the Colonist yesterday. "We think that any move in that direction should come rather from the mayor, as chief magistrate of the city, than from ourselves; but at any rate we shall do nothing until we hear something further from the government. In the event of any prosecution being made, fair notice of our intentions will be given, and the offenders given ample opportunity to conform to the law. In the event of prosecution becoming necessary," concluded Mr. Miller, "our first step will be to make a test case of some one individual."

Alderman Hall, another prominent member of the local branch of the alliance, when questioned on the matter, likewise replied that the action of the government was being awaited by the alliance.

It is probable that the matter of Lord's Day observance will be a subject of discussion at the next meeting of the ruri-decanal chapter of the clergymen of the Anglican churches of this city. The next session of the chapter will take place on April 3, and Rev. W. Baugh Allen, the rural dean, states that the matter will almost certainly be broached.

The Anglican Church clergymen are not unanimous in their views on the matter of the enforcement of the act. Questioned yesterday, the Bishop of Columbia stated that while he himself was heartily in accord with the movement, he knew that some of the clergymen of the city were not wholly in favor of the actions of the alliance.

NOVA SCOTIA STORM WROUGHT MUCH HAVOC

Some Deaths Recorded—Reports of Many Wrecks on Coast Coming in

Halifax, March 9.—Reports of wrecks and casualties in yesterday's terrific blizzard in Cape Breton and eastern Nova Scotia are beginning to drift in, although, owing to the enormous drifts communication is not yet restored between the towns. At least two, and probably more, persons perished in the storm.

Angus Macdonald of Antigonish harbor, lost his way while proceeding from town and wandered out on the ice along the shore and perished, his body being found this morning.

John Brown, eighteen years old, of Sydney Mines, left his home at the height of the blizzard, and this morning was found dead.

James and John McLeod, while coming home from work, were struck by an engine. James' skull was fractured. John's leg broken. The two boys started to walk home, but men found them unconscious in a snow drift.

The Little Sister of the Prophet.

(By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall)

"If there arise among you a prophet or a dreamer."—Deut. XIII., 1.

I have left a basket of dates
In the cool, dark room that is under the vine,
Some curds set out in two little crimson plates,
And a flask of the amber wine,
And cakes most cunningly beaten
Of savoury herbs and spice, and the delicate wheaten
Flour that is best;
And all to lighten his spirit and sweeten his rest.

This morning he cried, "Awake,
And see what the wonderful grace of the Lord hath revealed!"
And we ran for his sake,
But 'twas only the dawn outspread o'er our father's field;
And the house of the potter white in the valley below.
But his hands were upraised to the east and he cried to us, "So
Ye may ponder and read
The strength and the beauty of God outrolled in a fiery screed."

Then the little brown mother smiled,
As one does on the words of a well-loved child;
And "Son," she replied, "have the oxen been watered and fed?
For work is to do, though the skies be never so red,
And already the first sweet hours of the day are spent."
And he sighed and went.

Will he come from the byre,
With his head all misty with dreams and his eyes on fire,
Shaking us all with the weight of the words of his passion?
I will give him raisins instead of dates,
And wreathe young leaves on the little red plates;
I will put on my new head-tyre,
And braid my hair in a comlier fashion.
Will he not? Will he mind
Will he touch my cheek as he used to and laugh and be kind?

—The Century.

PERSONAL

Hon. Richard McBride is spending the week end out of town.

H. Macklin, formerly of Ladysmith, arrived in the city on Friday to take a position with the firm of Simon Leiser & Co. He was formerly manager of the branch at Ladysmith. Before leaving he was presented with a handsome gold-mounted umbrella and an appreciative address by his fellow employees.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson, of 130 Cadboro Bay road, left on Tuesday for a three months' visit to her son at San Jose, California.

Ellis Island.

(By C. A. Price.)

The Shapes press on,—mask after mask they wear,
Agape, we watch the never-ending line;
The crown of thought, the cap and bells are there,
And next the monk's hood see the morion shine.

Age on his staff and infancy's slow foot,
These we discern, if all else be disguise;
They fix on us an alien gaze and mute,
From the mysterious orbit of the eyes.

They come, they come, one treads the other's heel,
And some we laugh and some we weep to see,
And some we fear; but in the throng we feel
The mighty throb of our own destiny.

Outstretched their hands to take whate'er we give,
Honor, dishonor, daily bread or bane;
Not theirs to choose how we may bid them live—
But what we give we shall receive again

America! charge not thy fate to these;
The power is ours to mold them or to mar.

I Know.

(By Elsa Baker)

Oh, I know why the alder trees
Lean over the reflecting stream,
And I know what the wandering bees
Heard in the woods of dream.

I know how the uneasy tide
Answers the whisper of the moon,
And why the morning-glories de
Their eyes in the forenoon.

And I know all the wild delight
That quivers in the sea-bird's wings;
For in one little hour last night
Love told me all these things!

—From Munsey's Magazine (February)

All Night the Long Cicada.

(By Charles G. D. Roberts.

All night the lone cicada
Kept shrilling through the rain—
A voice of joy undaunted
By unforgotten pain.

Down from the wind-blown branches
Rang out the high refrain,
By tumult undisheartened,
By storm assailed in vain.

To looming vasts of mountain
And shadowy deeps of plain,
The ephemeral, brave defiance
Adventured not in vain.

Till to the faltering spirit
And to the weary brain,
From loss and fear and failure,
My joy returned again.

—From the Century (March)

My Portion.

Very little of gold have I,
Wealth and station have passed me by;
But something sweet in my life I hold
That I would not change for place or gold.
Beneath my feet the green earth lies,
Above my head are the tender skies.
I live between two heavens; my eyes
Look out to where, serene and sweet,
At the world's far rim the two heaven's meet.

I hear the whispering of the breeze,
The sweet, small tumult 'mid the trees,
And many a message comes to me
In the song of the bird and the hum of the bee.
From the mountain peak and the surging sea
E'en silence speaks with a voice so clear
I lean my very heart to hear.

And all above me, and all around,
Light and darkness and sight and sound
To soul and sense such meanings bring
I thrill with a rapturous wondering.
And I know by many a subtle sign
That the very best of life is mine,
And yet as I spell each message o'er
I long and long for a deeper lore.

I long to see and I long to hear
With a truer vision and truer ear
And I pray, with the keenest of all desire
For lips that are touched by the altar fire.
Patience, O Soul, from a little field
There cometh often a gracious yield—
Who toucheth His garments' hem is healed

—Anon.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

PAY LESS AND DRESS BETTER

There is more style, fit and finish in **FIT-REFORM** garments than any Canadian tailor can give you—and there are other advantages.

You don't take chances on the tailor's skill or on his ideas of style. You know before you buy.

You don't pay for keeping a tailor idle half the year. Fit-Reform tailors are busy year in and year out.

You don't have to pay a tailor's bad debts. Fit-Reform is sold for cash.

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

You get a guarantee no tailor will give. Your money back for any reason or without reason.

Suits and Overcoats from $10.00 to $30.00.

Trousers $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00

Fit-Reform Wardrobe
73 Government Street

THE ELITE MILLINERY OPENING

On Tuesday, March 19

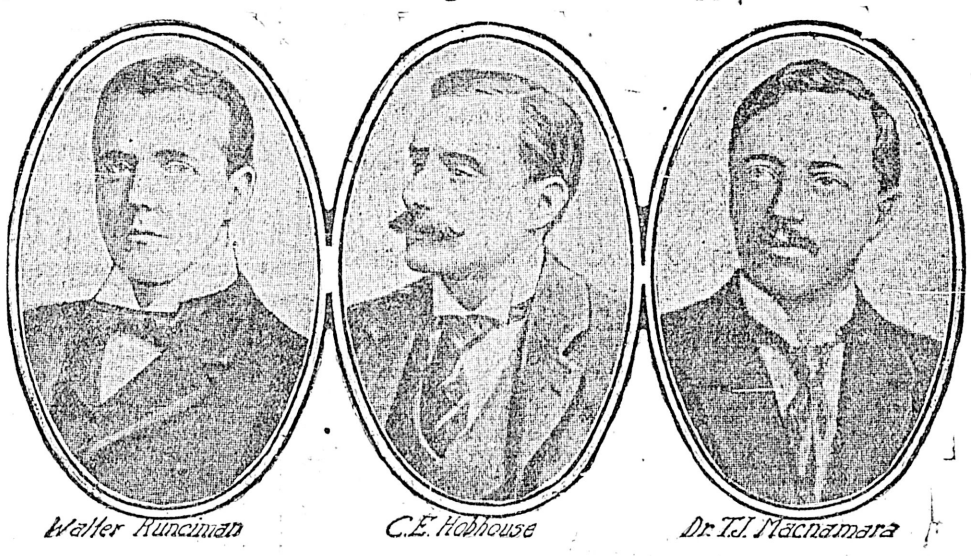
A Most Complete Assortment of the Latest Creations from leading European Centres.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED

The great Von Moltke never wasted words and despised anything that approached garrulty in others. On one occasion he was leaving Berlin on a railway journey. Just before the train pulled out of the station, a captain of hussars entered the general's compartment and recognizing him, saluted with "Guten Morgen, Excellenz!" Two hours later the train slowed up at a way station. The captain rose, after sitting in silence during the journey, saluted, and with another "Guten Morgen, Excellenz!" left the train. Turning to one of his own companions, Von Moltke said, with an expression of disgust, "Intolerable gasbag!"

When P. T. Barnum was at the head of his "great moral show" it was his rule to send complimentary tickets to clergymen, and the custom is continued to this day. Not long ago, after the Rev. Dr. Hawks, in Hartford, there came to the parsonage, addressed to Dr. Hawks, tickets for the circus, with the compliments of the famous showman. Dr. Walker studied the tickets for a moment and then remarked: "Dr. Hawks is dead and Mr. Barnum is dead; evidently they haven't met."

British Ministerial Changes---Three New Appointments



Walter Runciman — C.E. Hobhouse — Dr. T.J. Macnamara

The British Premier has just appointed Walter Runciman, M. P., financial secretary to the treasury; C. E. Hobhouse, M. P., under secretary of state for India, and Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the local government board. Mr. Runciman is member of parliament for Dewsbury. He is a Cambridge man and a yachtsman. In the present government he has been parliamentary secretary to the local government board. Mr. Hobhouse, who is a church estates commissioner, is member for East Bristol. He is of Eton and Christ Church. Dr. Macnamara is the great educational authority and member for North Camberwell. None of these changes involves a by-election.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS

Henry Young & Co.

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS

Henry Young & Co. desire the honor of your presence at the formal opening of their Spring Season's show of London, Paris, Vienna, New York and Toronto Millinery on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, March Twelfth and Thirteenth. The Show-rooms will open and close at the usual hours.

HENRY YOUNG & Co.

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.
Government Street, Victoria

Tree Spray

Fully guaranteed up to government specifications; 1-gallon tin, $1; ½ gallon, 60c; ¼ gallon, 35c. The smallest tin of this spray, when diluted with water, is sufficient for five ordinary size trees. For sale by

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

ROYAL GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

ACREAGE

2.79 Acres in the Fairfield Estate, fronting on Cook street; easy terms. Price per acre $2000
6 Acres in the Fairfield Estate; easy terms. Price per acre $1700
9 Acres on Cook street, close to the city limits; easy terms. Price $6000

FARMS

80 Acres in South Saanich, on waterfront, all cleared, beautiful land; easy terms. Price per acre..... $100
60 Acres at Cordova Bay, on waterfront, all good land, 20 acres cleared; new house and barns, 1½ acres of orchard; easy terms. Price ...$10,500
38 Acres, 6 miles from Post Office; good house, barns, etc.; 15 acres cultivated. Price $8000

LOTS

1 Lot on Niagara street, near Park (cash $600). Price $1050
1 Lot on Beacon street, near Park (cash $600). Price $1050
1 Lot, corner Cook and View streets (cash $1250). Price $2000
6 Lots on Montreal street, 600 feet frontage. A snap at $4750

HOMES

8-room modern cottage on Caledonia avenue, on large lot. Price (half cash) $2000
5-room cottage, corner Richmond and Oak Bay avenues, on five lots. Price (half cash) $5000
5-room cottage and 4 lots on Fernwood road. Price (half cash).....$3500

The Royal Guarantee & Trust Co., Ltd.

Real Estate, Farm Lands, Timber Limits, Businesses.

'Phone 1137. Cor. Government and Yates Sts. Adelphi Building.

DINNEFORD'S

'The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.'

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

The Leading Provincial Paper--The Colonist

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PABST MILWAUKEE BEER

The Beer of Quality

BLUE RIBBON MILWAUKEE, quarts, per dozen $3.50
BLUE RIBBON MILWAUKEE, pints, per dozen $2.50
PABST MILWAUKEE, quarts, per dozen $3.00
PABST MILWAUKEE, pints, per dozen $2.00

FELL & CO., Ltd.

Tel. 94 49 Fort Street

Our Syrup of Hypophosphites

IS A GOOD TONIC AND PICK-ME-UP

$1.00 per Bottle

CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist
98 Government St., near Yates St.
'Phone 425

Sea Frontage

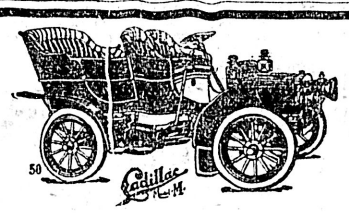
Very Choice and only Two Miles from General Postoffice

A block of six acres, large frontage, best of land; no rock, magnificent view. A good buy at $12,500

Also two acres, 350 feet sea frontage, near entrance of Victoria Harbor; a lovely site. ery cheap at $4200

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd.

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 319



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It Is In Town
The "07" CADILLAC

The car that runs 1000 miles without a stop. If you are thinking of purchasing an auto, 'Phone 1191. We will be pleased to arrange a demonstration.

VICTORIA GARAGE, 164 Yates Street

YES, WE PERMANENTLY CURE HEADACHES WITH GLASSES

Talk it over with our optician

W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Jeweler and Optician, 31 Gov't St., near Post Office

We Have It---Holly Chick Feed

The Only Reliable Chick Starter on the Market

Bannerman & Horne

91-93 Johnson Street Telephone 487

For Lumber, Sash, Doors

and all kinds of Building Material, go to

THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET.
VICTORIA, B.C. P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH

Matson & Coles

FOR SALE---One of the nicest farms on Vancouver Island, large sea frontage, splendid buildings, beautiful view, first-class soil, with stock, farming implements, etc., to be sold at once as a going concern. Price $25,000

THREE WATERFRONT LOTS
At $12,500
At $15,000
At $16,000

A CORNER LOT on Douglas St., 120 feet square, $15,000.

OFFICE, 23 and 25 BROAD STREET

ANNUAL REPORTS, NOTICES OF MEETINGS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, ETC., "MIMEOGRAPHED."

A. M. JONES
STENOGRAPHER
98½ GOVERNMENT STREET
PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes are solid leather. *

New Potatoes

For the last three weeks home-grown new potatoes from Mr. Fisher's garden at Oak Bay have been for sale at local groceries.

Alexandra Hive Meeting

The regular review of Queen Alexandra hive, Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held on Monday night at 8 o'clock, in W. C. T. U. hall, Yates. All members are requested to be present. Initiation of candidates will take place.

R. E. Social

By the kind invitation of Mrs. D. R. Harris, the ladies of the Church of Our Lord will hold one of their popular social teas on Tuesday next, from 3 to 6, in her residence at the corner of Superior street and Birdcage Walk. A musical programme is expected.

Sunday School Convention

An interesting programme has been prepared for the sixth annual convention of the Victoria branch of the International Sunday School union, to be held in Centennial Methodist church, on March 26 and 27. All friends of "our boys and birls" should keep those dates open.

Poultrymen's Smoker

The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock association will be held in the parlor of the Queen's hotel, on Tuesday evening next, 12th inst., all members are asked to make a special effort to attend, as a smoker will be held and refreshments served. In fact, the meeting will be more of a social nature than business.

Seamen's Lenten Services

During the present week the midday Lenten services in the Seamen's institute will be taken on Monday by the Lord Bishop; Tuesday by Rev. W. Baugh Allen; Wednesday by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet; Thursday by Rev. H. St. J. Payne; Friday by Rev. R. Connell; Saturday by Rev. J. Grundy. These services have been well attended during the past few weeks, and everyone is cordially invited to attend those to be held daily during this week.

Flower Pots Stolen

The police are investigating what appears to be a particularly mean case of sneak thievery in the south end of the city. The case has been reported by Mrs. (Dr.) Foote, who recently purchased a house on that street. In front of the house were two large cast-iron flower pots of considerable value. Some days ago the house was let, and when the new tenants took possession it was found that the pots had disappeared. If caught the culprit will be severely dealt with.

Important Sale

On Wednesday next Messrs. Stewart & Williams will sell by public auction the old Methodist church building, now known as "The Ark," and all the goods contained therein, the property of Fred. Bittancourt. The sale will commence at 10:30 a. m. and will continue Wednesday and following days. The list of goods to be disposed of is a long one, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, some items being oak show case, 21 feet long; 1 ton of spikes; large quantity of new millinery; mantelpiece and overmantel; 2 dozen oars; two tip trucks; wagons, 6 horse power Albion horizontal engine.

Two New Bulletins

The provincial bureau of information has two new bulletins in the hands of the printer. One is a large new edition of the "Handbook of British Columbia," that has been so largely asked for. It has been revised to date. Another edition of the same pamphlet is now being printed in England for circulation there. The other is also a new edition, the sixth of Bulletin No. 10, on "Agriculture" in the province. Many interesting statistics, not in previous editions, have been embodied in it, as well as the latest information.

Valuable deep waterfrontage on Victoria Harbor for sale. Apply P. O. Box 273, City. *

The kind your mother used to use—We have just received a consignment of the old Blue Willow pattern of dishes. Plates, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per dozen; Meat Dishes, 20c, 25c, 45c, 65c and 90c; Vegetable Dishes, 75c; Open Dishes, 20c, 25c, 30c and 45c; Gravy Dishes, 25c; Sauce Tureens, 90c; Cups and Saucers, $1.50 and $1.75 per dozen. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.*

Mrs. M. A. Vigor extends an invitation to the ladies of Victoria to be present on the occasion of her spring millinery opening, to take place on Tuesday next, March 12. She has made many changes in her store internally, enabling her to display her splendid new and up-to-date stock of hats and other millinery to greater advantage. *

A demonstration of Suchard's Cocoa is being held at the Windsor Grocery Co. You should not miss the chance to try this delicious Swiss Cocoa. *

"Lucerne Linen" papereries, containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, only 30c each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited. *

Keen judges of good values will readily recognize the low prices of our Dress Goods. Come Monday and Tuesday, when they will be lower than ever. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street. *

Cold Snap.—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria. *

Dress Goods reduced—not in quality or quantity, but in price, for Monday and Tuesday only, at George Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates. *

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you. *

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.*

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside. *

It's a luxury to use "Lucerne Linen," the latest English note. It's cheap, too. Five-quire box of note only 50c; box of envelopes containing 125, only 50c also. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited. *

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside. *

POPULAR NATIVE SON GOES TO HIS REST

Claude Jagers, Son of Late Capt. Jagers, Passed Away at St. Joseph's Hospital

Claude William Siebold Jagers, a native son of Victoria, 20 years and 5 months of age, passed away after a short illness at St. Joseph's hospital about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause of death was typhoid fever. Popular with all who knew him, and a fine type of young manhood, the deceased will be much missed by his associates and others. He was the son of the late Capt. Jagers, a well known shipmaster in the C. P. N. service, and Mrs. Jagers of 20 Erie street, and when he became of age he, like his father, began to follow the sea. His first post was as freight clerk of the steamer Princess May in the C. P. R. coast service, and he was soon promoted to the position of purser on board the steamer Otter, Transfer, and other C. P. R. steamers. A capable officer, popular and manly, he achieved friends, and wherever the Transfer touches on her up-river route on the Fraser the news of his death will be received with the same sadness with which it was received in Victoria. The flag was half-masted on the steamer Otter, which was in port yesterday, and at the company's office. His mother, and two sisters, Vivienne and Hazel, survive him.

The late Mr. Jagers' father, who died eight years ago, was master of the steamer Grappler, the well known gunboat stationed at Esquimalt, that was burned in northern waters in 1883. Capt. Jagers made a gallant effort to save his vessel, although the flames were threatening her. When it was found that the fire was beyond control he headed the vessel for shore, but the wheel ropes had been burned and the vessel swung in a circle. The engineroom seethed with fire, and the engines continued working, making the launching of boats most difficult. Many jumped overboard, and Capt. Jagers continued throwing things to those in the water, remaining with his vessel until the deck fell in, leaving him but a few feet of plank at the stem where he stood for a few minutes with face, hands and legs severely burned until he jumped into the icy water. He was picked up after being washed ashore by some lumbermen, being the only one of the survivors landed on the Vancouver Island shore. Eighteen white men, 68 Chinese and two Indians were lost, and 13 white passengers, 13 Chinese and 10 members of the crew were saved. Capt. Jagers served on the majority of the C. P. R. steamers, and his son, who has now followed him to the last of all ports, trod in his footsteps, showing considerable promise when cut off in his youth.

The funeral has been arranged for Tuesday afternoon at 2:15 from the family residence, 20 Erie street, and at 2:30 p. m. from St. James church.

The Last Rites

The funeral of the late Capt. Nels Moos, will take place this afternoon at 3:15 p. m. from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company's parlors.

Laid at Rest

The funeral of Mrs. Clara Jackson took place yesterday afternoon from W. J. Hanna's parlors, Yates street. Rev. Herman Carson officiated. The pallbearers were: M. C. Brown, C. E. Milmington, A. Virtue and W. Etheridge.

Regimental Meeting

No. 3 company of the Fifth regiment will hold its annual association meeting on Monday. Every member is expected to attend as business of considerable importance will be discussed.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod Dead

S. McClure yesterday received word of the death of Rev. P. McF. Macleod, for some years pastor of St. Andrew's church in this city. Rev. Mr. Macleod was well known in this city, and his death will be sincerely lamented.

Roller Skating Contest

A race for the roller skating championship of the city will be held at the rink tomorrow evening. The contestants will be E. Todd, F. Lelever, R. Margison, and W. Lock. The event should prove interesting, and a large attendance is looked for.

Late John E. Howe

The remains of the late John Ernest Howe were laid at rest yesterday afternoon at the Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral left the residence of H. C. Wiffen, North Pembroke street, at 3 o'clock and proceeded to St. John's church, where services were held. Rev. Stanley Ard officiated both at the church and graveside. The pall bearers were H. A. Bennett, D. R. Miller, James Patterson, G. T. Temple, D. Leeming and L. B. Trimen.

Billiard Tournament

The sergeants' mess of the Fifth regiment, C. A., has arranged for a billiard tournament to be held at the drill hall, commencing on Monday, the 11th inst. The first series will be played between representatives of the companies, and will be so arranged as to allow of each player having a game on his drill night. Matches will be played on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. It is expected that the finals will be reached some time early next month. It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for the finals to be played off on some date when it will be possible for all the players and their friends to be present.

Sacred Concert

The programme of the Sunday afternoon concert at the Jubilee Hospital tomorrow at 3:45 p. m. will be as follows: Organ solo, "Lift Up Your Heads" (Handel), Arthur Longfield; violin solo, "The Holy City" (Adams), Miss Brooker; vocal solo, selected, Mrs. Rutha Wilson; vocal solo, selected, Miss Dickson; cornet solo, "The Lost Chord" (Sullivan), Mrs. Danes; vocal solo, "A Dream of Paradise" (Gray), Mrs. Gregson, with violin obligato by Ewart Gregson; accompanist, Mr. Longfield.

Victoria can be proud of her manufacturers, as evidence of which can be seen in the window display of Fell & Co., Fort street, in which M. R. Smith & Co., are showing a variety of their choice products; also a few of their numerous Diplomas, and Gold and Silver medals. A specially interesting one being a diploma issued to them at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London, Eng., 1886.

Sight Reading Classes

James Morgan, the Welch musician, has had splendid success with his male choir in the Y. M. C. A. and now on Tuesday at 7:30 he is commencing sight reading and singing classes in both the tonic sol-fa and old notation. This is at the request of a large number in and outside of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Morgan will conduct his new class from 7:30 to 8:30 each Tuesday, and as usual continue his male choir work the balance of the evening.

Beacon Hill Park

Three lots with double front, COTTAGE of 5 rooms, bath and pantry, sewer and electric light. HANDSOME GARDEN, Holly, fruit trees, flowers, etc.

ONLY $3,500

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED
30 Broad Street.
'Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.

STILENFIT CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE

When you consider the fact that this firm is a high-class clothing and furnishing house, and that nothing but honest goods enter its establishment, you then, and not until then, appreciate the full importance of this clearance sale and the mighty purchasing power of your dollars.

GOING OUT OF ALL
STILENFIT CLOTHING
At HALF PRICE
IS THE WATCH-WORD
$30 SUITS FOR $15
$25 SUITS FOR $12.50

FINCH & FINCH
HATTERS
57 Government Street

SPRING ARRIVALS

NEW BLOUSES
NEW PRINTS
NEW GINGHAMS
NEW UNDERWEAR
NEW SILK BONNETS for Children

Just Received at the
Victoria House
82 Yates Street
G. A. RICHARDSON & CO

"Hazeline Snow"

(Trade Mark)

Roughness and redness of the skin melt away before "'Hazeline' Snow." As it is applied it is absorbed and renders the skin, soft as velvet, white and cool. Amongst toilet preparations "'Hazeline' Snow" is a thing by itself—novel.

ARE SOLD BY
TERRY & MARETT
The Prescription Druggists.
Southeast Corner Fort and Douglas Streets

See Our First Shipment OF

Spring Goods

AT

PEDEN'S
TAILORING PARLORS
31 FORT STREET

For Sale—Cadillac Touring Car

In excellent condition. Phone 261. "Why pay $1200 when you can get one for $600?"

25 Pairs
LADIES' SLIPPERS
Regular $2.00 and $3.00
$1.50
MONDAY
While They Last

PATERSON SHOE CO., 70 Govt. St.

Beautiful Cut Glass

In order to give the table a finished and dainty appearance, it is necessary to have the BEST CUT GLASS, and we invite you to come and see our beautiful SALAD BOWLS, CELERY DISHES, VASES, ROSE BOWLS, BON-BON DISHES, etc. The designs are most artistic, and as these goods are all from the best houses, our customers may rest assured that any presents they may select will be most acceptable.

C. E. REDFERN
43 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
P. O. Box 93. 'Phone 118.

Manitoba Fire Assurance Company

L. U. CONYERS & CO.,
AGENTS
18 View Street, Victoria, B.C.

BICYCLE vs. STREET CARS

Paid for English Bicycle	$75.00	Saved car fare 20c. a day, 286 days a year for 3 years	$171.60
Paid for One Lamp	1.75	Saved 1 hour a day for the same length of time	$257.40
Paid for Repairs, 2 Years	2.25	Sold bicycle after 3 years for	26.00
			$455.00
	$79.00	Profit on Bicycle	$376.00

Appointments were kept, temper preserved, meals eaten regularly, health improved, business increased. Moral.—Use a bicycle.

Call and examine our stock of wheels, New Models for 1907.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,
GOVERNMENT STREET, OPP POST OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Pendray's No. 1 Winter

TREE SPRAY

Made by directions of the B. C. Department of Agriculture. It will make the trees healthy and produce good crops.

Gallons $1.00, Half Gallons 60c., Quarts 35c.

—AT—
CHEAPSIDE
GEO. POWELL & CO., 127 Government St.

Business Property Corner Lots

67, 68, 69 and 70
FORT STREET

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN ON EASY TERMS.
OWNERS:
McCallum, Hill & Co.
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

Advertise in Colonist

British Columbia's Leading Paper

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In All Its Branches

We supply everything for the most RECHERCHE BANQUET. A competent staff always at your service. A SPECIALTY with us is

Wedding Cakes

Dainty and exclusive designs. Materials and workmanship the best,

CLAY'S, 39 Fort St.

Telephone 101.

COUGH ENDED!

Teague's Compound Cough Syrup of

White Pine and Tar

is guaranteed to cure Coughs and Colds even of long-standing.

All other Leading Cough Remedies carried.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE

27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.

J. TEAGUE

Real Hair Switches

And

Transformations

Mrs. C. Kosche's

Hairdressing Parlor,

55 Douglas St.

Near Fort Street

Sweet Peas

All the newest and best varieties, by package, ounce or pound.

JAY & CO., 13 Broad Street

NOW OPEN!

IMPERIAL HOTEL

VICTORIA THEATRE BLOCK.

Newly Furnished Throughout.

European Plan.

Restaurant in Connection.

Best Liquors in Bar.

D. C. McKINNON - Proprietor

ANNOUNCEMENT

Incorporated Companies, Notary Publics and Lodge Seals can now be had from Sweeny & McConnell, the Fine Job Printers and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers of Langley street. Immediate delivery and a perfect seal guaranteed.

Navel Oranges

25 cents per dozen. These are the finest oranges offered this season, for the money.

Grape Fruit, each 05c

Victoria Creamery Butter, per lb. 40c

WM. B. HALL

Tel. 917. 89 Douglas St.

For Sale

King's Road — 7-room house, modern conveniences $1800

Fairfield Road—2 lots, each $650

ACREAGE—4 acres close to Gorge car line, per acre..$1500 (Terms).

TO LET—6-room dwelling, Rae Street.

Fire Insurance written below tariff rates

Duck & Johnston

83 JOHNSON STREET

Phone 1032

Cadboro Bay

Choice Beach Frontage FOR SALE

Heisterman & Co.

75 Government Street

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the matter of Joseph Larbonne, deceased, intestate, and in the matter of the official administration act, notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, date 22nd February, 1907, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased.

All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the claim to me on or before the 22nd day of March, 1907, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of February, 1907.

WM. MONTEITH.

CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS COMPANY

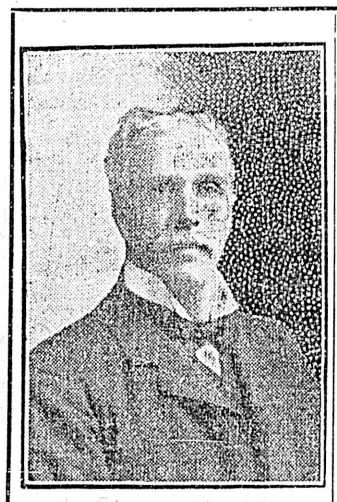
ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS VICTORIA, B. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY

P. O. BOX 563. PHONE 77.



Who Supplies the BEST

Cigars, Tobacco and Tobacco Jars?

WHY, MORRIS

For Pipes and Cigarettes the same,
The store that won Victoria's fame
Will ever and anon proclaim
That "Merit" shall uphold the name

Of MORRIS

E. A. Morris The Leading Tobacconist

72 GOVERNMENT STREET

Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Chilliwack.

MODERN HEDGE & NURSERY CO.

Unique Project Launched By Latest Corporation Formed in Victoria

The latest corporation to be formed in Victoria is the Modern Hedge & Nursery Co. of Vancouver Island, Ltd., capital, $50,000, the necessary papers for which will be filed with the registrar-general in the course of a week or so.

Its operations will not only be useful, but will also assist in beautifying the city and surrounding district. The company has secured the exclusive rights for Vancouver Island and a radius of 25 miles therefrom for the manufacture of the "Modern Hedge," a patent of extreme value. It is a scientific system of training shrubs that produces an impenetrable hedge in a very few years and at small expense.

System Is Explained

The system, which is the subject of patents the right of which will be strictly enforced, may be explained in the following manner: Small plants, of a variety of acacia, imported originally from Germany, are planted about six inches apart and left for a summer to grow. They are then connected by wires, inserted in blunt staples that will not injure the tree, and the plants are slanted diagonally at an angle of nearly 45 degrees. As a result, when the shoots branch out they are crossed one over another and form a much thicker barrier than the most careful cutting could produce were they left perpendicular.

Not Expensive

By the second year the hedge is an effective one, and, at the end of four or five years, it is of such thickness that full-sized men can stand abreast upon the top without any noticeable depression being made. Clippers are not required to cut it, as it can be rapidly trimmed by an implement resembling a pair of shears. This saves much time, as the hedges of a reasonably-sized farm can be gone over in a day or two. The new hedge is not an expensive one, as contracts are now being taken for its planting at the rate of $1.08 per rod.

In addition to forming an inexpensive and beautiful hedge for farms and gardens, the new contrivance will be very effective as a wind break for orchards near the sea. It can be grown to over twelve feet in height without trouble, and many horticulturists in the vicinity of Victoria to whom it has been explained have expressed their willingness to discard fences as soon as the company is able to encircle their holdings with this trained acacia.

Used in Ontario

The system was introduced into Ontario a few years ago, and has been very largely used. Last season it was started in the Okanagan district, where it has proved eminently successful. A committee of shareholders went out yesterday to inspect a tract of land that it is proposed to purchase for growing the plants, as the climate of Victoria is deemed especially suitable for their propagation. While the small trees will probably be imported this season, after that they will be grown in Victoria.

While exploiting the new hedge will form the chief business of the new enterprise, its operations will not be confined to this alone. It will engage in an extensive nursery and florist trade, and any other feature that usually is associated with such enterprises.

SIMPLY SWALLOW.

Many Eat as Though They Were Blind and Their Tongues Cut Out.

Dyspepsia is built on confidence—too much confidence in the ability of your stomach to digest anything and everything you put into it.

In this age we have developed speed in every line of action, and we have also developed speed in mastication.

We don't take time to eat right, and sometimes we do not eat the right kind of food. Sometimes we carry our business to our meals and as a result eat mechanically. We eat as though we were blind and our tongues cut out. We simply swallow.

The result is that the food we eat is half chewed, and lies like a lump of lead on the stomach.

You may deny to yourself that you abuse your stomach, but when you get a bloaty feeling, you can't deny you've got it.

When you get brash, eructations, burning sensations, bloating, aversion to food, loss of appetite, belching and other kindred ailments, there is not much use asking yourself, for the time being, why, you suffer. The fact is you've got those ailments and the question of the hour is how to get rid of them at once, so that at your next meal you may be able to sit down and look at your meal straight in the face—with a keen appetite and a smile and enjoy thoroughly everything you eat.

Just one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest an ordinary meal, without the help of the stomach. One ingredients of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. The strongest stomach couldn't do the work and better than one of these wonderful little Tablets can do it.

Each tablet contains the strongest digestive agents it is possible to obtain.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablest are not a patent medicine. We come out and say just what is in them—hydrastis-golden seal, lactose and aseptic pepsin. They are recommended by 40,000 licensed physicians in the United States and Canada.

And they are recommended by every one who uses them—they can't help it, for they immediately invigorate the stomach by letting it take a rest; they strengthen the gastric juice and cause the appetite to become keen and regular.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will surely destroy dyspepsia, brash, belching, that "lump of lead" feeling, burning sensations, indigestion, loss of appetite, and aversion to food.

Have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets handy where you can take one or two after each meal. Then you will know what a blessing it is to have a good appetite and to get all the good possible out of everything you eat. You'll feel rosy and sweet. Suart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store on earth 50 cents.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 85 Stuart Building, Marchall, Mich.

THE EMPRESS HOTEL.

Details of Decorative Embellishments For the Dining and Other Apartments.

Work is proceeding apace on the new Empress Hotel and it is now possible to obtain somewhat of an idea as to the scheme of decoration.

While very little has been completed and what work is done is all in natural color, it is easily seen that the dining room and palm garden to which with the ladies' retiring room already described furnishing has been confined, will present not only an imposing, but a beautiful appearance when completed.

The bow window and alcove, with Moorish arches, have been treated with decorative plaster. Although the design of the arches is not an elaborate one, being medallions and flowers of the Empire style, it is admirably suited to the location. In the same room the ceiling has set and the planks used to hold it in place while drying were being removed yesterday. The decorative work will commence next week.

Although none of the cast plaster has yet been placed in position, the sections even on the ground show perfection of workmanship. There are numerous square pillars on the ground floor to which Corinthian cornices will be attached, the corners being rounded off with an intricate beading. In the squares between the pillars there will be circular medallions, conventionally floral in design, the sides being surrounded by architrave mouldings. These castings were finished yesterday and are now piled in the kitchen.

Most of the Australian redwood that will be used for the fixtures of the ground floor is already in the premises. There are some splendidly grained panels that when placed in position and finished will almost equal in beauty the upper floor fixtures of native cedar and fir. It is understood the Australian product was chosen only by reason of its extra hardness.

The electricians are now putting the finishing touches to the wiring and connections on the ground floor. There will be four three branch fixtures of bulks on each pillar in addition to a large number hanging, in what used to be called candelabra, from the ceiling. Nothing has yet been done towards letting the contract for these fixtures. The designs, in fact, have not yet reached the city.

As the contractors for erecting the building, the Gribble & Skone Co., are not interested in the tinting of the walls or embellishments they are unacquainted with the particulars of this scheme. This was arranged, with the concurrence at all events, of Mrs. Hayter Reed who will supervise the purchase and installation of furnishings.

MECHANICS' SHOES

THAT WEAR LIKE IRON.
Just a little better than you can get from the other fellow.

Prices from $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.

G. D. CHRISTIE'S

Shoe Emporium, Corner Government and Johnson streets. 'Phone 131

Fruit Trees
Apples
Pears
Plums
Cherries
Peaches
Small Fruits

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE COUNTRY

JUST ARRIVED!

1,800 NEW EDISON RECORDS

Including all the very latest and best selections, both vocal and instrumental. WATCH THIS WEEK'S ADS. for detailed lists of records received.

NOW ON THE WAY

4,000 Edison Records, including every number in Catalogue

This shipment should arrive in about ten days and will give us the largest stock of Edison Goods west of Winnipeg.

Remember Our Great Reduction on Prices of Phonographs

Edison Gem, was $15, now - $10
Edison Standard was $25, now $20
Edison Home was $35, now - $30
Edison Triumph was $60, now $50

FLETCHER BROS.

TALKING MACHINE HEADQUARTERS

93 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

WE HAVE MOVED

Just across the street from our old stand, and have every facility for all kinds of

MECHANICAL REPAIRING

Special attention given to

LAWN MOWER REPAIRING AND GRINDING JUST NOW

WAITES BROS., 59 Fort Street

'Phone 446.

This is the Mark

that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

The standard of quality for nearly sixty years. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Without Colds No Lung Trouble

A person may be predisposed to consumption by heredity, he may be in unsanitary surroundings and breathe impure air, but the beginning of trouble is always a neglected cold. In thousands of Canadian homes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is kept at hand as a cure for coughs and colds and a protection against diseases of the lungs.

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Mose reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria THEATRE F. R. RICKETTS LESSEE & MANAGER

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Klaw & Erlanger present Geo. M. Cohan's Most Remarkable Success

45 MINUTES From BROADWAY

With Corinne, assisted by Scott Welsh, a notable cast and Cohanesque Chorus.

Prices 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Box office opens 10 a. m. Saturday, March 9th.

THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.
ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.

General admission 15c entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 35c.

Week 11th March

THE NELLIE ANDREWS OPERA CO. IN SELECTIONS FROM "BOHEMIAN GIRL."

ALSO

BURT WESTON, CARR & JORDON, BEN. OMAR, GEO. F. KEAINE, NEW MOVING PICTURES AND PROF. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

Watson's Theatre

Three Nights Commencing Monday, March 11

THE PRINGLE COMPANY IN

The 4-Act Comedy-Drama

For Love and Honor

Prices 15c., 25c and 35c., Bargain matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

Seats now on sale at Box office.

Frank Sehl's Orchestra in attendance.

FOR SALE

A Block of Shares in the

Richard III Mine

For Price apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.

Temple Building, Victoria

NOTICE

In the Estate of David Coulter, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are required to forward particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, 1907, duly verified, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of such indebtedness forthwith.

Dated the 22nd day of February, 1907.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria,
Solicitors for John Newbigging, Executor.

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the matter of Anne Larbonne, deceased, intestate, and in the matter of the official administration act, notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, dated 22nd February, 1907, I, the undersigned, was appointed administraor of the estate of the above deceased.

All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the claim to me on or before the 22nd day of March, 1907, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of February, 1907.

WM. MONTEITH.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

Successor to

R. MAYNARD

41 PANDORA AVE., VICTORIA, B.C

Importer and dealer in Photographic Material of every description, Kodaks, Films, etc.; Cinematographs, Magic Lanterns and Slides for sale and hire. Amateur developing and printing done. Some great bargains in new and second-hand Cameras of all makes.

PHONE B 360.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1907.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 28th day of March, 1907.

Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 4th day of April, 1907.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1907.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

Educational

Collegiate School

FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Head Master

J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxford

Assisted by R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., A. Smith, Esq., M. A.; J. F. Meredith, Esq., B. A. Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium. Cadet corps.

APPLY HEAD MASTER.

MAUDE UNDERHILL

TEACHER OF ELOCUTION

Special Three Months Course

Children's Classes on Saturday

Studio: 35 FORT STREET

University School

FOR BOYS

OAK BAY AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Day and Boarding School

Excellent accommodation for boarders; Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Manual Training, Gymnastics, Boxing, Football, Cricket, etc.

School re-opens Monday, January 7th, 1907, at 9:30 a. m.

Apply for Prospectus to

Rev. W. W. BOLTON, J. C. BARNACLE, } Principals.

Phone 1320.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A748.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS INSTITUTE

Limited.

336 HASTINGS ST. W., VANCOUVER.

Bookkeeping, Gregg and Pitman Shorthand, Telegraphy and Engineering.

Eight Teachers. Forty-Five Typewriters

Students Always in Demand.

R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Principal.

OREGON PORTLAND

ST. HELEN'S HALL

A girls' school of the highest class. Corps of teachers, location, building, equipment—the best.

Send for catalogue.

School opens September 17, 1906.

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Elford St. Phone 1140

Freehold Property For Sale

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the brick building known as the

A. O. U. W. HALL

and the frame cottage adjoining, together with the lot, 60x120 feet, on which the same stand, situate on the north side of Yates street, Victoria, and with the electric fixtures, scenery, carpets, chairs, tables, stoves, etc., therein.

No tender will necessarily be accepted.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

Tenders (marked "Tender A. O. U. W. Hall") to be sent by the 2nd April, 1907, to

J. D. WARREN,
27 Montreal Street, Victoria, B. C.

The New Tailors JUST OPENED

The largest stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH

TWEEDS

West of England

Serges and Trouserings

All work the highest class. Satisfaction guaranteed in every detail.

M. WEINSTEIN & CO.

Garesche Block, Yates Street.

WANTED

ACREAGE
HOUSES
LOTS

List your Property with us. We have purchasers

Empire Realty Co.

66 Yates Street

PERCY RICHARDSON, Tobacconist

"RICHARDSON'S SPECIAL"

THE POPULAR BLEND.

Army and Navy Cigar Store, Phone 346

THE

Hugo-Ross Realty Co.

LIMITED

62 Yates Street

WINNIPEG and VICTORIA

LOTS

Two beautiful residential lots facing the new City Park and on two streets. Price.....$1550
Two well situated corner lots on Cook and Pembroke Streets.....1450
Two corner lots on Queen's Avenue and Cook Streets.....1250
Two high lots on corner Pembroke and Chamber Streets.....1450

We also have a number of very desirable Lots in the north end of the town on a new street

Watch for our change ad. Every other day.

LOCAL FACILITIES MUST BE IMPROVED

Mr. Peters Speaks of Railway's Necessities at Victoria Terminal

CROW'S NEST LINE KEPT BUSY

Extensive Work in Hand on Main Road and Branches—Reference to Yellowhead Pass

"More business is being done by our road through southern British Columbia, the Crow's Nest route, than by any other single line of the C. P. R. system."

This important statement was made yesterday by F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, and who is making his semi-annual tour of inspection throughout the west. The fact, he remarked, was an evidence of the growing prosperity of the province. Along that road, he said, there were forty-two lumber mills, eight coal mines, and six smelters. All were in full operation and making daily shipments to various points. The exports from these sources, together with general traffic, kept the railway continually busy. Practically the same condition was apparent in every other section which he had visited, and he had no hesitation in saying that the province was never more flourishing, its resources had never before been exploited to the extent that now was evident, and the indications for the future were never brighter.

A Hard Winter

The past winter, Mr. Peters asserted, had been the hardest since the great transcontinental railroad, with which he is identified, commenced operation. The line had been kept open from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard only by dint of ceaseless energy and large expenditures. But the efforts put forth, he was pleased to say, had met with success. Of course there had necessarily been delays, but he thought the public appreciated the difficulties under which the officials labored and made due allowance. At any rate the fact that there had been no complaints from patrons was an evidence that they had viewed the situation reasonably and, what was more, gave those responsible credit for supplying the best service possible under the circumstances.

Asked whether it was not a fact that the C. P. R. had been able to adhere more closely to its regular schedule throughout the winter months than competing lines, Mr. Peters refrained from making a statement. He said that, although he believed it was true, it had to be remembered that the roads running through Dakota had been much handicapped. It was not the policy of the C. P. R. to boast of its achievements. They spoke for themselves. Therefore he did not wish to compare the winter service of his company with those of the lines in the northern states, or any others running across the continent and subject to the same conditions.

Conditions on Island

In referring to Vancouver Island and the policy of the C. P. R. towards it, Mr. Peters stated that now that Mr. Marpole had been appointed to a position which gave him broader scope and more time, there was no doubt that a great deal would be done towards extending and improving the system on Vancouver Island. These were matters, however, outside his jurisdiction. He could only say that he knew that it was the intention to construct new lines on the Island and, also, to do everything possible to develop the country. All this work was in the hands of Mr. Marpole. He would be in Victoria, Mr. Peters thought, tomorrow, and, perhaps, would have something to say in regard to the railway's plans.

Congestion of Traffic

There was no doubt that the traffic along the E. & N. railway had outgrown the present facilities. That was a fact which was recognized by him and by all the officials of the railroad and, moreover, it was a matter which was receiving consideration. Apart altogether from the proposed extentions, there was no question that the present line from Victoria to Nanaimo was becoming more and more inadequate to handle the business which was developing. This proved that the island, like the settled sections of the mainland, was growing in trade and general prosperity—something which he and all interested in the Canadian west were pleased to note.

In regard to the E. & N. terminus at Victoria he had to acknowledge that its present accommodation was insufficient to handle satisfactorily the local traffic. This had become strikingly evident during the past twelve months, and it was another point which was receiving attention. Although he could say nothing definite as to what would be done to effect an improvement, that being something which again was outside his jurisdiction, he was in a position to assert most emphatically that "something would be done." In reply to the query, "How soon will steps be taken to bring this about?" Mr. Peters said that he could not say, that being a point which was subject to a number of considerations. For instance, there was that of the settlement of the Songhees Indian reserve dispute. Without a doubt if that land were available it would be the most suitable for utilization for larger and more commodious freight yards. But he did not know, nor did he suppose that anyone knew for a surety, whether an agreement would be reached with the Indians providing for their rehabitation elsewhere in time to allow the railway the use of some of the property on the west side of the harbor as a site for an improved railway depot. Under such circumstances he did not know what would be done; but, he reiterated, one thing could be depended upon, "more adequate terminal facilities had to be provided."

The Yellowhead Pass Route.

Asked whether he would care to express an opinion upon the possibility of the C. P. R. undertaking the construction of a line through the Yellowhead pass, to a point on Bute Inlet, from there connecting by ferry with Vancouver Island. Mr. Peters replied that, owing to the magnitude of such a project, he would not care to be placed upon record. At present the C. P. R. was engaged in considerable construction, enough to keep it occupied for some time. There was the road east of Winnipeg, which, it was calculated, would relieve the pressure upon the Atlantic outlet of the system. Then, of course, there was that which was being built in the prairie districts. He expected that the latter would be completed as far as Calgary by August. That, at any rate, was the intention and, he was convinced, the new road would open up a new district which would rapidly develop enough traffic to well repay the initial outlay.

When these undertakings were finished he could not say what would be done towards extending another road towards the west into British Columbia. That depended upon the business outlook. Undoubtedly if it was thought, upon investigation, that the possibilities warranted it some move would be made to increase, upon a large scale, the transportation facilities of the railroad corporation, in the most westerly province of the Dominion.

A Hudson Bay Outlet.

Mr. Peters' attention was drawn to the agitation for the consideration of a branch line by one of the Canadian transcontinental lines with its terminal point at Churchill, on Hudson Bay. He explained that this question had been before the people of the prairie provinces for something like twenty years, but in that time had not advanced to any extent. In his mind it was questionable whether such an outlet for the produce of the northwest would be found satisfactory. It would mean the holding over of one year's crops to the succeeding summer, providing, of course, the farmers deemed it wise to delay shipment until that time. As for the winter wheat—that was a different matter. But he believed that this produce should not be forwarded to the European markets. He thought its proper market was the west, the Orient and other such points. Under the circumstances, therefore, there were many points to be considered before any definite action was taken towards the building of a line such as mentioned.

Victoria's Future.

Speaking of Victoria, Mr. Peters remarked that he was pleased to notice that local real estate was advancing in price. This denoted an improvement in local conditions; indeed it was unnecessary to refer to the increased realty values to prove that this city was enjoying its share of the prosperity which prevailed throughout the Dominion. Without a doubt the principal reason of the change here was the fact that the farmers of the Northwest, those who had made competences and were searching for surroundings agreeable climatically and scenically for the establishment of homes, had discovered the charms of the capital of British Columbia. And he believed that the attractions of this place would continue to draw the class mentioned in ever-increasing numbers. Many would come during the months of December, January and February for the purpose of enjoying short holidays away from the frigid winters of the middle west, while there would always be an influx of those looking for a congenial spot for permanent homes.

GOT A PAIN IN YOUR BACK?

You get a pain in your back, and you wonder what is the matter. You perhaps pay no attention to it. Backache is caused by imperfect action of the kidneys, in fact, is the first sign of kidney trouble to follow.

The kidneys, proper, are composed of a close network of fibrous tissue, interlaced with tiny elastic fibres. Their object is the excretion of the uric acid, and other poisonous matter composing the urine, from the blood.

They are continuously at work to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of kidney trouble, but do not suspect it.

Some of the symptoms are: A feeling of weakness in the small of the back, sharp pains in back, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles, urinary troubles such as supressed urination, excessive urination, cloudy, thick or highly colored urine, etc.

Mr. J. L. Whiting, Osnabruck Centre, Ont., writes: "I suffered for two years with kidney trouble. I had terrible pains in my back, hips and legs. I could not sleep and had a poor appetite. I took four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and the pains left me, my appetite returned and I now sleep well. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

TO OWNERS OF BAD BREATH—

Foul Odor of Indigestion, Smoking, Eating or Drinking Stopped at Once With Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges

Trial Package to Prove It Sent Free

Bilious breathers, onion eaters, indigestion victims, cabbage consumers, smokers, drinkers and those with gas on the stomach are in a class all by themselves, distinguished by a powerful bad breath.

They all breathe, and as they breathe they whiff out odor which makes those standing near turn their heads away in disgust. The pitiable part of it is that these victims do not realize what a sickening thing a bad, offensive breath is to others.

Charcoal is a wonderful absorber of gases and odors. It absorbs 100 times its own volume of gas.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will put a stop to your bad, offensive breath, and to your belchings, whatever the cause or source, because the charcoal quickly absorbs all noxious, unnatural odors and gases.

If you suffer from indigestion and belch gas as a result, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will absorb all the gas and make you stop belching.

If on getting up in the morning you have such a bad, bilious breath, that you can almost smell it yourself, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will get rid of it for you quickly.

If you have been smoking or chewing, or have been eating onions or other odorous things, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will make your breath pure and sweet.

Charcoal is also the best laxative known. You can take a whole boxful and no harm will result. It is a wonderfully easy regulator.

And then, too, it filters your blood—every particle of poison and impurity in your blood is destroyed, and you begin to notice the difference in your face first thing—your clear complexion.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made from pure willow charcoal, and just a little honey is put in to make them palatable, but not too sweet.

They will work wonders in your stomach, and make you feel fine and fresh. Your blood and breath will be purified. You will feel clean inside.

We want to prove all this to you, so just send for a free sample today. Then after you get it and use it, you will like them so well that you will go to your druggist and get a 25c box of these Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 93 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

THE DOCTORS AGREE.

Two Physicians Both Agree on the New Scientific Dandruff Treatment

Dr. J. M. Powell, of Spokane, Wash. says: "Herpicide has given good satisfaction in my family for dandruff.

Dr. W. G. Alban, of Walla Walla, Wash., says: "I find Herpicide all that is claimed for it as a dandruff cure. I shall prescribe it." Dandruff is a germ disease and you can't cure it unless you kill the dandruff germ; and you can't do that unless you use Newbro's Herpicide, the only preparation in the world that destroys the parasites. A delightful hair dressing; allays itching instantly; makes hair glossy and soft silk. It is sure dandruff destroyer. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and $1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 7o

SEAL HUNTERS LOST FROM SCHOONER VERA

Boat's Crew Drowned Off Californian Coast Containing Three Victorians

QUADRA RETURNS FROM CRUISE

Sesostris Ashore at Ocos—H. M. S. Shearwater May Go South to Protect British Interests

Advices were received yesterday of the loss of a boat from the sealing schooner Vera of this city, with three seal-hunters from this port, Max Lohbrumer, George Gowdey and Jack Moss. The news of the tragedy comes via Monterey, at which port the barkentine Hesper arrived on Saturday last. The Hesper spoke the schooner Vera on February 25th, about 140 miles southwest of San Francisco, and Capt. Anderson reported the loss of the three Victoria hunters. The Vera had 64 sealskins on board when spoken by the Hesper.

The Vera is one of the fleet of schooners with full complements of white hunters which sailed south in January, outfitted for a cruise covering a period of nine months.

KOSMOS LINER ASHORE

Sesostris is on the Beach at Ocos, a Port of Guatemala

Advices have been received from Guatamala that the German steamer Sesostris, of the Kosmos line, and well-known here, had gone ashore at Ocos, the most northerly port of Guatamala. The Hathor, of the same line, was standing by, and rendering assistance. The estimated value of the Sesostris' cargo is $30,000. She was last here in October, and has since been running on the coast between Valparaiso and Central America. The Sesostris is one of the largest of the Kosmos liners, having a net tonnage of 3026, length of 378 feet, breadth of 48 feet and depth of 26.4 feet.

Steamer Hermonthis, also of the Kosmos line, is expected to reach Esquimalt tomorrow to enter the dry dock for a general overhauling.

THE AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

Aorangi on the Way—Oceanic Line From San Francisco Discontinued

Steamer Aorangi, of the Canadian-Australian line, left Honolulu on Thursday for this port, and is due here on Thursday next.

The opposition service between San Francisco and Sydney is to be withdrawn. With the sailing of the Oceanic line steamer Sonoma yesterday for Sydney via Honolulu the service established by that company seven years ago is temporarily discontinued and may be definitely abandoned. The three steamers, Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura have proved of poor construction, the mail subsidy has been withdrawn and the line is in great danger of dissolution.

The French already have their eyes on a line between Australia, Tahiti and San Francisco, and it is confidently stated that one will be in operation before long, with Chargeurs Reunis steamers, which are subsidized by the French government. The Oceanic steamer Ventura is now indefinitely laid up at Sydney.

KESTREL FINDS ROCK.

Is Menace to Navigation in Skincuttle Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Canadian government cruiser Kestral has returned to Vancouver from a month's cruise in northern waters. While cruising in the vicinity of the Queen Charlotte group, the officers of the Kestral discovered a dangerous rock in the entrance to Skincuttle Inlet, Moresby Island. The rock lies almost in the centre of the channel, bearing west, half north from Gull Rock, distant seven-eighths of a mile, and from Deluge Point the rock bears north by east, distance six-eighths of a mile; it dries two feet at extreme low tide; but at high-water even with a heavy sea running, the waves do not break on it. Sounding within a hundred yards give fifteen fathoms.

The officers of the Kestral state that vessels entering this inlet should keep well over to Copper Islands, giving them a berth of almost a quarter of a mile. Smaller boats sometimes take the southern channel, but it is not recommended.

QUADRA RETURNS.

Capt. Hackett Locates a Rock but Holds Its Location a Secret.

C. G. S. Quadra, Capt. Hackett, returned from a West coast cruise yesterday afternoon, after placing new thirty-one day automatic lights on Swale rock, near Sechart, and at the mouth of Mosquito harbor. Capt. Hackett located a rock during his cruise, but declined to state where. The Quadra's next cruise will be to carry gas beacons, which recently arrived from Prescott, to Prince Rupert and other points in the north.

MARINE NOTES

Steamer Shibetoro Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has arrived at Tacoma to load flour and grain for Japan. Other Japanese tramps are following the Shibetoro Maru to carry outward cargoes of grain. The steamer has had an eventful history. During the war between Japan and Russia she was used to carry contraband and was captured by the Japanese from her former owners, W. Gray & Co. The vessel was sold by auction in Japan and was purchased by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Captain Berger, formerly master of the Norwegian steamship Thyra, has left the vessel and will reside at Vancouver. The skipper says he may engage in the tugboat business at the Mainland port.

A Halifax despatch says the Elder-Dempster steamer Sokoto of the Mexican line, is ashore on a ledge off Louisburg, C. B. The steamer, which reached Halifax on March 1st from Vera Cruz, and went to Louisburg to load coal, tore from her anchorage during a gale blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour on Thursday. The liner was helpless as she scudded before the gale. The steamer grounded on White Rock shoals and held fast, the seas breaking over her until the storm abated. It was not until Friday that assistance reached her. Two powerful tugs made several attempts to float the steamer, but she is still fast.

THE BRITISH BARQUE

LOUDON HILL

100 A1

2066 tons net register, will be despatched from

LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW

—TO—

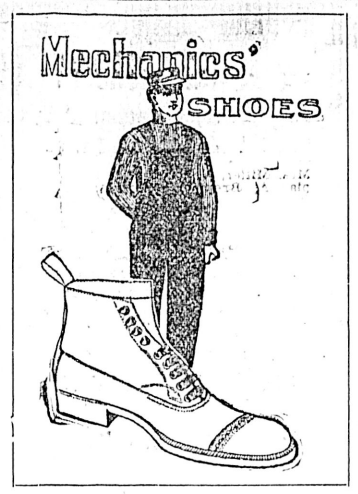
VICTORIA, B. C.

APRIL LOADING

Robt. Ward & Co. Ld

AGENTS

Temple Building, Victoria



Special Shoe Prices

For Friday and Saturday Only

30 Pairs	Young Men's Swell Last -	$3.50
100 Pairs	Boys' Box Calf and Kid Lace	$1.75
30 Pairs	Youths' " "	$1.50
60 Pairs	Ladies' Kid Bluchers, pat. tip	$2.00
60 Pairs	Ladies' red cross blucher	$4.25
30 Pairs	Ladies' box calf lace -	$1.95
30 Pairs	Misses' school boots -	$1.60

FULLERTON

THE SHOE MAN

'Phone A953 46 Government St.

New Advertisements

WANTED—Boys at B. C. Soap Works.

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Apply Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Heywood avenue. mr10

WANTED—Stationery salesman; state age, experience, wages wanted. Thomson Stationery Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—To purchase, a small two-wheeled cart for a Shetland pony; must be light and in good order. Reply to P. O. Box 1119, Vancouver, B. C. mr10

WANTED—A housekeeper between 30 and 40 years of age. Apply Box 945, Colonist.

WANTED—Orchardist, experienced, is open for a position. Could take charge for absentee, act as overseer or assist. A. K. Grant, Maywood P. O. mr10

WANTED—Husband and wife desires employment on ranch. Apply Box 943 Colonist. mr10

FOR SALE—Candy and fruit store doing a good business. Good reasons for selling. A snap. Apply 21 Store street, any time. mr10

LOST—A lady's fur Saturday night. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Colonist.

TO LET—Furnished, near park, two bright rooms, comfortable. Use of kitchen and dining room. Young couple or ladies. Apply No. 8 Avalon road. mr10

WANTED—Oldish man desires easy orchard work for board and modest keep. Apply Box 944 Colonist. mr10

WANTED—To purchase, a pony about 12 hands; must be sound and used to children and broken both to saddle and harness. Reply, giving particulars, to Box 639 Colonist, Victoria, B. C. mr10

LOST—Black and white cocker spaniel bitch; long tail. Apply this office. mr10

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From prize winning stock. Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, $1 per setting, thirteen. 57½ Superior street, Victoria. mr10

TO LET—House and store. Corner Cook and Frederick streets. Apply 70 Frederick street. mr10

OSTRICH FEATHERS and boas cleaned and curled. Mrs. R. Wilson, 118 Fisguard street.

FOR SALE—One newly calved cow; calf one week old, heifer; one Jersey and Holstein cow 4 years old; one horse, buggy and harness, at 116 Fourth street, Work Estate. mr10

$3500—Cordova Bay, 3 acres with water frontage, all cleared; nice cottage, most beautiful situation on the Bay.

MEN AND WOMEN to learn watchmaking, engraving, jeweler work, optics, easy terms; positions guaranteed; money made learning. Watchmkg-Engraving School, 1426 4th avenue, Seattle mr10

WANTED—I want timber direct from owners. No brokers. Can pay cash for real bargains. No tract too big—none too small—to be considered. In answering, give location, cruise, percentage, distance from water and transportation, title and rock bottom price. If price too high you will never hear from me. Address Box 928 Colonist. mr10

$2,000 CASH TO LOAN on mortgage. Apply Box 941 Colonist mr10

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Shorthorn bulls by noted stock. Apply A. Thomson, Hagan P. O., Saanich. mr10

WANTED—One of the most progressive Canadian Life Assurance Companies will give good contract to the right man to write business in Victoria. Address Box 940, Colonist. mr10

FOR SALE—Two-wheeled cart, nearly new. Apply P. O. Box 581. mr10

FOR SALE—Pigs, thoroughbred Berkshires. Apply Balmoral Hotel, or H. White, John's Crossing. mr10

WANTED—Middle-aged woman would like position for infant as nurse. References given. 195 Johnson street. mr10

FOR SALE—1½ dozen white chickens, crossed Leghorns and Minorcas, $12 per dozen; also 5 gray ducks and 1 drake, 1 220 egg incubator and brooder. Apply J. Marshall, Oaklands. mr10

A DANCE will be held in Colwood Hall on Thursday, March 14th. Gents $1, ladies free. mr10

FOR SALE—A cottage and ½ lot, close in. Apply 73 Kane street. mr10

ORPINGTON EGGS—Black, $3, $2, $1; White, $1; White Leghorns, $1. R. I. Reds, $1, Pekin Ducks, $1. Fourteen prizes Poultry Show. Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road. Telephone B337. mr10

WANTED—Good room in modern house, between Beacon Hill Park and Oswego street. Must be near sea. Dallas road or southern aspect preferred. Reply Box 642 Colonist. mr10

D. A. MACKENZIE & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

18 Trounce Avenue. Victoria, B. C.

List Your Property With Us.

No property is too large for us to deal with nor too small to receive our careful attention.

We have now for sale a choice selection of

HOUSES
LOTS
ACREAGE
FARMS

Call and see us. We will give you full particulars.

LATIMER & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
16 Trounce Avenue.

$350 cash, balance to suit purchaser, secures fine corner lot on Bay street, size 72x141 to lane. Price $950. Cheapest lot in that locality.

$1100, half cash, will buy nice lot near Beacon Hill Park, in James Bay district. Property is in demand here and advance in value is sure.

$1200, half cash, buys one of the finest building sites available, having frontage of 91 feet on Quadra and 240 feet on street reserve from Quadra to Douglas; is high, level, free from rock, and has some fine oak trees.

$3000 cash secures 2 acres on Esquimal road; beautiful view of Victoria city and harbor; property is well wooded with young oaks, and is an ideal site for home.

$2000 per acre, best acreage for subdivision on the market, close to Esquimalt car line, and just outside city limits. See this if you want something that will sell. Terms.

$20,000 for close-in acreage, suitable for sub-division; ten minutes' walk from business centre. Easy terms.

$1200 per acre buys 5 acres of good, clean land in Victoria West. We have other good buys in acreage.

$475 each, half cash, for high and dry lots on Prior and Blackwood.

$400 secures good lot on Hulton street, close to Oak Bay avenue.

$4300, with $1800 cash and balance to suit at 6 per cent, buys new, modern house of eight rooms, on Government street, lot 50x150. Government street property is good buying.

$3500, half cash, will buy 120 feet frontage on good street, close to business centre; neat cottage of 6 rooms.

$2500—Quebec street, close to parliament buildings, full-size lot and small house. Think of the value of this location.

$5000—For 9 room house, Menzies street; nice lawn, trees and shrubbery.

$2500—Good, modern house, on View street, seven rooms; five minutes' walk from Government street.

$2100 for two five room cottages on lot 58x150, Vining street.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. We will advertise it and endeavor to effect quick sale.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Land," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Friday, the 15th day of March, 1907, for the purchase of the west three-quarters of Section 67 and west three-quarters of 67A, containing 150 acres, more or less, and Section 70, containing 100 acres, more or less, all in Metchosin District.

Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque for the full amount thereof. Any tender for a less sum than $330 will not be considered. In addition to the purchase price a fee of $10 will be charged for each Crown Grant.

W. J. GOEPEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 23rd February, 1907.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Land," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Friday, the 15th day of March, 1907, for the purchase of Section 67 and 68, containing 200 acres, more or less; the western part of Section 85, containing 30 acres, more or less, and the western part of Section 110, containing 75 acres, more or less, all in Esquimalt District. Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque for the full amount thereof. Any tender for a less sum than $1,430 will not be considered. In addition to the purchase price a fee of $10 will be charged for each Crown Grant.

W. J. GOEPEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 23rd February, 1907.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3 than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, & E. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6c.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd. Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE

The contract hertofore existing between THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD. LY., and A. B. ELLIS, as Circulating Manager of the VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, was purchased from MR. ELLIS by the Company on January 1, 1907. If the paper is not delivered, subscribers will confer a favor by notifying R. M. BYRNE, manager of the Circulation department.

Vancouver Island Realty Co.

A SNAP—5-room cottage, Oak Bay car. Easy Terms.

CHOICE LOTS—From $220.00

2 2-5 Acres, Mount Tolmie, 6 Room Cottage, orchard and buildings, ... $3,000.00

FOR SUBDIVISION

Choice Saanich and Cook Street Acreage

78 FORT STREET

TIMELY ADVICE FOR REAL ESTATE BUYERS

Confine Business to One Agent and Adequately Compensate Him for Services

In speaking of the various causes which go to make a man successful in his realty deals, a prominent real estate man gives the following good advice to those who deal in real estate. In discussing the reasons for the successes and failures, he said:

"There are a multiplicity of reasons, but the chief reasons are but two. The successful man confines his business to a single firm of brokers. He adequately compensates them for their services. There you have it in a nutshell.

"The greatest mistake possible is to peddle your business from one agent to another seeking the man who will do it for the least commission. You become an outsider in every sense of the word. There is no one to take care of your interests. You find many willing to sell you at any price, and no one to resell your stuff for you. Stick to your agent, and don't be afraid to trust him.

"After you get your agent, don't be afraid to compensate him for the services he renders you in reselling your property. Don't ask for a pound of flesh or any other quantity out of his commission. If he has made you a profit, he is entitled to all the law allows him. If you want an extra quick turn, offer him a double commission, and watch him hustle.

"Remember that the real estate business is not a manifestation of practical philanthropy. The agent is a human being, and as such is prone to give his preferred attention to his regular customers, and next to such outsiders as allow him his full commission. On any other basis you, as an operator, are working the market at an enormous disadvantage to yourself.

"In addition to the above balm, keep cool; don't get cold feet. If you speculate, speculate—don't holler. Keep speculative buys close in; the closer the better. If you can't play a lone hand, syndicate your resources. Don't shop around. If you can't make up your mind what you want, consult a reliable agent, and stick to his advice.

"Don't doubt the agent's honesty, if he is the right sort of man. Whenever you find a doubt creeping into your mind, cease business relations with him at once. You may be wrong, and probably are, but the agent will be subconsciously aware of the fact that you mistrust him, and your business will suffer in the neglect which will naturally follow.

"Don't buy from an owner direct. It will pay you in the end to buy through an agent, and pay the commission, because you then have some one who must take care of a resale of the property. If you buy direct, and happen to be a busy man, it may take years for the property to move, because it will not without pushing, and as a busy man you are incapacitated from pushing it.

"Don't put your private sign on the lot. Don't allow more than one sign on the lot. A lot without a sign is not for sale in the accepted sense of the term in the market. A lot with too many signs is too much for sale. One sign is enough and imperative.

"Don't bother about income on speculative property. Don't think you are getting a good speculative buy when you invest for income. The terms are not synonymous.

"Don't look for quick returns. If you make a very quick one, cross yourself and thank the gods, but don't expect more. In this way you will be happier when they come around. Otherwise you will be unhappy because they don't come around.

"Don't consult a real estate man on points of law. Don't consult a lawyer on real estate values. Don't consult either of them what you want to do with your money. Consult yourself.

"Keep on good terms with your broker. A cheerful smile and a hearty slap on the back has sold many a lot. Much real estate remains unsold for years because you cussed the broker over the telephone on a matter of minor importance.

"No man who has made a fortune in real estate can truthfully boast that he did it without some help from the agent. Don't make the boast yourself."

The above article appeared in one of the British Columbia papers a few days ago, and the man who wrote it certainly ranks with Solomon and other wise men. It should be carefully studied by all investors. When you are selecting your agent on above lines kindly consider our application.

PROJECT FOR A WOMEN'S BUILDING

Public Opinion To Be Tested As to Expediency of Erecting Same

A preliminary committee meeting in the interests of the establishment of a Woman's Building for Victoria was held on Thursday last. Present were: Mrs. Hasell the convener; Mrs. R. S. Day, president of the Local Council of Women and delegates from fourteen affiliated societies and others friendly to the undertaking.

The need of a Woman's Building has long been felt, and the deplorable waste of money, and energy, in rents and decorations for inadequate and unsatisfactory premises, for all the various branches of work either social, intellectual or charitable, undertaken by women, has hindered and harassed all progressive effort. At the present moment there exists in Victoria large societies, which are practically "homeless" or so insufficiently "housed" that their powers of expansion are truly limited, and all chances for healthy growth and wider membership are rendered abortive. Besides those societies already in existence there is a call for further accommodation on behalf of an Amateur Dramatic club, and, more important still, a school of arts, crafts and design, both of which interests could be conducted in connection with a Woman's Building. There is no reason why such a building should not be erected upon a fair business basis, and prove a good investment, always provided that three important points are observed. First, that the accommodation be thorough and adequate; secondly, that the equipment is complete, and thirdly, that the care of such an establishment is placed in competent hands, and in charge of a thoroughly reliable committed.

Stated briefly then, what is wanted is a building of sufficient size and importance to afford accommodation for a good club, ladies' musical and dramatic societies, a school of arts, crafts and design, committee and work rooms, a woman's exchange, and a large central hall (which would prove a continual asset) for balls, receptions, concerts, dramatic performances, lectures, meetings of all kinds; and which would be fittingly equipped, and cared for, that it could be used for private as well as public entertainments; and subdivided for smaller affairs. Such buildings exist in all progressive cities and become not only most valuable to the community, but also prove a fair investment. After some discussion it was decided to ask the opinion and advice of some of the prominent citizens, and the question of assistance and support in the project was referred back to societies and individuals. It is necessary to ascertain whether the women of Victoria are willing and able to establish such a building of their own initiative, both financially and otherwise, by forming a joint stock company; or whether it may be possible to secure the site and build on mortgage, guaranteeing a certain rent and percentage of all profits accruing.

The subject will be thoroughly discussed at the regular meeting of the Local Council of Women next Monday, and another meeting will be called at an early date when it is hoped that all women interested in the idea and willing to promote it, will make an effort to attend.

Rheumatic sufferers can have a free sample of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy with book on Rheumatism by simply writing Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. This book will explain how Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy successfully drives Rheumatism out of the blood. This remedy is not a relief only. It aims to clear the blood entirely of Rheumatic poisons, and then Rheumatism must die a natural death. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

The Driard

W. Macpherson, Toronto; S. H. Cearman, New York; Jas. R. Stanton, Chicago; W. R. Blurd, Vancouver; C. E. Agassiz and wife, F. Appleton, Tacoma; Mrs. Chas. Zigler, Portland, Ore.; Jno. Dorsey, Bulkley Valley; Fred Eazen, Saskatchewan; A. H. Living, D. Gardiner, Ottawa; M. T. Adams, Balitania; K. A. Sneed, Toronto; J. D. Byrnes, W. J. Connors, Vancouver; J. E. Bate, J. A. Henderson, Aspen Grove; S. F. Mackenzie, Vancouver; J. H. Roaf, Hamilton; B. F. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. Bissett, Vancouver.

The King Edward

W. R. Martin and wife, Seattle; Jas. F. Kerr, New York; E. Blind, London; A. Davidson and wife, Indian Head; Rosella Knott, Hamilton; Viola Knight, Hamilton; G. E. Gilroy, W. Dunn, G. Davis, Vancouver; M. R. Johnston, Calgary.

The Balmoral

Miss Phillips-Wolley, Pier Island; Mrs. Glaholm and daughter, Nanaimo; D. T. Myler, C. M. Burdick, O. D. Hooton, Seattle; Wm. Noble, Vancouver; J. Walcot, Salt Spring Island.

The St. Francis

C. Mebin, Seattle; M. W. S. Large, Vancouver; G. Salkels, J. Shobland, Sydney; H. Duff, Seattle; H. J. Gerald, D. Shepherd, R. A. Morris, Vancouver; A. B. Nelson, Tacoma.

The Dominion

K. Nomura, Seattle; J. H. Bellhouse, Gallano; Ladysmith Football Team, Ladysmith; Fred Stone, Spokane; Mrs. Chas. Zigler, Portland; J. B. Tuhman and wife, Tod Inlet; E. Law, Vancouver; O. K. Morris, Edmonton; Jno. L. Blodgett, A. Shack, P. Tanlon, Vancouver; Mrs. Little, A. C. Miller, Seattle; Hugh Polson, Winnipeg; J. E. McLean, Rokeley; S. C. Whitton, city; A. G. W. Macdonald, New Westminster; Jas. M. Coburn, White Horse; A. G. McCandless, Vancouver; G. M. Scammon, Ketchikan; Thos. Burke, Springfield, Ill.; Jno. McLean, Vancouver; A. G. Baker, Princess Beatrice; J. H. Menzies, Duncans; co. Creamer, Winnipeg.

The Queen's

Jac. McGrath, Crofton; E. George, Wm. Nicholson, Duncans; C. A. Page, South Wellington; J. Carmichael, Mt. Sicker; W. J. Copley, Duncans; D. J. Vaughan and wife, Innesfall, Man.; E. Burnett and wife, J. Browne, Vancouver; Wm. H. Richer, E. Turpel, Toronto; E. Miner, L. Smith, Calgary; E. R. Scribner, Carten; C. Richards, Mrs. Miller, Vancouver; S. E. Webb, Olympia; A. Bremner, Seattle; W. Hopkins, Westholm; J. C. Rolean, Nelson; W. Allrgum, Vancouver; J. Heasedore, Seattle.

The Victoria

E. E. Harold, F. A. Kane, Seattle; L. Godbott, Montreal; F. Colbourne, M. Sine, Vancouver; R. S. Blaine, Seattle; J. H. Peterson and wife, Port Townsend; Georgia Cook, Seattle; S. Robbing, Ladysmith; F. J. Stephen, Vancouver; A. B. Laurance and wife, Saanichton; H. C. Frith, B. S. Peters, S. G. Roberts, Vancouver.

LATEST GOLD STRIKE OF ARCTIC FIELDS

Lost Rocker Diggings Will Be Goal of Stampeders During the Coming Season

A recent despatch from Cape Nome says the Lost Rocker diggings of the Arctic is the latest sensation. The news of the strike comes in a letter from Circle. The diggings were struck years ago but dropped out of sight. They recently have been rediscovered. They are on Firth river, and considerable excitement has been caused by the spreading of the news in the Chandelar.

According to the story from Circle, two men made the strike on Firth river several years ago, and took out $26,000. They went down the Firth river, and started for St. Michael, in the Arctic Ocean, in an open boat, going via Herschel Island. At some point on the Arctic one of the men was drowned by the upsetting of the boat.

The other partner managed to reach St. Michael, where he took sick and died. But before dying the last man wrote a letter to old man McLeod, telling of the location of the strike, and how and where to find the cabin and the sluice boxes and the rocker. McLeod struck into the wilderness, and searched long and hard for the cabin.

At last, it seems, his efforts have been rewarded. The writer from Circle states that McLeod wrote a letter to Fort Yukon, to his son, John McLeod, urging him to go to Firth river. John had Bob Schaffer, a mail carrier, and two or three others join him, and they struck out for Firth river. Others who have heard the exciting news are preparing to follow them from Fort Yukon or Circle.

The Firth river flows into the Arctic, and is reached by going over the divide by way of Chandelar and the head of the Porcupine.

Why not be young forever? Anda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, makes old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermathol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tetters and eczema. Best pure French Cuta Castile Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream will whiten the darkest teeth; 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Cristion's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Daily Mercies.

By Joseph Addison.

Joseph Addison (Milston, Wiltshire, England, May 1, 1672—London, June 17, 1719), one of the greatest of all writers of English prose, was the author of five hymns, all of which have been considered worthy of a place in the permanent songs of worship at the church. This hymn was composed in the year 1712 and was published in the Spectator as a part of an essay on the subject of gratitude to the Supreme Being.

When all thy mercies, O my God!
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise.

Unnumbered comforts to my soul
Thy tender care bestowed
Before my infant heart conceived
From whom those comforts flowed.

When in the slippery paths of youth,
With heedless steps, I ran,
Thine arm, unseen, conveyed me safe
And led me up to man.

Ten thousand thousand precious gifts
My daily thanks employ;
Nor is the least a cheerful heart
That tastes those gifts with joy.

Through every period of my life
Thy goodness I'll pursue;
And after death, in distant worlds,
The glorious theme renew.

Through all eternity to Thee
A joyful song I'll raise;
For, O eternity's too short
To utter all thy praise!

The Out-of-Door Boy.

The out-of-door boy is the fellow for me,
Who finds a companion in mountain and sea;
Who likes to go camping, who likes to be near
His good mother nature all thro' the long year,
Who never complains when a rough spot is met,
Who's flag at the masthead of honor is set;
Who's strong in his labor and strong in his play;
Who has an ambition to better each day.

The boy who loves nature and all that she lends,
And with all creatures living is bound to be friends—
He may be a huntsman or fisher, and still
Be prince of the river and king of the hill.
The out-of-door boy is the fellow for me,
Who betters his pastimes whatever they be;
May he grow in his numbers till every day
Is an out-of-door scholar, partaking its joy.

At the commencement of a geography lesson the master of a small school asked one of his pupils to tell him of what the earth consists and was promptly answered, "Land and Water."

He then varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked:

"What, then, do land and water make? to which came the immediate response: "Mud."—Chums

His Father's Notes

Professor Masson of Edinburgh, author of a compendious Life of Milton, was once exasperated by the listlessness of a student in one of his classes. After bearing long in silence the young man's inattention, the professor one day broke off in the midst of his lecture and addressed himself to the student.

"May I ask, sir," said he, "whether you expect to pass this course?"

"I hae hopes, sir," answered the student.

"Then when the examination comes, sir, you will wish for notes on these lectures. What will you do for them?"

"I hae my father's, sir," was the reply.—Life.

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CREAM
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GILLETT'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

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TORONTO, ONT.

DUTY OF SOLID SEVEN ENTIRELY NEGLECTED

No Word on Behalf of Railway Project Which Would Benefit the Province

"What's up with the 'Solid Seven'?" asked a prominent man in Victoria financial circles, and a former member of the Liberal executive, last night. And he handed the Colonist the following clipping from a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal:

"If Hudson Bay ports can be developed as export points for grain and it were feasible to build railroads to keep these ports going, it would be an event of far-reaching importance. All sorts of arguments pro and con have been advanced as to the feasibility of constructing such roads. It has in fact been stated that the Hill-Canadian transcontinental would find its eastern terminus at Hudson Bay.

"It has been contended that navigation is open there for at least six months in the year; that the construction of lines to Hudson Bay and the development of Hudson Bay ports as export points for grain would greatly cheapen rates on export grain, deflect large shipments that now go through the lakes, cheapen rates and make for general advantage all round.

"The soundest opinion, however, ridicules the entire project. One of the best posted railroad men in the northwest says: 'Twenty years ago a line of railroad was projected from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. It had substantial backing for those days, and it was believed that the project would go through. In fact, part of the line was built from Winnipeg northward for seventy odd miles to Lake Winnipeg. The reconnaissances, however, showed that for about 300 or 400 miles southward of Hudson Bay the nature of the soil consisted of about six inches of moss on the surface and below that about four feet of ice for twelve months in the year. The line never went any further. So far as I know meteorological conditions are the same today as they were then.'

"James J. Hill, when asked if he intended to make Hudson Bay the eastern terminus of his new transcontinental line, said: 'Oh, yes. I think we will cross Hudson Bay on pontoons and make the terminus out in the northeast end of Labrador. It is a great country to build railroads in. There is no need for ballast and ties will last a hundred years.'"

What he said, in continuance, was hardly fit for publication. Boiled down, however, it amounted to this. That with a chance to aid British Columbia in the matter of railway construction, and put a nail in the coffin of what he termed "the crazy refrigerator route," not one of the members from the province had taken advantage of the recent debate in parliament on supply to emphasize the needs not only of British Columbia, but of every province west of Manitoba for another all the year outlet for the wheat crop that it will be impossible for existing or projected railways to handle within the next three or four years.

"The railway the Colonist is advocating," he continued, "is of more importance to the Dominion, more 'to the general advanttage of Canada,' as they call it, than twenty Hudson Bay railways that, for seven or eight months in the year would find their only traffic in taking tourists to gaze at the icebergs of the frozen north. If they don't get busy right away they will hardly dare face audiences on the Island, at the next general election, and ask for support. And why does not the Times fall in with the advice of the late candidates of its party in the provincial elections and take politics out of the agitation for the new railway?

"Last night that paper had something to say about it, and harped on the idea that the provincial government should take the initiative. Its editor should study geography. Can he not understand that the proposed railway cannot be a branch of the G. T. P., unless it joins that line near the source of the Fraser and that if any other railway wants to take the matter up it must get a Dominion charter. It would have to go outside the province, that's certain, as any connection with the C. P. R. would mean an abrupt turn south and leaving the portion of the central interior most requiring transportation without it. Vancouver Island wants transcontinental connection. It is a matter of vital importance to Victoria, and yet all the Times offers is a branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific that would, in any event, be much subsidiary to the company's terminus at Prince Rupert."

Use Reason

Cure Piles Privately at Home Without Pain or Operation.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

The result of an irritated membrane cannot be cured with a knife, but by removing the cause of the irritation.

What is a more natural cure than a strong and yet healing balm which will bring life back to the deadened tissues? This is the action of the Pyramid Pile Cure. The little suppositories melt away into the feverish membrane heal the cancers, remove the inflammation and swelling and bring back the rectum to its normal condition.

This result is effected painlessly and without the loss of a moment's time from your daily duties. The treatment is applied at home, in the privacy of your own room. The remedy is our own preparation and our name is the guarantee of its genuineness.

Thousands of cases similar to the following might be cited to prove our claims.

"I tried the sample of your cure you sent to me. I used it and then bought a 50 cent box. The results were immediate and surprising to me. I assure you, I had been to a dozen of the best doctors and paid much money to them with no results whatever. I had this affliction for 20 years. I was in a hospital for a long time, and I left it physically broken down. I owe you a debt of gratitude. I believe that piles would be banished from humanity and become an unknown thing, were every one afflicted with them to but spend from 50c to $1.00 for Pyramid Pile Cure. Its speedy action also makes it extremely favorable for impatient people. I am yours sincerely, George H. Bartlett, Mattapan, Mas."

No matter how badly you suffer from piles, we want to cure you. If you will try a free package to prove its merits yourself, we will gladly send it to your name and address at once. We will leave it to you to decide whether you can afford to discontinue the treatment. Pyramid Drug Co., 84 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure, just the same as the sample, at 50 cents per box.

Wilfred—Pa, a man who is continually on a ship is called a seadog, isn't he?

Gunbusta—That's what they call him, my boy.

Wilfred—Well, if he's a seadog, then a man who is continually on an airship must be a skye terrier.—Judge.

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Lace Curtains

The finest and largest stock in Victoria; full size; new and very artistic designs, at prices ranging from

$1.00 to $5.00 per Pair

Wescott Bros.
The Big Dry Goods Store
Quality House
71 YATES STREET

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

TURNER—In this city on the 9th inst., the wife of Frank Turner, a son.

DIED

BLAND—At St. Joseph's hospital on the 6th instant, Emma, the beloved wife of John James Bland, of Ladysmith, aged 47 years, a native of Liverpool, England.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 10th, at 2:15 p. m., from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., 52 Government street, and at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 p. m.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

BUCKET—At the family residence, No. 32 Franklin street, on the 8th inst., Mary Ann Bucekt, aged 54 years, and a native of London, England.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2:30 p m. from above residence.

Friends please acept this intimation.

MOOSE—On the 7th instant, Captain Nells Moose, a native of Kilkerpy, Germany, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 10th, at 3:15 p. m., from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., 52 Government street.

Friends are invited to attend.

JAGERS—At St. Joseph's Hospital on the 9th instant, at 3 a. m., Claude William Siebold Jagers, a native of Victoria, aged 20 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, 20 Erie street, on Tuesday at 2:15 p. m., and at 2:30 p. m. from St. James Church.

Stocks

We offer subject to prior sale:

1000 Diamond Vale	.30
4000 B. C. Anal Coal	.8
1000 International Coal	.65
1000 Alberta Coal	.31
1000 Rocky Mountain Development	.35

All active mining shares dealt in.
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MESSRS. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by F. H. Woolston, will sell by public auction at their rooms on

FRIDAY, MARCH 15th

AT 2 P. M.

250 Pots of the finest Begonias, Lilies, Ferns and other plants on the Pacific Coast.

On view on Wednesday.

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by the owners, we will sell at our rooms, 58 Broad Street, without reserve,

ELEGANT and COSTLY

Oak Furniture

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS
2 FINE PARLOR SUITES

As owner leaves town on Thursday, this sale will be on

Wednesday, 13th

2 P. M.

This sale is one of the best furniture sales held in an auction room for some time. Everything must go, as owner is leaving town.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

TREVOR KEENE
Auctioneer and Appraiser

Under instructions from the Owners will sell by

AUCTION

At Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas street

TUESDAY, MAR. 12

3 P. M.

REAL ESTATE

Comprising 2 New, Well-Built, 5-Roomed Houses, Numbers 71 and 73 Caledonia Avenue, situated on lot 60x120.

Also 6-Roomed Dwelling and Outbuildings, Number 74 Quadra Street, opposite Metropolitan Methodist Church.

For further particulars apply to

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TREVOR KEENE
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Oldest established Auction Business in the city.

Will hold usual

Weekly Auction

—AT—

Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St.

Friday, March 15th

2 P. M.

The best place to sell your goods. Cash advanced on goods consigned for sale, without interest.

TREVOR KEENE, Auctionee
Telephone A742

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION

Duly instructed by Messrs. Brackman & Ker, will offer at

Public Auction

—ON—

Wednesday, March 13

The old Chapel Buildings on the corner of Pandora and Broad streets, at 4 p. m. sharp.

The Auctioneer STEWART WILLIAMS

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION

Duly instructed, will sell by Public Auction, at their mart, 51 Fort street, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th

At 2:30 p.m., a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Including Oak Extension Table, 4 Oak Dining Chairs, 1 Oak Armchair, 6 Oak Dining Room Chairs (leather covered), Extension Table, 2 Oak Armchairs, Iron Bed, Mattress, Top and Spring, Pillows, small Refrigerator, 2 Japanese Carpets, Bureau and Washstand, 2 Ladies' Bicycles, Double Bed, Spring and Top Mattresses, 3 Axminster Carpets, Druggets, 2 Cupboards, 3 Mantelpieces, Linoleum, Pictures, Ornaments, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION

Having been duly instructed by Mr. Fred Bittancourt, will dispose of the whole of the stock, by auction, now in the premises known as

THE ARK

Corner of Pandora and Broad streets, commencing

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

At 10:30 a. m., and following days, Comprising large quantities of Wire Rope, Canvas and Rubber Hose and Couplings, Castings, Lawn Mowers, Clothing, Mattresses, Carpets, Tools of all kinds, Demijohns, Lamps, Cooking Utensils, Bedsteads, very handsome OAK SHOW CASE (21 feet long), Stoves, Tables, Desks, Chairs, several pieces of Old Mahogany, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Whatnots, Hall Stands, Chinaware of all kinds, Compass and Sextant, a very large number of Legal, School and other Books, Pictures, Flags, Canvas Bags and Sheets, Electric Batteries, Barbers' and Bootblack Chairs, Signboards, Electric Sign, 1 TON OF SPIKES (4 and 5 inch), Galvanized Boot Nails and Rivets, over 300 Fashion Cuts, A LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW MILLINERY, Chandeliers, Leather Cardridge Bags, MANTELPIECE WITH OVERMANTEL, Piano, Bicycles, Axe and other Handles, Blocks, Sewing Machines, Lathe, Candlemoulds, Ice Chest, Counter Stools, Electric Light Fittings, Globes, Guns, 2 DOZEN OARS, 2 TIP TRUCKS, a large quantity of Theatrical Scenery, WAGONS, 6 HORSE POWER ALBION HORIZONTAL ENGINE, Disc and other Plows, Grinder, Harrows and other goods too numerous to mention.

Submarine Mines, Torpedo Lifters, etc.

The Auctioneer STEWART WILLIAMS

34 Government Street (upstairs)

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Place your orders to BUY or SELL with us.

Place your FIRE INSURANCE with us.

INSURE YOUR LIFE with us.

Money loaned on REAL ESTATE or on LIFE POLICIES.

NOTICE

In the Estate of Thomas Moffat, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the above estate are required to forward particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, 1907, duly verified, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount forthwith.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria,
Solicitors for Andrew Sheret and Archibald Marshall Young, Executors.

To secure shares in NOOTKA MARBLE QUARRIES, LTD., it will be necessary to make your application within the next few days to us.

A List of Money Makers That Must Appeal to Investors

Houses

COOK STREET — Large house, 2 acres beautiful grounds; a choice home.
COOK STREET—7-room house, 8 lots, beautiful shrubbery ... $7500
SMITH'S HILL — 10-room brick house, four 60-foot lots, good garden ... $9500
GORGE ROAD AND MILLGROVE STREET—7-room bungalow, 2 lots 62x235 ... $3500
QUEBEC STREET—7-room house, all conveniences, 60x120 .... $2500
MENZIES STREET—7-room house, lot 60x85 ... $2700
ELIZABETH STREET—1½-storey house, 5 rooms, 2 stables, etc., 50x156 ... $1300
MENZIES STREET—9-room house, all modern conveniences ... $5000
CORNER VANCOUVER AND MEARS STREETS—Cottage and 2 greenhouses, 2 lots 50x116...$5250
132 SUPERIOR STREET — Large 8-room house, modern conveniences, lot 60x120 ... $4000
6 SOUTH TURNER STREET—11-room house, 2½ lots, fruit trees, close to park and sea ... $5000
MILNE STREET — 6-room house, A1 basement, in course of erection, 55x125 ... $3600
95 TORONTO STREET — 6-room house, 45x130 ... $3250
168 CADBORO BAY ROAD—10-room house, stable, lot 115x135... $7500
123 TORONTO STREET—4-room cottage, all conveniences ... $2000
125 TORONTO STREET—5-room house, all conveniences ... $2500
RICHMOND AVENUE — 5-room house, bath and pantry, 5 lots, all conveniences, stable, chicken houses, etc. ... $5000
OFF ST. CHARLES STREET—6-room house, ⅞ acre land, highest point in city, magnificent view... $6000
CRAIGFLOWER ROAD — 7-room house and 1¾ acres on Gorge, magnificent property ... $12,000

Lots

6 Lots overlooking Beacon Hill Park ... $6000
17 Lots, Davie and Hulton streets, each ... $450
2 Lots, Nos. 21 and 22 Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue, each 63x120, each ... $400
1 Lot, corner King's road and Third street, 64x100 ... $700
1 Lot, corner St. Lawrence and Ladysmith, 60x120 ... $800
1 Lot, Croft street, 50x120 ... $800
3 Lots, corner Cadboro Bay and Verrinder, 65x125 ... $5250
2 Lots, corner Topaz and Blackwood, 50x135 ... $1100
2 Lots, Prior and Blackwood..$950

Acreage

25 Acres, fronting on Elk Lake, per acre ... $160
2 1-3 Acres, Kanaka Ranch, large sea frontage, beautiful site...$4300
3 3-5 acres, Moss street, close to Fairfield road, per acre ... $2000
2 2-5 Acres, Cook street, per acre ... $2000
5 Acres, Cook and Bay streets, per acre ... $2500
9 15-100 Acres, Cook and Bay streets, per acre ... $2000
2 Acres, Washington Avenue and Cecilia street, per acre ... $1500
14 Acres, Cook street, per acre $2000
20 Acres, Gorge road, per acre $650
15 Acres, Gorge road, per acre $750
5⅛ Acres, near Burnside Hotel, for block ... $1950
50 Acres, Mount Tolmie road, per acre ... $850

Farms

PARSON'S BRIDGE — 200 acres, buildings costing $3500 ... $15,000
PARSON'S BRIDGE — 110 acres, 5-room cottage, 300 apple trees, 10 acres cleared, 15 slashed ... $5000
ALBERNI—133 acres, 100 cleared, 7-room house, barns, etc., 30 milch cows, 6 horses, farm implements ... $15,000
SAANICH ROAD—150 acres timber land, 10 miles out, per acre ... $50
COBBLE HILL—160 acres, 8-room house, barn 25x50, 18 acres cultivated, 20 acres fenced ... $3500
COWICHAN — 250 acres, houses, barns, dairy, cattle, horses, etc., going concern ... $25,000
COWICHAN BAY—60 acres, modern house, buildings cost $4,000... $10,000
COWICHAN—260 acres, fine fruit land, per acre ... $35
COWICHAN — 160 acres timber land ... $1200
COWICHAN — 100 acres, 20 slashed ... $2200
NORTH SAANICH — 30 acres on waterfront ... $3000
SAANICH—50 acres, 25 slashed, per acre ... $50
SAANICH—150 acres, 70 cultivated, good house and outbuildings, waterfront ... $15,800
NORTH SAANICH — 220 acres, good house, outbuildings and all conveniences ... $22,000

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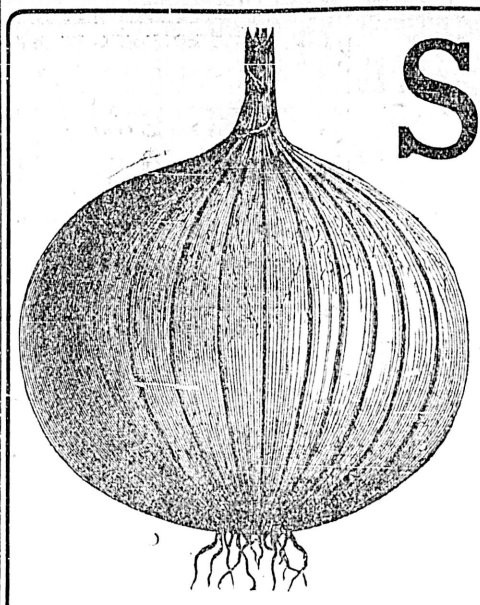

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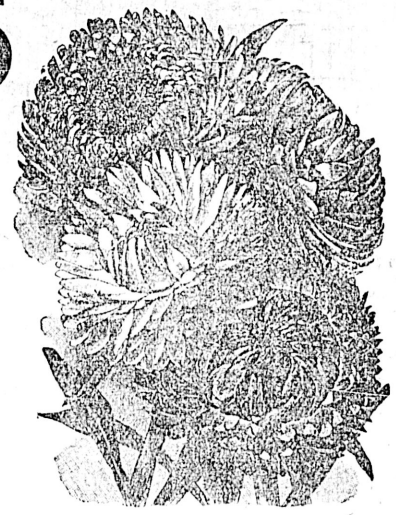

Sutton's White Globe Onion
Mild Flavor, Strongly Recommended

Sutton's Giant Helichrysum
Large Everlasting Flowers of Beautiful Colors

REMARKABLE CAREER IS CLOSED BY DEATH

John Alexander Dowie's Life Terminates in the City Which He Founded

Chicago, March 9.—John Alexander Dowie died at 7:40 this morning at Zion City. There were present with him when he died only Judge Barnes and two personal attendants.

It had been Dr. Dowie's custom to hold services every Sunday afternoon in the parlor of Shiloh house. About 350 of his followers attended the services. He always wore his apostolic robes and made a characteristic address. Seven weeks ago these meetings ceased, and Dr. Dowie appeared no longer in public. The meetings, however, were still held by his adherents.

Since that time Dr. Dowie had gradually been failing. During Friday, however, there was no indications of approaching death. He received a few followers and prayed for some people. His condition seemed to be about the same for the last two or three weeks. One of the attendants remained with him until midnight, and was relieved by the other attendant. Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning Dr. Dowie became delirious and his talk was the same as at a religious meeting in the days of his prime. He denounced with old time vigor, ordered the guests to throw out disturbers and acted just as he had on many previous occasions. He gradually became weaker, and the attendant telephoned for Judge Barnes, who reached Shiloh house at 7 a. m. Forty minutes later Dowie died. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

The death of Dowie was unexpected. A large number of followers gathered at Shiloh house, Mrs. Dowie, Judge Dowie, the prophet's father, and his son, who are in Michigan, have been notified and are expected at Zion city today. Judge Barnes, who was at the bedside of Dowie, remained friendly with him, believing him to be insane and not responsible for his actions. Dowie's father, wife and son held the same view, and it is therefore believed although they had been estranged, that they will attend the funeral.

John Alexander Dowie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 25, 1847. In 1860 his parents removed to Adelaide, Australia, where for seven years he was employed as clerk in a business house. Here Dowie developed the commercial instinct that served him so well later in life. He saved enough money during this period to return to Edinburgh at the age of twenty, to take a five years' course in theology and the arts. He became a master of Greek and cultivated a literary taste that resulted in after years in a library of ten thousand volumes, with which he was thoroughly familiar. Six years of denominational activity wearied Dowie, who forsook his church and in 1878 went to Melbourne, where he set up a Free Christian tabernacle and divine healing association, of which he became president, and gained fame during the prevalence of typhus fever, by apparently effecting many cures by prayer and the laying on of the hands.

After ten years in Melbourne, Dowie decided to remove to England, where his association had branches. Dowie landed in San Francisco in 1888. He needed $250 and had just told his wife he had "asked God for it," when a man came along and put the amount in his hand. That was the starting point in his wonderful career in the western world. After two years of wandering along the California coast, Dowie, his wife, his son, Alexander John Gladstone Dowie, his daughter and father arrived in Chicago.

During the next five years Dowie was arrested at least a hundred times for violation of ordinances relating to the care of the sick, but he continued to prosper. Branch churches were established in other cities. A large hospital for the healing of the sick was built in Chicago, and a college for the training of missionaries was organized. A printing plant was put in operation and a bank was also started.

The Christian Catholic church in Zion city was formally organized in February, 1896. Dowie became general overseer. Four years afterwards Dowie, in the Auditorium theatre, announced that he was Elijah the Restorer, spoken of in Malachi.

Previous to this Dowie had marked out his plan for Zion city. Six thousand acres of land were purchased or secured on options, and in August, 1901 the first building was erected. A year later the population was 10,000. In Zion city as well as in the church, Dowie was supreme. The title of the land was vested in him. In later years the city and the industries fell into financial difficulties, and then came the revolt led by Voliva, which finally resulted in Dowie's overthrow.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Ladysmith Defeated

In one of the fastest games that has ever been played in this city, the Victoria West intermediates lowered the colors of the Ladysmith club at Oak bay yesterday afternoon, by the score of 2-1. The play during the game was very spectacular and the locals realizing the position in which they were placed exerted every effort to win and it was only after a combined rush on the part of practically the full team that the winning goal was scored. Another very unpleasant incident occurred during the game which resulted in Morgan of the Ladysmith team being ordered off the field. This again draws attention to the rowdyism that is gradually creeping into all the games and unless some means is taken to prohibit this, the game will gradually sink into a state from which it will be impossible to resurrect it. With this one exception the game was very clean, but the continual nagging of the players took away all interest in the match. It is about time that the players are given to understand that the decision of the referee is final and any player who deliberately questions his decision should receive consideration at the hands of the committee. By winning the game yesterday the local players have placed themselves on an equal standing with the club from up the line. When the game started the locals had the sun in their face and several opportunities were lost on this account. The home team scored first, after a strong rush on the part of all the forwards. The visitors had the ball in the home territory and from a goal kick the Victoria forwards headed by Okell and Sedger broke away and Sedger secured the first tally. During the whole of the first half the play was very fast and was a continual rush from one end to the other. From a long high shot by Saunders the visitors scored their only goal. The ball was dropped in from a long shot and the goal tender missed it for a second in the sun and before he could recover himself it was through. With the score one all, both teams tried hard to score, but without effect and although several very fine chances were given no further score was made and half time was called with the teams even. On changing ends a few changes were made in the local's line-up and the changes were very beneficial. As a result the game went to Victoria. From the kick-off for the second half the local men began to press and it was largely due to their poor shooting abilities that more goals were not scored. During this half Campbell at half back for Victoria proved himself the hardest worker on the team and had the other members followed his example a large score would have resulted.

Although the locals had by far the best of the second half, it was not till it was more than half gone that the forwards broke away and Okell scored the winning goal. The latter part of the game was very fast and it was surprising that the players were able to maintain the pace that was set throughout the match. The visitors tried hard to tally but the locals were equal to the occasion and time was called with the visitors in the rear. For the winners the work of Campbell was without reproach and he was by far the best player on the field. Todd and Okell played a good game in the second half and it was largely due to their efforts that the game resulted in a victory for the locals.

Muir at half back also played a good game, but was rather inclined to make some grand stand play which did not do them any good. For the losers Simpson and Hughes were the most dangerous. Michie at times showed good form, but was more anxious to talk than to play.

Crossan at full back was the best for the visitors and it was largely due to his efforts that the score was so low.

S. G. Thompson acted as referee and with the exception of a few grumbles from the chronic kickers there was no fault to find with his rulings.

The game was not started till 3:30 All the Victoria West players appeared on the field wearing crepe as a mark of respect for their ex-club mate Thos. Crocker, whose funeral took place yesterday.

RUGBY

Victoria Defeated

Vancouver, March 9.—In one of the hardest fought rugby games played at Fairview, Vancouver college beat Victoria Centrals by two trys to one. Many spectators claim Vancouver's second try should not have been allowed. Macleod and Scott scored for Vancouver. Newcombe for Victoria. Thompson, the McCarters and the Sweeneys also played well.

International Rugby

Cardiff, March 9.—In the fifth international Rugby football match here today, Wales beat Ireland by 29 to nil.

Scotland and England play the last match of the series on March 16. The score at present is: Scotland 2; Wales 2, Ireland 1.

All Island vs. All Mainland

A battle royal in association football, is expected to take place at Oak bay on March 23 when the representative teams from the Mainland and Island league will contest for supremacy. This is without doubt the most important "soccer" fixture that has ever taken place in British Columbia and it will do more towards putting the game on a firm basis than many seasons of games. This match will be the first attempt that has ever been made to arrange for the representative teams from the Mainland and Island to compete against each other, and every effort will be made to cause it to be a day memorable in football circles. In past years when Rugby was in its prime, arrangements were made for the representatives of the two districts to meet, but never before has the attempt been made in association.

The arrangements for the game are not yet complete, but it is definitely settled that the match will be played in this city, and the committee in charge are now working out the details in connection with the event. The most important matter in connection with the game, will be the selection of the team. On the Mainland, eleven men will have to be chosen from sixty-six active players, and to do this it will require the greatest care on the part of the selection committee in order to get the strongest possible line-up. On the Island the committee not up against such a hard proposition, as there are only thirty-three players to select from, but even at this the committee will have all they can attend to in making the selection. A peculiar feature of the Island players, is that they are all so evenly matched, and to select the strongest combination, will be a matter of considerable forethought on the part of the committee. The selection of these teams will, without doubt, produce the strongest combinations that have ever contested a game in this province, and it is safe to say that the game will be very stubbornly fought out. Among the players in either of the leagues, a team of eleven can be selected, which would give a good account of itself against any of the amateur clubs of the Old Country. It can be easily seen that it is impossible for the various teams on the Island to meet individually those on the Mainland, and this arrangement has been adopted in order that in a small measure the followers of "soccer" may be able to figure out the abilities of the various players without making it necessary for the players to journey across the gulf, six or seven times during the season. This match will very likely open the way to much larger possibilities and it is no stretch of imagination, to state that as the result of this match the question of entering a British Columbia team for the championship of the Dominion of Canada will be raised. Arrangements are now under way to hold a Canadian championship tournament at Toronto, during the fall of this year, and if in the opinion of those who are at the head of football in this province, a team could be selected that would worthily uphold the honor of the province, it is more than likely that an effort will be made to have British Columbia, if not Vancouver Island, represented. In connection with the game to be played in the near future, the committee have had the matter under careful consideration for some time past, and have now got things working in good shape and it is expected that a record attendance will be present on the day of the match. In arranging this match the committee have given a guarantee to pay the expenses of the visiting team, and in doing so they are depending on the public for support. If it is not forthcoming, it will be up to the committee to make good, but with a football loving people, it is very unlikely that the committee will be called upon to make good any deficiency. The selection of the Island team will very likely be completed during the coming week and until it is definitely settled who will be included in the line-up there is sure to be considerable speculation among the players as to who will form the team.

THE RING.

Discovered a New Champion.

Joe Gans, champion light weight champion of the world has discovered a coming heavy weight pugilist in the person of Dr. Krone of Chicago. The dusky champion discussing the new find recently said. Dr. Krone, referee, physician and fighter, "looks good to me."

"I met Dr. Krone when I was in Chicago lately," Joe went on. "He confided to me that he thought something of his own abilities, and that he had been quietly practicing for many days. Just to have an afternoon's diversion Doc put on the gloves. To my intense surprise, I found this rich young fellow to be as fast as a cat, a heavy hitter and possessed of excellent judgment in the scientific features of the game. We had a lively tilt, and I was not at all sorry when I took off the gloves—It's no fun boxing a 250-pounder who knows how to mill.

"I candidly believe that Dr. Krone can take care of himself with any of the present heavyweight division, and I think I can rake up $10,000 to put on his chances. Of course, it's a long way up to Jim Jeffries, but there are lots of them to be tackled on the road, and the big physician can trim them all.

"If Dr. Krone gets on a good match, I'll try to arrange my affairs so that I can train him. I can show him a few things he meets, and I believe I can fit him up for a tustle with any of them."

Dr. Krone is a wealthy Chicago clubman and physician, who recently astonished the boxing world with a declaration that he was on the war trail of all the heavies. The doctor's deli was backed up by the veteran, Harry Gilmore, who has been quietly instructing the big debutante.

WRESTLING.

To Compete in Tournament.

The Seattle Athletic club is arranging to send Frank Vance, a member of the club to New York to participate in the National wrestling tournament to be held during the latter part of the present month. Vance wrestles at 135 pounds and his work in recent matches has been much commented on. He is a "home product" of the S. A. C., having been developed under the guidance of Dr. Roller, who, until he entered professional company, last fall, was the champion heavyweight amateur wrestler of the United States, and who is now classed as among the best in the professionals. Roller has taken great pride in his pupil, and is particularly anxious that the young fellow should have an opportunity to test his skill against the best that the country can produce.

FOOTBALL.

Queensland Decided.

All doubts that may have existed in the minds of local Rugby enthusiasts regarding the visit of the Queensland Rugby football team next fall have been removed by the receipt of a letter from the Queensland team's manager, accepting the terms of the Vancouver Rugby Union.

This letter was received by Mr. R. P. Woodward, secretary of the Vancouver Rugby Union. It was from Mr. William Unmack, the manager of the Queensland team's prospective tour. He accepted without any changes or alterations the very liberal terms offered the bunch from the Antipodes for a series of six matches to be played in British Columbia during the latter part of next September, or early in October. The Queensland team will come here direct from the Antipodes, and after playing a series with the provincial team, will travel southward and meet the Stanford and University of California teams. The Vancouver team may meet the Queenslanders in a second series of matches in the south.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Evidence Before the Royal Commission Has Proved Best Advertisement Company Ever Had.

COMMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT.

The four months which have elapsed since the close of the sessions of the Royal Commission have shown that the enquiry has been of untold value to the Sun Life of Canada. The evidence brought out as never before its great strength, the high quality and absolute safety of its investments, their profitable character, the large profits paid to its policy-holders, and the good faith of its directors and officers. Now that the full report has been issued, the management note with satisfaction that the criticisms of the company are few. It is true that the Commissioners felt compelled to find some fault, but most of the points mentioned are of very minor import.

The Commissioners "do not find any necessity for the increase of capital stock in 1897" from $500,000 subscribed, $75,000 paid up, to $700,000 subscribed $105,000 paid up, as at present.

Several of the states which we desired to enter required a minimum paid-up capital of $100,000. Even apart from this, however, and even if it were granted that the increase was not absolutely necessary, that it was highly desirable can hardly be doubted. In 1897 the company had policy liabilities of about $7,000,000, and today these liabilities are about $23,000,000. The disparity between liabilities of $23,000,000 and a capital of $75,000 need not be dwelt on. Few will, we think, agree with the Commissioners in considering the increase to $105,000 unwise. The management does not favor excessive capitalization, but it is of opinion that if the capital of the company be open to criticism, it is because it is too small rather than too large.

Reference is made to the fact that the company pays dividends to its shareholders of fifteen per cent.. True. But that this may be seen in its real proportion it is only necessary to state that these yearly dividends since 1897 have been but $15,750, and as the capital itself earned at least five per cent. only $10,500 per annum came from the profits of the company. The actual profit earned last year was $921,721.34. Was $10,500 an excessive sum to pay from this to the shareholders, who stand as guarantors to the policyholders, not merely for $105,000, but for $700,000 of subscribed capital?

But if fault be found with the increase of capital, the terms upon which the extra stock was issued should, in fairness, be stated. For each share on which but $15 was paid up ($100 subscribed), the company received in hard cash $45, or three hundred per cent. Dividends have been paid only on the $15, not on the $45. At five per cent. interest, the $45 earned the entire dividend, so that the additional stock has not cost the policyholders one dollar since it was issued in 1897, and so long as five per cent. interest can be earned, it will not cost them one dollar for all time to come, unless the rate of dividend is increased. By the issue of this stock, $90,000 of additional cash was paid in for the security of the policyholders, of which $60,000 (the premium) went into the general surplus, and the shareholders also became liable for another $170,000 of subscribed but uncalled stock, and all this has cost the policyholders for the ten years ABSOLUTELY NOTHING!

Another point that might in fairness have been mentioned is that although the charter leaves the decision of what amounts shall be paid to shareholders absolutely to the discretion of the directors, that proportion has been voluntarily reduced to five per cent. the policyholders receiving 95 per cent., although the usual proportions are 10 and 90. The interests of the policyholders have always been first with the Sun Life of Canada.

A few other unimportant matters are also referred to. The so-called "concealed" expenses, consist principally of small expenses connected with certain securities which were, as we consider correctly deducted from the profit made from the sale of those securities. This is certainly the course which nine out of ten bookkeepers would consider right. However, these matters were all explained in detail, and we think satisfactorily, at the sittings of the Commission,, and were fully reported in the press. The public are the real judges in this matter, and that the public were eminently satisfied with the company's evidence, has been shown by showers of congratulations. The investigation has, in fact proved a huge advertisement for the company—the best in its entire history—because the facts brought out met with the approval of the public. Under these circumstances we are well satisfied even though the Commissioners have not seen eye to eye with us on some minor points.

THE ROASTING

Process which cocoa undergoes is one of the most critical parts of the manufacture. A shade too little heat, and the flavor is not fully developed, so that the cocoa tastes crude and raw. A shade too much, and the delicacy and aroma are driven off, and the taste becomes bitter.

Suchard's Cocoa

Is roasted exactly enough, and no more. Eighty years of experience has made this accuracy possible. That is one of the reasons why SUCHARD'S has the distinctive and delicious flavor which you cannot find in any other cocoa. Get a tin from your Grocer and try it.

AGENTS:

The W. H. Malkin Co.
LIMITED

A free demonstration of this old time cocoa will be held at MESSRS. D. SPENCER & CO. this week. Every one is invited to try a cup. Leave your order to be filled by your Grocer.

A WOMAN'S TESTIMONY

Why do I use MOFFET'S "BEST" flour? You ask. For many reasons, chief among which are—its uniform superiority and its great strength, and the absolute certainty of its results. I have tried many other flours and from some have made good bread—at times. "MOFFET'S BEST" has yet to fail me. Accept the recommendation of an experienced cook and use nothing but MOFFET'S "BEST" FLOUR for bread making.

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.
Limited

ENDERBY - - B. C.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

Capital All Paid Up $6,000,000

Reserve Fund $3,674,596

Estblished 1864

Head Office: Montreal, Quebec.

WITH 125 BRANCHES located over the Dominion, this Bank is in a favorable position to handle all banking business.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. DRAFTS ISSUED on HONGKONG

Victoria Branch, 76 Douglas Street

F. R. Taylor, Manager.

No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon., the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post marked "D. M., Hyman's North West corner Post," planted on the west side of the river at the mouth thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 24th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon., the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post," planted at the mouth of the first branch on the west side of the river; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 25th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post" planted about 4 miles from the mouth of the river on the west side; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 25th day of January, 1907
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and cary away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post," planted on the west side of the second branch of the Nahwitte River, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest post," planted on the west side of the river at the mouth of the third branch; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 6.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commisioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 6 post," planted about two miles below point where river turns and runs south on the west side; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 27th day of January, 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No 7.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commisioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 7 Claim," planted at a survey post marked "Section 31 and 32, Township 25", about one and half mile below the lake; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains:

Located on the 29th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Gilford island, B. C.:

No. 6. Commencing at the northeast corner of No. 11133; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence south one mile; thence west to place of commencement.

No. 7. Commencing at the northwest corner of timber license No. 8041; thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence south to place of commencement.

No. 8. Commencing at a point one mile north of timber license No. 8041; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence south one mile; thence east to place of commencement.

No. 9. Commencing at the southwest corner of lot No. 8.; thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence south one mile to point of commencement.

No. 10. Commencing at a point one mile west of lot No. 8; thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence south to place of commencement.

Dated Victoria, B. C.,
February 27, 1907.
GEORGE MYERS.

Residence For Sale

Newly built, ready for occupation; corner Cook and Belcher. Price for immediate sale, $5600.

Apply Owner, care

MASON & MANN, Solicitors

Five Sisters Block

SALMON'S

GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP

Drawn in presence of the public, under press supervision, on THURSDAY, March 21, 1907

65 Entries 65 Prizes

First	40 per cent
Second	20 per cent
Third	10 per cent
Among Starters	10 per cent
Among Non-Starters	20 per cent

Less 10 per cent for expenses in printing, advertising, etc.

Shares $1.00 Each

Ask for and Insist on getting MAPLE LEAF RUBBERS there are no others just as good.

The lines made for durability possess a remarkable degree of style, while the stylish lines are very durable.

BUY MAPLE LEAF RUBBERS

THE MAPLE LEAF BRAND TRADE MARK REG.

You cannot make a mistake in buying Rubbers if the emblem of the Dominion is branded on them—you may if it is not.

J. Leckie Co., Ld.

Vancouver, B. C.

Selling Agents for the West

DEE AGENCY CO.

80 acres in Metchosin, good log house, small orchard, 15 acres cleared and underdrained, 25 acres slashed, balance good fruit land, timbered. Ask for price.

Four lots on Prospect Lake; a fine chance for campers; $60 each.

83 Yates Street Tel. A746

Valuable Business Site

FOR SALE CHEAP

Opposite the postoffice, and with frontage on three streets Price for immediate Sale

$11,000

Pemberton & Son

45 FORT STREET

Local Council of Women

The regular meeting of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island will take place on Monday next, March 11 at the city hall at 2:30 p. m. promptly.

Special Holiday Rates

In accordance with the custom of former years the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway will put in effect excursion rates between all points for the Easter holidays, and will, in addition, provide a double train service on Good Friday, 29th inst, and Easter Monday, April 1, the afternoon trains leaving this city at 3 o'clock. This will afford an excellent opportunity for sportsmen and others to spend the Easter holidays in the country.

St. Andrew's Society

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's society will be held on Monday evening in the Wallace Hall a good attendance is requested, as business of importance will be discussed. There will also be a smoker at the close of the business meeting.

Kidney Disease for Twenty Years.

Mrs. Caswell Reid, Orrville, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "For twenty years I was troubled with kidney disease and have recently been completely cured by using three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I had tried many remedies, but nothing seemed to do me much good until I used this splendid family medicine."

WANDERINGS OF "WINGS" WILKINSON

Traveller From Chilliwack Returns From Further Peregrinations in the Tropics

"It's a positive fact that traveling for pleasure is not altogether what it is cracked up to be. It's real hard work," said J. T. Wilkinson to a News-Advertiser reporter. Mr. Wilkinson has just returned from one of his trips, and has a lot of new stories to relate of what he has seen and been through. He left Vancouver a little before the beginning of the new year for Eastern Canada, and New York, and from there went to Jamaica; thence to the Isthmus of Panama, and across the Canal Zone to the city of Panama on the Pacific ocean. Mr. Wilkinson just missed the Kingston earthquake by a day and a half. In fact, while going across to the Isthmus on the day when the disaster occurred, the terribly oppressive atmosphere was noticed, and although there was practically no wind many people on the steamer remarked that the sea was unusually rough. Somewhat later in the day one enormous wave broke over the vessel, drenching the passengers.

The wonderful manner in which the American government has coped with and overcome the unsanitary conditions of the Canal Zone struck "Wings" as most wonderful. The absolute cleanliness now existing everywhere even to the smallest detail is positively marvelous. In the men's messrooms and tents along the route of construction, the care taken in these particulars is remarkable. Everywhere careful study of the sanitary conditions shows out.

Mr. Wilkinson and a party of friends made the trip by train from ocean to ocean, stopping part way across to make a careful study of the huge basin which the ponderous steam shovels are digging out. At one point they had a close view of fourteen shovels all working together and capable of handling 96 tons of earth and debris at the shovel ful. The progress of the work already is simply astonishing. The roadbed of the railway across the Isthmus is excellent, the trains are equipped with commendable rolling stock, and make fairly good time. Under the careful supervision of the sanitary inspectors, what was formerly one of the most unhealthy spots on the earth, is now perfectly healthy, absolutely free from mosquitoes and tropical pests. He has many pictures of the locality, which in themselves form a valuable collection.

Mr. Wilkinson's trip embraced a visit to Hayti, along the coast of Venezuela, to Caracas, the home of the notorious Castro, whom he was unable, unfortunately, to see, owing to the illness of that gentleman. Pursuing his travels, he visited Trinidad. "But," said Mr. Wilkinson, "although I enjoy the tropics, the warmth, the sunshine, the delightful people, when it comes to climate, there is nothing like good old British Columbia. No one who has not been away knows how good it is to get home again."

PIMPLES OFF IN FIVE DAYS

The New Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some of the worst cases of skin disease in a week.

They contain as their main ingredient, the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c box at your druggist's.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 95 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

LITERARY SOCIETY

Alexandra Club To Hold Interesting Session Tuesday Evening

The regular meeting of the Literary Society of the Alexandra club will take place on Tuesday evening next, at the club rooms at 8:15 p. m. The subject for the evening will be a continuation of that so ably discussed by Clive Phillips-Wolley at the last meeting of the society. With Mr. Wolley's talk—we believe that the society was reached one of its birthdays, and that the help and assistance so kindly and ably rendered by that gentleman will be an incentive to further individual effort among the members. To be able to express, and set free, ideas, to talk both originally and naturally, is no doubt, a great gift, but it is certain that many possess the power to do so, who remain too shy, or too reserved to develope same. After all, however, societies are for "mutual help," and while the members do not aspire to "instruct" each other, the very fact that they have drawn together for an interesting object, proves that they desire, at least, to exchange thoughts, hopes, and aspirations. Papers are promised by the following members, Mrs. R. S. Day, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Gilmour and Mr. McLeod Gould. It is hoped that members will come prepared to review, and discuss current "fiction," and a faint hope is cherished that C. Phillips-Wolley may again be present.

RECITALS BY MISS BURNS

King's Daughters Arrange For Pleasing Entertainment During Week

Miss Lillan Burns, of Vancouver, will appear in Victoria on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the coming week, under the auspices of the King's Daughters. Miss Burns' reputation is already well known as a dramatic reader and elocutionist, and it is certain that a very great treat is in store for Victorians. Miss Burns has been heard in all the larger Canadian cities, and in Toronto met with what may almost be called an ovation. May she receive the same in Victoria.

The programme is as follows:

Monday evening, March 11, 8:30 p. m.

PART I

Scenes from Shakespeare

PART II

Readings, "Apple Blossoms, ..Martin
Readings from Sesame and Lilies ..... Ruskin
Reading "The Blind Archer,".... ..... Sir A. Conon Doyle
Readings from "Some Americans Abroad," ..... Loomis
Readings, "Little Brown Baby,"... ..... Paul Lawrence
Readings, "Manning's Lullaby,"... ..... Dunbar

With musical interludes.

Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. miscellaneous.

SONG

"Unexpected Guests," ....M. Cameron
"Cupid's Arrows," ..... Kipling
"The Soul of the Violin," ....Merrill
"If All the Skies," ....Dr. Van Dyke
"The Sorrow of Rohall," ..Arlo Bates
"Making An Orator," ..Stephen Crane
"La Belle Dame Sans Merci," Keats
"Carcassonne," .... Gustave Nadand
"L'Envoi," ..... Kipling

Wednesday evening, March 13, at 8:30 p. m. Readings from Browning. Part I.

"Home Thoughts from Abroad," "Up at a Villa," "Down in the City," "Count Gismond," "Evelyn Hope," "Youts and Art," Epilogue to Asolando.

Readings from Tennyson, Part II. "Merlon and the Gleam," "Scene from "Beckett," "The Lady of Shalote," "Ulysses," "Rizpah," "Crossing the Bar."

A cordial invitation is again issued to all interested in the work of the King's Daughters, or in intellectual effort to give those entertainments a full measure of patronage and support.

The News.—No Pure Drug Cough Cure Laws would be needed, if all Cough Cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is—and has been for 20 years. The National Law now requires that if any poisons enter into a cough mixture, it must be printed on the label or package. For this reason mothers and others should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison-marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any other. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

MILLINERY FASHIONS.

Miss Shannon, head of Messrs. Henry Young & Co.'s millinery department, has returned from a lengthy and very interesting buying expedition in the Eastern fashion centres. She reports great changes in millinery tendencies for 1907, the mushroom style having influenced everything in ladies' hatwear. In Hyde Park, London, in Broadway, New York, the mushroom shape rules supreme. Miss Shannon also reports the predominance of the fine straw over the coarse straw for this season; and the additional interesting fact that flowers are being more profusely used than ever as the leading trimming for millinery. Due precautions were taken that the very extensive purchases made during this trip should be received in time for Messrs. Henry Young & Co.'s annual grand spring millinery display, which takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday, this week, and during which the successful results of Miss Shannon's trip will be greatly in evidence.

"Preventics" will promptly check a cold or the Grippe when taken early or at the "sneeze stage." Preventics cure seated colds as well. Preventics are little candy cold cure tablets and Dr. Shoop, Racine Wis., will gladly mail you samples and a books on Colds free, if you will write him. The samples prove their merit. Check early Colds with Preventics and stop Pneumonia Sold in 5c and 25c boxes by Cyrus H. Bowes.

INSURANCE COMPANIES HOLD ANNUAL MEETINGS

Western and British America Increase Directorate to 15—Encouraging Reports

The annual meeting of the British America Assurance Company was held at their head office on Front street on Saturday, and the annual meeting of the Western Assurance Company was held at their head office, on Wellington street, says the Toronto World of recent date. There was a good attendance of shareholders at both.

The president of both companies, Hon. George A. Cox, in presenting the directors' report, gave details of the severe losses which each company sustained in the conflagration at San Francisco on the 18th of April last. The British America lost $1,029,025, and the Western $1,740,769. All the claims have been settled with the exception of about a dozen, the adjustments of which, between the various companies interested and the assured, have still to be made. This conflagration is the greatest which has ever occurred in the history of fire insurance. The fire burned for three days and nights and destroyed about four square miles, and embraced the whole of the vast business section, with its many lofty buildings and their valuable contents. The total losses facel by all insurance companies by the disaster is stated to be in the neighborhood of $200,000,000. The issue of additional capital in preferred stock not only placed the two Canadian companies in a position to pay their losses in full, but to have the necessary funds to enable them to continue to afford the fullest protection to their policyholders.

The president stated that the results of the business, apart from San Francisco, were the best upon record—the British America having made no less than $256,000 and the Western $456,000 outside of the conflagration. It was also reported that the directors had decided to discontinue underwriting the hulls of vessels trading on the great lakes and inland rivers.

The board of directors was increased to fifteen and the same gentlemen were chosen to serve on the directorate of each company, so as to obtain uniformity in policy as well as in management, which, since the resignation of J. J. Kenny, has been in the hands of W. B. Meikle of London, Eng. The new board elected is as follows: Robert Bickerdike, M. P., Montreal; W. R. Brock, E. W. Cox, Hon. George A. Cox, D. B. Hanna, John Hoskin, K. C., LL.D., Alexander Laird, Z. Lash, K. C., W. B. Meikle, Augustus Myers, Geo. A. Morrow, Frederic Nicholls, James Kerr Osborne, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt and E. R. Wood.

At the meeting of the directors, which took place immediately after the shareholders' meeting, Hon. George A. Cox agreed to continue as president of both companies and W. R. Brock was chosen as vice-president.

Both of the meetings were of the most harmonious character and the stockholders look forward to sharing in the better times occasioned by the increased rates and improved conditions in most parts of the world.

Present at the meeting of the Western was R. S. Brown of Toronto, who for 54 years has been a shareholder of that company.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LTD.

PHONE 668 63 YATES STREET

Are You Paying Rent?

IT'S all right to let the other fellow own the home as long as you can rent it for little or nothing, but have you noticed that rental conditions are rapidly changing? The time is coming when it will be impossible to rent a desirable house in Victoria, except at fancy prices. A word to the wise is sufficient. We have Homes or Choice Building Lots in all parts of the city and at any price you want to pay.

2.	2 Corner lots on Fairfield, 162 feet frontage; price	$2,000
4.	Excellent building lot on Elford Street. Price	1,200
5.	18 Lots on Foul Bay Road. Cheap; terms.	
6.	3 Nice building lots on Stanley Ave., 60x120, each	725
7.	On Gladstone Street, 100x268; makes 4 good lots. Price	1,700
9.	9-Room House, modern, ½ acre of ground on Terrace Avenue. Price	4,750
14.	7-Room House, excellent lot, on Caledonia Avenue. Price	2,500
18.	17 Lots between Oak Bay and Fort Street car line. At junction. Prices and information furnished.	
21.	2-Storey house Menzies street, nice lawn and garden. Price	5,000
22.	Modern 6-room cottage, Caledonia Avenue, brick foundation; excellent lot. Price	3,000
23.	6-Room house and 3 lots on Pembroke street. Price	3,000
24.	25 Acres with 600 feet water frontage. Terms	
25.	8½ Acres for subdivision; good location; price per acre	850
26.	5 Acres Victoria West, close in; price, per acre	1,200
28.	10 Roomed modern house on two large lots Dallas road; price	6,500
29.	6 Roomed modern house on King's road; price	1,800
33.	2 storey brick house on 1¼ acres ground on Tolmie avenue; price	5.250
15.	4 Lots just off Fairfield road. Price, each	800
34.	4 Lots between Gorge Rd. and Douglas St. Price, each	750
36.	8 Roomed House, full sized lot, close to junction of Fort St. and Oak Bay Ave. Price	4,000

VICTORIA REGINA WINNIPEG

Worth Knowing

Where To Go

You cannot buy Shoes like these for less than $3.50 anywhere—our price, $3.00. Just to prove our rather strong statement, come and try a pair

NONE BETTER THAN THE EMPRESS SHOE

WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS

60 Pairs Men's Box Calf Goodyear welt Blucher	$3.00
60 Pairs Men's Dongola Kid Bals	$3.00
30 Pairs Men's Box Calf, Goodyear welt Bals	$3.00
60 Pairs Ladies' Kangaroo Bluchers	$3.00
30 Pairs Ladies' Dong Kid Stout Sole Bals	$3.00
24 Pairs Ladies' Dong Kid, Patent Tip Bals	$3.00
46 Pairs Ladies' Dongola Bluchers	$3.00

Its easy enough to say we'll sell the best $2.00 and $2.50 Boys' Shoes in the City and we back up the assertion

Make a note now of the fact that you will find all that is desirable in our Spring Line of Shoes.

JAMES MAYNARD

85 DOUGLAS ST.

Odd Fellows' Block. Victoria, B. C.

The B. C. Department of Agriculture

Has ordered that all fruit trees must be sprayed or destroyed. We have the spray that will save your trees. Put up in suitable packages for all sized orchards

Quarts	$ 35
Half gallon	60
Gallon	1.00

Also we can supply your needs in barrel lots

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

E. E. Greenshaw W. J. Griffin

P. O. Box 683 Phone 82

A House and Lot

Is not complete these days without a Talking Machine.

We have the best makes in these goods, which include

Victors, Zonophones Talk-o-Phones

in the Disc Machines. And the leading Cylinder Machine in this or any other city, viz:

The Edison Phonograph

A full line of Edison Gold Molded Records, Victor Red Seal and other records, Zonophone Records, etc., 10 and 12 inch.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

LIMITED

44 Government Street.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD. | THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST | DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Spring Opening on Tuesd'y Next

The First Splendid Exhibition of 1907 Fashions Assembled from Paris, New York and London.

ON Tuesday next, we extend a cordial invitation to all our patrons and friends to witness the inauguration of our Spring Season and to view the early exhibits in correct dress. The preliminary display unfolds the world's newest thoughts, and the trend of Spring fashions is authoritatively and charmingly depicted by the many exquisite fashions which are the all-important features of our new merchandise secured for the Spring and Summer season. The absolute leadership and sovereignty exercised by the Store is strikingly apparent in the new fashions portrayed.

Ladies' New Spring Apparel

WE have an introductory offering, planned to leave a lasting impression in the minds of discriminating women who seek particularly smart and exclusive styles from fashionable headquarters.

Fancy Neckwear and Novelties

ALL the newest and latest novelties are seen in Lace Ties, Collars, Chiffon Scarves, Lace Yokes, Ribbons, Sequin, Heather and Fancy Belts, etc. in such profusion and assortment as to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

New Spring Millinery

OUR new Spring Millinery Styles are replete with the best ideas emanating from Paris, New York and London. The New Pattern Hats are, in many instances, exclusive creations, and certainly welcome your closest scrutiny.

New Spring Waists

OUR Waist Section shows a complete range of clever styles in Paris imported Choice Silk Waists, and all new novelties for the Spring are shown, including a wide range of popular-priced Lawn and Madras Waists in exclusive models.

New Dress Goods

IN New Spring Dress Goods, we have an almost complete exposition of the new 1907 fashions. The new styles are foreshadowed in the new goods that are now exhibited. An early inspection is invited.

New Dainty Footwear

ELEGANCE is displayed in every showing of our New Fashionable Footwear, featured and manufactured to our order, whilst the stamp of durability characterizes every pair exhibited.

Be Sure to Visit Our Combination Wall Paper Sale Tomorrow---Second Floor

A Carload of Wall Paper Combinations—Side Walls, Ceiling and Borders—in time for the Spring business. Make your selections and have your work done early, it will cost you less. These new papers include English, German and French importations. Considering their value, THEY WILL BE SOLD AT REMARKABLE PRICES. Short lots, odds and ends will be cleared out. We have many new novelties suitable for dining room, parlor, library or den, and the selection of colors and patterns is comprehensive enough to meet every requirement, including GILT, TAPESTRY and EMBOSSED PAPERS. Special prices, per roll..... **20c, 15c, 10c, 6c, 5c, 3c**

NEVER FORGET TO SAVE MONEY—Always Remembering "Efficiency with Economy" has placed us ON TOP, whether in PAPER-HANGING, HOUSE PAINTING and DECORATING. Consult us free when selecting your paper.

☞ On Tuesday next, we extend a cordial invitation to all our patrons and friends to view THE FIRST SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF 1907 FASHIONS.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

LOZIER MARINE MOTORS

GIVE GREATER PLEASURE AND COST LESS IN UPKEEP. Sole Agents:

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

YOUR GROCER SELLS

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS

BISCUITS

The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American---rates $2, $2.50 and $3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD - - - Proprietors.

SEED POTATOES

We offer the following varieties: EARLY ROSE, EARLY PRIDE, WALTER RALEIGH, BURBANK SEEDLING, BEAUTY OF HEBRON AND FLOUR-BALLS.

Our stock is all hand-picked and true to name.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., - - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

WE NEVER SLEEP NOW

FRASER DRUG STORE, Open Day and Night

Victoria's Residential Property

THE UPLANDS

PROPERTY

Between Cadboro Bay road and the sea, is being artistically subdivided and will be placed on the market in the near future. Apply

Andrew Wright,

St. Charles Street, or

Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner,

Winnipeg, Man.

Y. W. C. A. OPENING

A Worthy Institution Launched, With Favorable Prospects

The Young Women's Christian Association in this city is fairly launched. Its members have exceeded their most sanguine expectations by securing an able secretary in the person of Miss Laura Thompson, late teacher of piano and voice. Miss Thompson is well fitted for the position, being a consecrated Christian with business ability, talents and presence calculated to make an efficient secretary. Miss Thompson takes charge of the rooms over the C. P. R. office, corner of Government and Fort streets, tomorrow morning. The hours will be from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Tea and coffee will be provided at noon each day for girls who bring their lunches down town, and they will be made comfortable at the Y. W. C. A. rooms. As early as possible arrangements will be made for furnishing light evening lunches daily in the shape of 5 o'clock teas.

The rooms are most comfortably furnished, the furnishings being largely donated by down-town firms. The ladies in charge wish to acknowledge the splendid help that has come from so many quarters, and promise at a later date to acknowledge in detail all subscriptions and assistance. Gifts of papers, magazines, books and furnishings of all kinds will be gratefully accepted.

On Saturday coming, afternoon and evening, a public reception will be held in the rooms, and a general invitation is given the public—ladies and gentlemen—to attend. In the evening a special programme will be given, when prominent workers and ministers of the city will take part.

The Y. W. C. A. is supplying a long-felt want in this city and is receiving, with promise of increase, the patronage and support such a worthy institution deserves. No effort will be spared to make this organization effective in reaching and catering to the business girls of the city and strangers and visitors. All will ever find a cheery welcome.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

—never a suspicion of grittiness—

you taste the piquant savour—the crystal melts unconciously.

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TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

Ald. Hall Will Endeavor Again to Secure Referendum.

Ald. Hall has given notice to the effect that at the coming meeting of the council he will introduce a motion having as its object the taking of a referendum vote on the question whether or not the council shall make a grant of $7,500 to the Tourist Association. This referendum is a somewhat vexed question, and the motion promises to be productive of a lively discussion at tomorrow evening's session. Ald. Hall has all along been in favor of the referendum, and several weeks ago moved to the effect that it be taken. His motion, however, was voted down, and it was resolved that the sum of $7,500 be set apart in the estimates for the Association.

It was given at the time as a reason for refusing a referendum on the matter, that the council had not the power to take a referendum on the subject of any grant for less than $15,000. Ald. Hall with one or two of his fellows thought otherwise, and accordingly moved that the opinion of the city solicitor be taken on the matter. This was done, the result being that the lawyer reported that the city had not the right. This report was received at the meeting of the council last Monday, and at that time Ald. Hall took occasion to point out that a similar question had been asked last year, and that the solicitors had then given a quite different reply. He did not, however, state his intention of moving for the reopening of the matter, and his notice yesterday came as something of a surprise.

Interviewed on the matter yesterday, Ald. Hall stated that he with the other aldermen who favor the referendum had got a legal opinion of their own on the subject, and that they had been informed that they had a perfect right to seek a referendum.

Although favoring a grant to the Association, Ald. Hall thinks that $7,500 is too much.

"I'm perfectly willing to let them have $3,500," said he, "or perhaps $4,000, if we come out well in the estimates—but as for $7,500, I think that's altogether too much."

SPRINKLING IN ORDER.

Merchants Seriously Complain of Dust Nuisance.

Victoria will in all probability have the honor of being the first city in Canada to get its road sprinkler out this year. The last few days have had the effect of drying out the roads much more thoroughly than is usually the case at this time of year, and yesterday's wind raised the dust in a way that was more befitting July than March. Complaints were rife among the merchants, and it is probable that had not the city taken some action, representations as to the advisability of watering the streets would soon have been made.

The council, however, has not waited for such formal representations to be made, but will take the matter up on its own initiative. At the regular meeting tomorrow evening, Ald. Henderson, chairman of the streets, bridges and sewers committee, will move that tenders be called for the watering of the city thoroughfares in the business portion of the town for the coming year.

Although the early advent of the watering cart will mean a little extra expenditure to the city, Victorians can afford to smile at that, when they compare their own case with that of the other cities of Canada. Last year at this time Toronto was troubled with the dust nuisance. There was very little snow in the East last winter, and as a consequence, when the wind, which blows in "Toronto the Good" at all seasons swept down the streets, it carried with it showers of dust and minute frozen particles. It was impossible to water the streets, since the water froze as soon as it reached the ground, making the streets impassable. As a consequence the city spent huge sums experimenting on non-freezable mixtures, while the merchants suffered hundreds of dollars' loss from goods spoiled by the dust.

"Alice Sit by the Fire"

Roselle Knott in J. M. Barrie's "Alice Sit by the Fire" was the attraction at the Victoria Theatre last night. It would have been an infinitely better performance if there had been more of Barrie and less Knott in the play. The star's memory of the lines seemed at fault at times, and she substituted her own words for those of the author. The support was good.

"Firty-five Minutes From Broadway"

After a remarkable career of prosperity in both New York and Chicago, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger announce the engagement in this city at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday, March 12, of George M. Cohan's brilliant success, "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," which will be seen here with all its wealth of gorgeous stage settings, presented by a company of well established reputation, headed by the peerless Corinne, so long and favorably known as one of America's most famous comediennes. She is surrounded by such capable and well known people as Scott Welsh, Charles Arthur, Claire Granville, Elphye Snowden, Susan Chisnell, Riley Chamberlain and an excellent ensemble of many pretty girls. In this play Mr. Cohan has succeeded in doing what many authors have tried to do, but with little success. He has given to the stage a semi-serious play with a musical setting. The musical numbers are all big favorites. "So Long, Mary" is now probably more famous than any other song of recent years, while "Mary Is a Grand Old Name" is giving it a close race for popularity. With the success of this play Mr. Cohan immediately established himself as the very best writer of this style of stage entertainment.

MARINE NOTES

Steamer President, the new P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamer built at Philadelphia, left Friday on her trial trip, according to a wireless despatch sent from the steamer by Captain Rinder. The President will complete her trial tomorrow and if everything is satisfactory will leave at once for Seattle.

Barkentine Irmgard, after being fourteen days outside Gray's harbor, proceeded to the Straits to get a tug off the entrance. Arrangements were made with the tug Sea Lion to tow the vessel to Hoquiam.

The Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, has received a despatch from Honolulu stating that the Norwegian steamer Tolosan, which sailed from Moji, Japan, for Salina Cruz, but put into Honolulu for water and again sailed March 2 for Salian Cruz, returned to Honolulu on Friday with her machinery disabled.

The British steamer Como, which arrived at San Francisco on February 20 with coal from Australia, has given up hope of obtaining an outward charter and has cleared for Newcastle in ballast.

British steamer Bessie Dollar of the Robert Dollar fleet, arrived at San Francisco twenty-five days from Kobe, and after discharging will proceed to the Sound to load another lumber cargo for China.

A wire from Honolulu states that the chances for floating the British ship Loch Garve, ashore on Molokai, are favorable, the vessel's stern being free of the rocks.

The C. P. R. announce a change in their coast steamers which will become effective on Tuesday next. The S. S. Princess May will commence operating on the Skagway route, leaving here on the 13th inst, and will be replaced by the S. S. Princess Beatrice on the Victoria-Seattle route. There will be no change in the sailing hours of the Seattle steamer, which will, as at present, leave here daily excepting Mondays at 8:30 p. m.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of all lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, you will find a sure cure in

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Mrs. H. A. Misener, Port Williams, N.S., says: "My son had a dreadful cough. It started in the fall and lasted all through the winter.

At last we became very much alarmed about it and started to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and before he had used one bottle his cold was completely cured."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees the trade mark.

Refuse substitutes. Dr. Wood's is the genuine.

"TRIP TO COCOS ISLAND."

Juveniles Acquit Themselves With Much Distinction.

The "Trip to Cocos Island," the entertainment given by the juvenile members of the A. O. F. at the A. O. U. W. Hall last evening proved immensely successful. The hall was crowded, and throughout the audience was liberal with its applause. The applause was well deserved, for the embryo histrions comported themselves like very ancients of the buskin.

The chorus and principals all did well, but the palm of the evening must be awarded to Master Coschenour, who took the part of Capt. Prettyboy. This young gentleman particularly delighted the audience with the way in which he delivered his songs. The third division of the performance was taken by the Watson family, which, as usual created a sensation. Jimmie at the piano introduced to Victorians several stunts of an entirely new and startling nature, while the sextette was a gem. In this last mentioned number Bert Jameson, the adopted member of the family, showed up particularly well. Several splendid tableaux vivants were given in the course of the evening, and altogether the performance was a great success and reflected the greatest credit on J. W. Boldin, the director.

As a result of the performance a very neat sum was netted for the Children's Ward of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

ROUND HOUSE BURNED.

Railway Building at Victoria West Quickly Consumed.

The round house of the E. & N. Railway at Victoria West was totally destroyed by fire between six and seven o'clock last evening.

The alarm was turned in at 6:40, coming from box 68 at the corner of Catherine street and the Old Esquimalt road, and the brigade from the Victoria West station responded promptly. The hose reel from the headquarters station also went out to the fire in answer to a telephone call, while the remainder of the headquarter's brigade kept themselves in readiness to follow at a moment's notice.

It was not found necessary to call out any more of the fire-fighting apparatus. The building was of frame, and had been thoroughly dried out by the weather of the past few days. As a consequence it went up in one blaze, and all that the firemen could do was to endeavor to save the buildings in the neighborhood. A little one storey cottage, not five feet from the burning building, was endangered for a time, but owing to the efforts of the fire laddies it was saved. A car, which had been sheltered in the round house, was also saved, though not without a great deal of trouble.

The loss will in all probability not exceed $1,500.

A carpet factory at Rechenberg, Bohemia, has placed carpets made of paper on the market. They are washable, harbor little or no dust, and can be produced in the same patterns and colors as ordinary carpets.

WIRED GLASS WINDOWS

HOLLOW SHEET METAL SASH & FRAME

METALLIC ROOFING Co. LIMITED

TORONTO & WINNIPEG

DISCERNMENT in the matter of beverages is a recognized attribute of first-class clubs—and is reflected in the club preference for White Rock.

Satisfying in its every use is White Rock—makes still wines effervescent; makes liquors salubrious; makes soft drinks delicious. A table water pure, smooth and palatable.

Served and sold everywhere

..... NOW READY .....

The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at

THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAIEN ISLAND.

has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of $1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kai-En Island that can be procured. ORDERS RECEIVED AT

THE COLONIST OFFICE

Pages 13 to 24

The Daily Colonist.

Pages 13 to 24

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1907.

In Society's Realm

On Tuesday evening last the "Mizpah" club under the auspices of Mrs. Lester, gave a very successful snow dance in the A. O. U. W. hall. The hall to carry out the pretty conceit of ice and snow was profusely decorated with long branches of ivy and ropes of fir on which clever fingers had cunningly disposed cotton wool sprinkled with diamond dust. The whole scheme of decoration looked so realistic under the kindly gleam of the electric lights that the spectator's first idea was to shiver and then admire. From the ceiling hung huge balls of solid snow (of wool), which sparkled and glistened as they swayed in the warm atmosphere. The supper room and buffet were elaborately decorated with greenery and white while carnations lent a soft glow. The candle shades were of the dainty color.

At midnight from the gallery which was crowded with spectators and merry-makers, the dancers below were pelted with soft snow balls, while to the general merriment and to carry out more literally the title of Snow dance, huge cylinders concealed by greenery, showered down masses of confetti, which combined with the snow balls, most successfully carried out the scenic elements of a minature storm without any of its discomforts or disagreeable effects. White was the predominating color among the many pretty costumes and it was surprising how many different and artistic effects could be gained simply by altering the mode or trimming of the varied toilettes.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Knauss, Mr. M. Maynard, Mr. E. Maynard, Miss N. Jackson, Miss G. Switzer, Miss M. Sargison, Miss F. Macdonald, Mr. A. Gonnason, Mr. D. Crawford, Miss Goodwin, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Hartness, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Russell, Mr. V. Grey, Mr. P. McQuade, Mr. Patterson, Miss A. Patterson, Miss Gidley, Miss Somers, Miss E. Smith, Miss E. Blanc, Mr. B. Blake, Miss E. Blake, Miss L. Blake, Mr. Minch, Miss M. Busch, Miss L. McDougall, Miss Hodgson, Miss P. Gillispie, Miss Newbiggan, Miss Simpson, Miss McGregor, Miss Conway, Miss Kettle, Mr. O'Keefe, Miss Frank, Mr. R. McDonald, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. De Voe, Miss Abbey, Miss Morey, Miss E. Morey, Miss Bryant, Miss Gardner, Miss Cousins, Miss Andrews, Mr. Rowbottom, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Wile, Mr. H. Wile, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Harriss and Mr. Mason. Music was provided by Miss Heater's orchestra, and was greatly appreciated.

* * *

Mrs. Rithet entertained a few friends at tea last week and provided for their pleasure a most novel and interesting amusement in the shape of a conjuror, Herr Peters, who delighted his audience with all sorts of clever sleight of hand and card tricks. The tea table was decorated with white paper, narcissus and ferns, and silver candlesticks bearing soft green shades. Some of those present were Mrs. William Charles, Mrs. Maccallum, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Mutter, Mrs. James R. Anderson, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mrs. Beanlands, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Blaiklock.

* * *

On Thursday evening Mrs. Bodwell was hostess at a small dinner at her residence in Rockland avenue. The entertainment was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Farrel, at present staying at the Oak Bay hotel. The table was adorned tastefully with yellow tulips and sprays of ferns. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Crowe Baker and Mr. Hill.

* * *

On Friday evening Mrs. W. C. Berkeley at her home on Burdette avenue, gave a merry little bridge party to some of her friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Rowley Heyland, Mrs. J. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore and Mrs. W. Berkeley presided over the refreshment table in a pretty costume of black and white, the former being most tastefully adorned with pink carnations, mauve, and white hyacinths and trailing sprays of asparagus fern.

* * *

On Tuesday afternoon last at the Spring Ridge school, Mrs. Dennis Harris delivered a most interesting lecture entitled "Success" before the members and president of the Mothers' club. The subject was treated by the speaker in her usual original and capable style, and afforded opportunity for much discussion and thought. Among those present at the meeting were Mrs. Hammond, president; Mrs. Sherwood, vice-president; Mrs. Greaves, secretary; Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Stadthagen; Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Jones, Miss Ethel Browne, principal of the school staff of teachers.

* * *

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Victoria Literary society was held on Tuesday evening last at the residence of Mr. W. Sutton, Discovery street, President the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet in the chair. The themes chosen for the evening reading and discussion comprised the last two acts of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Thomas Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship"; these were followed by a quotation contest and a very clever essay by Miss Macfarland, on the first subject, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. At the close of the evening's amusement Mr. Sutton displayed to his guests a most interesting and valuable collection of minerals, of which he is the luky possessor. The specimens numbered over 20,000, collected from all parts of the world.

* * *

The Lord Bishop of Columbia gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on Tuesday evening to the boys of the auxiliary branch of the Church Mission society. The speaker adopted as his subject the early history of the Church of England and illustrated his remarks by some very interesting lantern slides. The lads showed a keen appreciation of the lecture, which they thoroughly enjoyed. At the conclusion, after singing a hymn, they departed homewards, and will meet again in a fortnight.

* * *

The masqued carnival held at the skating rink, Fort street, on Friday evening by Mrs. Painter proved in every way a success and novelty. As a mass the crowd of masqueraders lacked the verve and abandon of their more frivolous continental cousins under like conditions, but individuals sustained their characters with a spirit and aptitude that proved a source of great amusement to the spectators. Topsy (Mr. Willie McDougall) clad in a short frock with most substantial plaid innumerable pig tails, tied with bright colored string, kept his fellow merry makers constantly amused by his funny selfish pranks, quite carrying out the impression that such an oddity had never been born it had "growed." Mrs. Painter bestowed the prizes won by the best dressed and most cleverly sustained characters on Miss McLean, dressed in yellow paper as a chrysanthemum, and Mr. Lelievre clad as a Spanish cavaller in crimson satin. At ten o'clock after the grand march, led by Mr. Lelevre and Miss Cusack, in a very picturesque amazonian costume, masks were removed and a scene of merriment ensued. Among some of the best costumes, Mr. Frank Lelevre as "Uncle Sam" was excellent and public opinion was divided between himself and his brother who successfully carried off the honors of the evening; Miss Baker's costume "Stars and Stripes," was cleverly carried out, whilst Miss McKenzie, made a dainty "Convolvulus," in pale blue paper Miss Gold, as "Queen of Hearts" in white with red hearts looked very smart and only needed a glance to denote her character, a feature that is, as a rule, absent in many fancy dresses; Mrs. Goldfinch in striped cotton with white cap and apron made an excellent nurse, whilst Mr. George Irving in an old time court costume of pale blue completed the list of most striking characters though among the mass of red friars, nurses, gipsys, tambourine girls, Dutch peasants, pierrots soldiers, yachtsmen and negroes there were many other costumes quite as worthy of admiration and comment. Altogether as a spectacle the Masque was one novel to Victorians and reflected great credit on those who devoted their time and energies to promoting it.

* * *

Dr. Bell returned last week from China by R. M. S. Empress of China, and is spending a few days in Victoria visiting his old friends.

* * *

The many friends of the Hon. J. W. Macdonald will be glad to hear that he is convalescent after a bad attack of la grippe.

* * *

Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, accompanied by her little daughter Edith, left a few days ago for Santa Barbara, where she intends staying for two months to recuperate her daughter's health.

* * *

Mrs. William Wilson is paying her son, Mr. Ray Wilson, a visit at his home in San Jose.

* * *

Miss Edith Carr, of 44 Carr street, is paying her niece, Mrs. Boultbee, a visit in Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Langley, accompanied by her daughters Miss Daisy Langley and Miss J. Langley, leaves next Thursday evening en route for England.

* * *

Mrs. J. Nicholles returned on Friday after spending a few weeks in Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Albert McPhillips is paying her relatives Dr. and Mrs. McPhillips a short visit in the terminal city.

* * *

Mrs. George Courtney has returned from a brief stay in Vancouver where she was the guest of Mrs. Greer.

* * *

Mr. George Kirkendale was married on Thursday evening last at the family residence on San Juan avenue to Miss Margaret Florence Hart. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. K. B. Adams and was very quiet being witnessed only by a few relatives and intimate friends. The newly married couple have taken up their residence in their new home on Oswego street.

* * *

At a meeting of the Pride of the Island lodge of the Sons of England held on Wednesday evening last at the A. O. U. W. hall the district deputy Mr. Samuel Doncaster and past president Mr. F. Topps were presented with gold jewels for services rendered to the order. A short programme was given after the presentation.

* * *

Mr. William Beaumont of Cadboro Bay road left on Wednesday morning to pay his old home at Maple Bay a short visit.

* * *

Mr. Joseph Rostein, well known in Victoria, where for many years he was a resident, is now visiting the city on business. His present headquarters are in Seattle.

* * *

It is to be regretted that the Savage Grand Opera company, presenting "Madam Butterfly," could not give a performance in this city, as the opera was pronounced by those who attended it as the most gorgeous musical treat that has visited the coast. A number of Victorians traveled to Seattle last week to attend the performances in the Grand theatre in that city among those being Col. and Mrs. E. G. Prior, Mr. D. McTavish, Mr. Frank Clarke, Mr. Stanley Porter, Mr. Herbert Leiser, Mr. E. Howard Russell, Mr. J. A. Porter, Mr. Will Burns, Mr. Andrew George.

* * *

Mr. Leon J. A. Camsusa was made the recipient last Sunday of a very unexpected and handsome gift presented to him at the Seventeen Mile Post at a dinner given in his honor. The presentation was in the form of a very unique eight day clock and bore a suitable inscription in silver. The donors were Mr. J. Robb, Mr. J. Connor, and Mr. Wright, all officers of the cable ship Restorer, and was a small token of their appreciation of courtesies extended to them by the recipient.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Crofton of Salt Spring Island are spending a few days in town, they are guests at the Balmoral.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirsch of Duncans, are spending the week end in the city.

* * *

Mr. R. C. Roberts of Kuyper Island, is paying his friends in Victoria a brief visit.

* * *

Among the Victorians who went over to Vancouver to attend the production of Madame Butterfly were Mrs. James Dunsmuir, the Misses Dunsmuir, Mrs. Albert McPhillips, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. Tye and Mrs. H. Pooley.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Phair accompanied by their daughters are leaving shortly to spend a few months in Southern California.

Health and Beauty

Shining locks are the only kind upon which approval is set. If one's hair be naturally dull, so much the worse, for it means spending a great deal of time, as well as money, but the resultant health and beautiful condition of the hair should give ample return for this expenditure.

For treatment for hair that has been destroyed by the present practice of "ratting" there is nothing better than scalp massage, the application of a good hair grower and electric brushing. This sort of coaxing will create a new growth and will cause the old one to take new courage and to brace up and behave.

A delightful face cream, which works veritable wonders if employed as soon as it is made, and never after it has been mixed more than a week or so: Blanch for the purpose four ounces of sweet almonds and pound them till they are smooth, add the yolks of three eggs, and mix with fresh cream; boil as you would a custard, stirring all the time, and remove as soon as it thickens; then add the perfume you prefer. Seal while hot.

One of the nicest ways of keeping dresses—especially evening ones—fresh is to sew throughout the lining tiny perfumed silk sachets. Any old bit of silk does for this purpose. Make the sachet about one inch square. Put in a layer of soft white wadding, into which has been sprinkled some sachet powder. Sew up and tack firmly to various places in skirt and bodice. This gives the delicate elusive fragrance to your frock which is rather hard to attain when liquid perfume is used. It also has the additional benefit of keeping away destructive moths when the garment is laid aside for a time.

Women who affect very high collars pay later with a neck prematurely old and yellow and scraggy. Tight collars are the chief cause of discolored necks. Pressure impedes movement, the muscles of the neck waste or atrophy from disuse, and the skin becomes yellow and unhealthy, and even wrinkled from lack of air and light. After a few months of constantly wearing a high stiff collar, the prettiest neck loses its soft roundness and whiteness. The neck even more than the face shows evidence of advancing years. Give it exercise, fresh air and light, and it will keep young and plump and white for many years.

Sleeping with the window open at night is the best safeguard against the feeling of fatigue that many complain about. Unless a current of fresh air is allowed to circulate in the sleeping apartment, the air becomes stale and stagnant, the sleeper breathing his own breath, laden with slow but none the less deadly poisons, over and over again. The atmosphere is often further contaminated by the escape of coal gas, which, even though slight, is none the less injurious when inhaled for eight or nine hours every night. When gas has been burned in the room several hours before the occupant goes to bed, unless the ventilation has been good, the products of imperfect combustion of coal gas are present in the air, and must be inhaled by the sleeper to the great detriment of health. It is still a very common practice to heat rooms and especially bedrooms by turning on all the gas jets to the full and closing every aperture that might admit a little fresh air. An apartment treated in such a manner is no longer fit to be used as a bedroom, but it makes an excellent lethal chamber for those who contemplate a leisurely suicide.

"When I was in Arizona last summer I used to read every week a little country paper whose editor's metaphors were an unfailing joy to me," declares Ernest Lamson.

"Once I remember, this editor wrote of a contemporary:

"Thus the black lie, issuing from his base throat, becomes a boomerang in his hand, and, hoisting him by his own petard, leaves him a marked man for life."

"He said in an article on home life: "The faithful watch dog or the good wife, standing at the door, welcomes the master home with honest bark."

Pastor and Pulpit

The services today in the various local churches are of a specially interesting character. At Christ Church cathedral the preacher at the morning service will be Rev. Canon Beanlands, the Bishop taking the service in the evening. A feature of the evening service at St. Barnabas' church, the fourth of the addresses on the 23rd Psalm, will be given by Rev. E. G. Miller. At the Church of Our Lord, Rev. Thomas Gladstone will take for his subject at the morning service, "People Whom esus Praised"—"A Man of Business"; the evening subject of his discourse will be, "Come and Reason." Rev. Hermon Carson will give a particularly interesting address at the First Congregational church in the evening, taking as his theme, "Spiritual Power for the Entire Man." At the Metropolitan Methodist church in the evening Rev. G. K. B. Adams will resume his character sketches, dealing with "Joshua, the Courageous General."

Christ Church Cathedral

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3:30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers: Morning, Canon Beanlands; evening, the bishop of the diocese.

The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Ch. Gounod
Venite ..... Farrant
Psalms for 10th morning ....Cath. Psalter
Benedicite ..... Turner
Benedictus ..... Elvey
Litany .....
Hymns 112, 269, 252
Voluntary—March from Eli ..... Costi

Evening.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Guilmant
Psalms for 10th evening ....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Bridge
Nunc Dimittis .....Harris
Anthem—Lead, Kindly Light.Dudley Buck
Quartette—Messrs. Goward, Floyd, Kent and Wollaston.
Hymns 254, 493
Vesper Hymn.....Jesu, We Pray Thee
Voluntary—War March of Priests....
..... Mendellsohn

St. Barnabas Church

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., choral matins and litany at 11 a. m., choral evensong at 7 p. m. The Rev. W. Baugh Allen will be the preacher at the morning service, and the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller at evensong, when he will give the fourth of the addresses on the 23rd Psalm. All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Pastorale ..... Mozart
Venite ..... Farrant
Psalms ..... Cath. Psalter
Benedicite ..... Simper in A flat
Benedictus ..... Dr. Garrett
Hymns 183, 91, 109
Offertory Anthem ..... Fitzgerald
Organ—Postlude in F ..... Hesse

Evening.

Organ—Andante in C ..... Silas
Psalms .....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... H. Smart
Nunc Dimittis ..... Petch
Hymns 193, 254, 93
Litany ..... 465, pt. 3
Organ—Chorus in A ..... Merkel

Church of Our Lord

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subjects of sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone: Morning, "People Whom Jesus Praised"—(4) "A Man of Business"; evening, "Come and Reason." Wednesday, 11 a. m., litany and address; Thursday, 8 p. m., evening prayer and exposition; Friday, 3:30, Bible reading.

Morning

Organ—Andante ..... Mozart
Venite and Psalms at set..Cath. Psalter
Benedicite ..... No. 1
Benedictus—VII. ..... Mercer
Hymns.....158, A. & M. 186, 305, 308
Organ—Fughetta ..... Merkel

Evening.

Organ—Prelude ..... F. Leoni
Opening Hymn 175
Psalms as set .....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat—No. 1 ..... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—No. XI. .....Mercer
Hymns 165, 284, 289
Organ—Allegretto ..... Henry Farmer

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B.A., will conduct the services and preach. The morning subject will be the first of a series of four, "By the Way of the Cross." The evening theme will be, "Spiritual Power for the Entire Man." Special singing at the evening service. Bible school at 2:30 p. m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcomed.

Metropolitan Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Living in Christ"; evening, Character Sketches—"Joshua the Courageous General." Good musical service under direction of Gideon Hicks. Classes 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Spring Ridge Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Victoria West Methodist.

Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thrsday at 8 p. m. Junior league, Friday at 4 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services; morning subject, "Justification"—being the second study in the series on the Epistle to the Romans; evening subject, "The Unrealized Hopes of Human Life"—a message to young men. A hearty welcome to all the services. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

James Bay Methodist

Rev. W. E. Dunham, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Sunday, March 17, will be Missionary Sunday in James Bay church. In preparation for this the pastor will preach missionary sermons today. Morning subject, "The First Home Mission"; text, John 1:40-42—"He findeth his own brother Simon. . . (and) brought him to Jesus." Evening subject, "The First Foreign Mission"; text, Acts 13:2-3—"Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them . . . and they sent them away." Special singing. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

First Presbyterian

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of the church, will occupy the pulpit forenoon and evening, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the forenoon service. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor society meets at 10 a. m. Musical selections for congregation as follows:

Morning.

Psalm 97
Hymns 150, 320, 420, 255

Evening.

Hymns 70, 77, 79, 607

Calvary Baptist

The pastor, Rev. Fred. T. Tapscott, will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Two Resurrections." At 7 p. m. the Rev. A. J. Brace will preach. Music follows:

Morning.

Hymns 593, 35, 383
Choir Hymn ..... 473 (C.B.H.)
Anthem—"Won't Somebody Tell Them?"

Evening.

Hymns 583, 119, 377
Anthem ..... Benedictus
Quarette ..... "Get Right with God"

St. Mark's (Cloverdale)

Morning prayer, 11 a. m. Preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller, rector of St. Barnabas'. Children's service at 3 p. m. Evening prayer at 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

St. Paul's Church.

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15.

St. Paul's Lutheran.

German service this morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 o'clock. A cordial welcome extended to all. Rev. Wm. C. Drahn, pastor.

Christadelphians.

"The Lord's Day" is the subject of the lecture tonight at 7 o'clock, A. O. U. W. building, Yates street. All are welcome.

Universal Brotherhood.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 76 Government street (old Colonist block) every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day, from the Theosophical standpoint, and questions answered. All are invited.

Christian Science.

Regular public services are held every Sunday morning at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 o'clock. Subject of today's lesson-sermon, "Substance." Strangers are welcome.

Free Lectures

Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas street, 7 p. m. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject, "The Lord's Day—What Is It?" All are welcome.

General Religious News

The bi-centenary of Charles Wesley, the great hymn writer, will be celebrated December 18, 1907. It is proposed that musical festivals shall be held in which his hymns shall be the programme.

The Salvation Army in England has organized an anti-suicide bureau, and claim that 194 persons were saved from self-destruction in the first week of the bureau.

The Catholic Universe thinks that Puck should be boycotted by Roman Catholics because of a cartoon representing the clergymen as stinging flies, the Pope as a milkman, and France as a cow kicking over milk and milker.

In his book on Christian Science, Mark Twain says that Mrs. Eddy is "not capable of thinking upon high planes, nor of reasoning clearly on writing intelligently on low ones."

Rev. R. J. Campbell, successor to Joseph Parker in City Temple, London, is agitating Congregationalism in England by his "New Theology," which he states is "the essential oneness of God and man," his view as critics affirm being simply old-fashioned pantheism.

Miss Adachi, a Christian woman, is one of the teachers of the two sons of the Prince Imperial of Japan, and the Emperor contributes to the Y.M.C.A., to a Christian orphanage at Okayama, and to other Christian institutions.

Archdeacon Bull of Salt Lake City, representing the Episcopal Church, writing to the New York Evening Post directly charges that the Mormon Church and the Republican party have formed an alliance in Utah and Idaho.

Morris Steinsneider, said to be the greatest Jewish scholar, died at Berlin January 28. He Spent seventy years writing on Jewish questions and was born at Prossnitz, Moravia, in 1816.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and the president of the Free Church Council, the official representative of the chief religious bodies in England, have addressed a petition to the nation on the better observance of the Sabbath.

Resulting from a revival in the India Reformatory, in which 198 prisoners were converted, a federated church was formed which did not conflict with previous church preference of those whose prison record had been good for the preceding six months.

Bishop Potter has licensed a preacher to speak in Yiddish to the Russian Jews of New York. An Israelitish paper condemns the movement as savoring of iniquitous proselytism.

Archbishop Messner of Milwaukee says, "if there is a power on earth that can check divorce it is the Catholic Church with its steadfast adherence to the teaching of indissolubility of the consummated marriage."

A Boston Unitarian, giving a large sum of money for evangelical missions in Maine said his reason was "nothing but the plain doctrine of heaven and hell will keep those fellows from stealing my lumber."

The Department of Commerce and Labor has sent out inquiries to the pastors of all the churches for their assistance in gathering a complete religious census of the country.

In Kentucky, which has been often used as a typical, "mint-julip," "brandy-and-soda" state, of 119 counties, 95 have utterly banished saloons.

The National Synod of Norway has voted by a large majority to give women equal rights with men in the government of the church.

Mr. Samuel Scoville, Jr., a grandson of Henry Ward Beecher, says that during the war President Lincoln traveled incognito from Washington to Brooklyn and with Mr. Beecher spent hours in prayer for light and strength.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are supporting the present popular movement in England for better Sabbath observance. During their tour in India they neither traveled nor attended receptions on that day.

The Methodist Times declares that the two most popular Methodist waiters are Mark Guy Pearse and W.H. Fitchett, author of "Wesley and His Century," and "Ithurial's Spear."

THE NEW ROUTE

The interesting photographs here reproduced were taken by Herbert Carmichael, provincial assayer, during his visit to Portland Canal, and other points on the west coast of the mainland last summer.

A little known pass through the Coast range of mountains is shown in the first picture. It is a view of a portion of the valley of the Kemano river, that flows into Gardner canal on the north-east side, 30 miles from its mouth.

It is interesting in view of the fact that it affords an apparently easy route into the Ootsa lake country. Though a previous expedition sent to examine it as a route to Bulkley valley reported somewhat unfavorably Mr. Carmichael secured photographs of a large portion of the route that will probably appear in the forthcoming report of the Department of Mines. The discovery of Ootsa lake country was accidental. The find was made by the expedition mentioned above.

Kemano River Valley

Mr. Carmichael reports on the Kemano river pass as follows:

"It is a stream of considerable size and is navigable for canoes a distance of 20 miles, but is so swift as to require "poling" or "lining" all the way. At the mouth of the river there is a good harbour, with anchorage in not too deep water. The mountains, which rise abruptly to a height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet, seem to be entirely granitic and show very marked glaciation to a height of 2,000 feet or more. At eight miles from the mouth of the river, Pintledanne creek flows in from the north. From this creek there is a good trail, with an easy grade, to Tatsa lake, which in turn flows into Ootsa lake. The height of the pass is said to be 4,000 feet and the distance from Gardner canal to Tatsa lake, 20 miles."

Mother Lode Mine

The other photograph shows the Mother Lode. The Portland canal district. This claim is situated on a small creek flowing into BeJar river, about a mile above Glacier creek and some five miles north of the canal. It is west of the Lake View and Silver Bow groups and contains a strong quartz vein some eight inches wide and a number of stringers parallel toit, in all about four feet wide. This shows considerable mineralization, with iron pyrites and a litle jamesamie in places. Assays of he ore gave halfan ounce of gold and over four ounces silver o he on.

France and the Church

By Rev. William Poland, Professor at St. Louis University

As much misinformation regarding the persecution of the church in France prevails, the following facts will be found of interest to those who care for truth and justice.

The misinformation has come from newspapers. The newspapers do not print the truth because the truth is not sent to them. For thirty-five years the facts have been suppresr or falsified. This has been done in the German persecution, in the Italian persecution and in the French persecution.

The fact is there prevails a real and bitter persecution of the Church in France; this persecution has been going on since 1879, and is carried on by anti-Christian organizations.

To understand the present persecution aright we must look back 115 years to the time of the reign of terror, in 1791, 1792, and 1793. After the dethronement of the good King Louis XVI., France was ruled by revolutionary bodies; first, "constituent assembly," then "legislative assembly," and next, "national convention." After the king had been beheaded and thousands of persons had been put to death, it was found that the killing went on too slowly to make it go faster 44,000 guillotines, that is slaughter blocks, were set up through the land and then the chopping off of heads went on very briskly. Altogether 2,000,000 persons were slaughtered. A government decree was past against Christianity and then all property of every kind connected with the church—the convents, the hospitals, the asylums, the schools, the churches, the bequests and foundations for the poor and sick that had gathered during more than a thousand years—all was seized; and religion was replaced by putting a depraved woman on the altar of the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Paris.

Religion Re-established

Before the century closed, Napoleon Bonaparte had seized the reins of government in France. Seeing that he could not rule a people without religion; he addressed himself to the Pope to have religion re-established. The pope was willing to enter into an agreement. In 1801 there was signed the concordat or articles of agreement By the concordat the pope allowed such of the stolen property of the church as had been sold by the government during the ten years, to remain undisturbed in the hands of the holders. He thus relinquished the ownership of such churches, hospitals, monasteries, schools, etc., as had been sold. But he relinquished no right to any other of the stolen property which had not been sold. With few exceptions the churches had not been sold. These churches were to be put at the disposition of the bishops. By the way of making a little restitution, a slight support was to be given to the pastors—not even a small fraction of the interest due upon the property stolen and sold by the government.

In a short time, then the churches had pastors. Very soon new colleges seminaries, academies, lyceums, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the poor and the aged were once more provided by the zeal and charity of the people; so that in the course of the hundred years, up to the present time, more than $100,000,000 have been contributed and put in trust with private citizens, with the bishops and the pastors, for purposes of education, of charity, and of religious services.

No Reign of Terror.

Now in this, our twentieth century 100 years from the signing of the concordat, the reins of government have again fallen into the hands of men who represent the reign of terror.

These men set about their work as early as 1879 and in the next year 1880, hundreds of Catholic churches, colleges and schools were closed by force, and the religious teachers were driven out of their homes.

Within the last three years, especially, at least 16,000 Catholic schools, academies and colleges have been closed. The religious conducting these establishments were told that they could ask for authorization, their requests were thrown into the waste basket. Between one and two hundred thousand religious convicted of no crime, and without trial, were then put upon the street. Priests and brothers agen and feeble nuns, were all turned out into the highway as so many cattle, with no provision made for a crust of bread, a shelter from the storm or a night's lodging.

News Suppressed.

Of course the terrible scenes of these three years were not allowed to be sent in the telegraphic dispatches.

The Catholic schools have been replaced everywhere by atheistic schools of every grade, for the purpose of bringing up the children and the young men to a hatred of Christ and without Christian morality.

Finally, as the last step, just now, all the bishops and parish priests are being driven from their homes and these homes together with the 30,000 churches and all properties are being seized by the government.

This is being done under a law passed last year, the notorious law of 'Associations for Worship" (Associations cultuelles). By this law the bishops and priests are ordered to give up all control and management of everything connected with the church property and church services. Everything must be put into the hands of committees (associations) of laymen who will manage everything—churches, property, residences, bequests and holy sacrifices of the mass, confession holy communion, baptism, the sacraments of the dying, etc.—all according to the dictates of the atheistic government.

Church Resists.

It is easy to see that no man with half a conscience could thus yield up his trust and his obligation before God and man. And so the pope and the bishops and the pastors with one voice have said non possumus, we cannot And this is the pretext under which the entire episcopate and the whole body of the secular clergy, the pastors of the churches, are being turned into the streets, as the hundred or two hundred thousand religious teachers and servants of the poor have been turned into the street before them.

During the past twelve months the government of terror, in order to be sure of the plunder, has sent its agents to each of the thirty thousand parishes, and these agents have made a complete list of every scrap of property connected with each church. This list includes everything, even to the vestments and chalices used for the holy sacrifice of the mass, and the vessels in which the sacred body of Christ is preserved in the tabernacle on the altar. All this is now being seized as each bishop and pastor is being put upon the street.

M. Brlands' Statement.

But the whole case is made plain by the words of M. Briand who is a member of the French cabinet, and is the framer of the law. M. Briand as the minister of education, in addressing the school teachers of the new atheistic schools said:

"The time has come to root up from the minds of French children the ancient faith which has served its purpose, and replace it with the light of free thought. It is time to get rid of the Christian idea. We have hunted Jesus Christ out of the army, the navy, the schools, the hospitals, the insane asylums, the orphan asylums and the law courts; and now we must hunt Him out of the state altogether." There is no need of further testimony.

Growth of Trans-Pacific Trade—The Conflict

By GORDON SMITH

ARTICLE IV.

The struggle for commercial dominance of the water-borne trade of the Pacific is beginning—the climax of the Russo-Japanese war marked the commencement of a struggle the outcome of which is not difficult to see. The success of Japan in the recent war changed her position in the Orient greatly, and the nation became a greater factor in Pacific ocean commerce. Japan has set out with carefully arranged plan to fight for control of the carrying trade across the Pacific, not with battleships—unless they be needed—but with cheaply-manned tramp freighters bought cheaply. Japan is nothing if not ambitious and dominance of the North Pacific is the present programme of the nation's ambitions. Already the effect of Japanese competition is being severely felt; the cheaply-manned steamers flying the Rising Sun flag can bid for cargoes cheaply, and at such rates as are prohibitive to British, Canadian, American or other craft plying the North Pacific at present—cargoes can even be carried at a third less cost than by Norwegian tramps which were looked upon heretofore as the world's cheapest freight-droghers.

The fight for Pacific trade means much to the Japanese, and with the same system with which the "Three" of the military staff planned a successful war with Russia for ten years before the first gun was fired the general staff of the commercial side of the government are planning with the same attention to detail to make Japan the paramount commercial power in the far east and the carrier and distributor of the trade of the American continent with the markets of China, and contiguous countries of the Orient. The military and naval strength of the nation is being increased, the army is being practically doubled and all the dockyards are busy, new warships, torpedo-boats, submarines of new type, are being constructed, fortresses are being improved; in fact, it would seem that another war was being contemplated. This work is carried on with the usual secrecy, but the commercial preparations, the arrangements for the war that is to be, are being carried on with flourish of trumpets.

The hand of the government in the strife is seen by the increased subsidies to private enterprises, chiefly shipping, the nationalization of railways and other industries, and systematic State encouragement to all enterprises aimed to combat foreign trade. Sherman's dictum that "War is Hell" does not seem to have applied to Japan as a nation, however much it may have done to the individual. The war came not as a curse, but as a benefit to the nation. Purse strings that were unloosed before were untied with victory, and the advertisement of war and its successes sent capital to Japan. Private enterprises came with mushroom growth, shipping increased as it had following the Chino-Japanese war, and the nation fitted itself for greater things—and the ambition of the Japanese grew largely in consequence of the successes of the war. It is this ambition which will be the driving wheel of the struggle for chief place in the trade of the Pacific Ocean.

Japan in First Place.

Already Japan has secured first place in the trade of North China and Manchuria, while Korea has become in effect a Japanese province. Central China will soon see Japanese commerce in the van. Bitter freight wars between long established British and German lines between China and Japan and between Japan and the Straits Settlements and Siam have marked the keen competition of the Japanese steamship concerns in that direction, and on the Yangtzse the heavily-subsidized Japanese river fleets have been combined to better cope with rivals. As Mr. Iwanaga, manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently put it: "Japanese steamship owners have decided to check the arrogance of foreign shipping east of Suez." To further aid the Japanese steamers in the Yangtzse trade, where four companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Hunan Kaisha and Daito Kaisha were amalgamated under the name of Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese government increased the subsidies to $400,000 a year. Meanwhile, too, agents of Japan are busy in China, Siam, and elsewhere in the Orient seeking to arrange a Pan-Asiatic commercial confederation against the world. In the east Japan intends to cultivate trade as an Oriental nation; in the west the agents of commerce claim fellowship with the Occident.

Shipyards Are Busy.

Akin to the rush at the arsenals and dockyards on the eve of the recent war the shipyards of Japan are busily engaged in preparing for this war for the Pacific trade. Eight large vessels are being completed at the Kawasaki yards at Nagsaki and others are contemplated, and all other shipbuilding firms are equally busy building new vessels, altering old ones, repairing captured craft, and in every way preparing to adapt everything available to the new field of Japanese endeavor. To the two pioneer lines of steamers operating across the Pacific, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's fortnightly service to San Francisco via Honolulu, other lines are to be added. Both the Shosen Kaisha and Mitsui Bishi lines have announced their plans, and other companies are expected to follow, while individual owners are already in the field with tramp carriers. The coming of numerous craft of this kind within the past few months has been a marked feature of Pacific trade which has not been without its effect on the vessels of other nations plying the Pacific. For instance the freight rate upon flour, formerly $5 per ton has been cut to $3 as a result of the competition of the Japanese tramps. Not only to North Pacific ports are new Japanese lines contemplated. The plans of the Japanese are more far-reaching. New lines are to be operated to Chilean ports, to Mexico in connection with the developments of that country where the establishment of a short railway line across the Isthmus of Tehuantapec has given a quick route to the Atlantic and the countries beyond. A line to Australia, via Manila from Hongkong to which port the various Japanese lines already in existence wil carry freight for transshipment, is also contemplated.

U. S. Consul's Report.

That the struggle is not expected by other nations now prominent in Pacific trade is apparent from a recent report by U. S. Consul-General Rodgers of Shanghai. He says in part: "If the half that is told of Japanese intentions as to merchant marine is true, then an activity will ensue on the Pacific ocean which will astonish the world. It is too late this year to get full development, but one year from now, unless unseen causes intervene there will be a wonderful Japanese fleet afloat and every one of the nations which have practically monopolized the sea-traffic in the Orient will have to look to their laurels. This anticipation, which is current in Shanghai especially, is causing great uneasiness for the reason that many see in it a promise of the necessity for a frequent readjustment of freight traffic and a consequent diminution of profit. Those best informed predict entirely new schedules, and it is certain that many new plans will have to be inaugurated to meet the competition. Not alone on salt water is Japan making her advance. On the Yangtzse she will certainly have a large fleet and upon the smaller rivers and canals of China as well. The carrying trade at Hangchow via the Whangpo and the Grand canal she already shares to a large extent, the service being conducted by small towing launches and lerchas. Soochow, Huchow and other canal cities will also receive attention, and it is understood that her small coasting ships to places like Ningpo will be numerous. The Chinese, apparently, offer no impediment to these plans; on the contrary they appear to welcome them. In no way is the evident determination of Japan to inaugurate a commercial conquest of the Orient more apparent than in the announced diffuse intentions of her merchant service. In fact one has but to inspect the present sailing lists of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha and their allied lines to note that it is well known to everybody that the shipyards of Japan are the busiest places in the East today. The tonnage being prepared for service is enormous and the work goes steadily on.

Shipping Statistics.

How Japanese shipping is being increased is shown by comparison with the amount of tonnage under the red-balled flag in 1893 on the eve of the war with China. Then Japan possessed 167,000 tons of stemaers and 33,000 tons of sailing vessels. Two years later the shipping of the country had doubled. Then came the bounties for the encouragement of shipbuilding and navigation and there were other quick advances. From 1894 to the fall of 1906 818 steamers and 1833 sailing vessels of over 100 tons were built. In nine years the steam tonnage of Japan was quadrupled. Then came the recent war when many steamers were purchased abroad, the net increase during 1904 being 133,000 tons, the total fleet being increased to a total of 791,000 tons. The expansion of national spirit because of the war with the plethora of steamers sent the Japanese shipowners further afield, and thus began the struggle with Japan is now making for the first place in the carrying trade of the Pacific. In Chinese and other far-eastern ports the Japanese shipping has shown marvellous increases. Where the Japanese shipping was one-fiftieth of the British in 1894 it now stands a one-fourth, and will soon have first place. Before 1904 the British shipping held chief place with Germany second and Japan third; now Germany has been ousted from second place. In some of the northern ports Japan has already come into first place in the trade.

An Ambitious Programme.

An ambitious programme has been undertaken by the joint chambers of commerce of Japan in furtherance of the campaign for foreign trade. The government, furthering the work, intends to place commercial agents at all important foreign ports, improve the consular service at all Pacific ocean ports. A recent meeting of delegates from all important commercial bodies of the Empire passed a series of resolutions in this connection. They are summarized as follows:

1. Extending and completing works on customs houses, and improvemnts in the former treaty ports.
2. Establishment of commercial and industrial commissioner's offices in the most important foreign ports.
3. Improvements in and extension of the consular service.
4. Improvements in the present methods of sending trade industrial students to foreign countries.
5. To establish cruising museums on large ocean-going steamers sent to foreign ports and commercial museums, bazaars or sample halls at important foreign ports of countries likely to be customers of Japan.

Another resolution urged the lowering of the duty on raw materials. This was done some time ago with regard to cereals; the government lowered the duty on grain and raised it considerably on flour. The result was a great increase in the flour milling industry of Japan. The duty on material for milling flour was placed at 15 per cent, while that on flour was alvanced to 30 per cent. Prior to this step flour to the value of $2,500,000 was imported yearly into Japan from North Pacific ports of Canada and the United States. Manufacturing was aforetime and considered second to trading in Japan, but now attention is given to manufacturers and not alone in the Orient, but in Canada and the United States, Australia, Chili and other countries washed by the Pacific ocean a market is being sought.

Japan Manufacturing.

It is not generally known that a large trade is even now done across the Pacific in manufactured goods made from raw material shipped across the Pacific to Japan and returned across the big ocean as manufactured goods. From investigations made by the writer in Japan it was shown that a good margin of profit was open in many lines even with freight and duties to pay if raw material was sent from this side of the Pacific, manufactured in Japan and returned. With the expense of carriage and in duties added to the cost of manufacture it would still be possible to undersell similar goods manufactured either in Canada or the United States. Appraiser Daro at San Francisco has made a collection of articles manufactured in Japan from raw material furnished by the United States and shipped for sale in that country. They are made by machinery imported from this side of the ocean and of cotton and other materials bought in Canada or America and are shipped back invoiced at such prices with which Canadians or Americans cannot hope to compete. Among the goods are: Cotton crepe fabrics, dress goods and shirtings, cotton dresses, shirts, overalls, jumpers, pocket handkerchiefs and towellings; kimonas of silk and cotton, ladies' lawn waists, plain and embroidered; imitations of Mexican drawn work; cotton laces, such as collars, cuffs, doilies, etc.; artificial flowers for millinery; hat braids of straw and wood shavings; hair, tooth, nail, show, cloth, flesh, horse and scrubbing brushes; wooden and quill toothpicks; matches of all varieties; articles of wood, cabinets, screens, bureaus, dressing tables with mirrors; articles of fetal, smoker's articles, card receivers, trays, lanterns, vases, candlesticks, type, cuspidors, enameled metal ware, bronzes, diving suits with helmets, hose and air pumps; glass goods lamp shades, great variety of ornamental electric shades; earthenware, dishes and cooking utensils in endless variety; decorated chinaware, in varieties too numerous to detail; paper goods, letter, copying, wrapping, drawing and surface-coated paper in great variety; lanterns, fans, fancy boxes, pictures, lithographs; metal ware, silver table service, table sets and household ornaments in great variety; clocks, watches, bracelets and jewelry of all kinds, ornamental imitation jewelry; candles, tallow and wax; soaps, laundry and toilet; dollars and toys of all kinds; tennis racquets and gut for their manufacture; razors and scissors; lamps of glass and metal; canned goods, shrimps, fish, mushrooms and a great variety of vegetables; leather goods, purses, belts, card cases, etc.; brackets, willow, chip and straw, in endless variety; toilet preparations, tooth and toilet powders; umbrellas and parasols, and many other articles.

Cheap Labor an Advantage.

To these things might well be added machinery of all kinds, and, in fact, anything that could be copied. The conditions of labor in Japan give the Japanese manufacture the same advantage that the cheapness of the pay for sailormen to man the Japanese freighters gives the Japanese steamship owner in the carrying trade of the Pacific. The cheapness of labor enables the manufacturers of Japan to ship their goods into the markets across the Pacific at such prices as cannot be met by the local manufacturer. In Japan children are employed in factories for less than two cents a day, women for ten cents a day and men for from twenty to fifty cents per diem. A man earning fifty cents is considered a very high-priced workman. The shameful disregard of foreign patent rights is another advantage to the Japanese manufacturer Popular articles shipped from Canada, Great Britain, Germany and the United States are duplicated even to the trade-mark and label, often with laughable results—no matter how careful the Japanese maker is to copy the article itself the label is often badly copied and the printing misspelled and ridiculously misquoted. For instance the writer was offered a Japanese imitation of claret once at a Shimonoseki hotel, which had the following label:

Fogren county wines little seal
St. Julien
Bottled by Bordeaux.

Good Imitators.

So, runs the whole gamut of imitations. A traveler who passed through Victoria a few days ago on his way to New York from Korea showed the writer a letter from a Kobe firm of manufacturers of machinery (Japanese) offering to duplicate at one-third less price any machine of which he would send working drawings or a copy.

At present the factories of Japan are in their infancy; when they have advanced more the seriousness of their competition will be felt. As yet the invasion of the local market has hardly begun; but the time will come soon, when following the struggle of the Japanese shipowner for dominance the Japanese manufacturer will begin his competition underselling all others, even the most notorious sweatshops in the United States. Iron and steel is no longer imported to the Orient in the same measure it was some years ago; government bonuses have given rise to a large home industry in Japan, and rolling mills and steel plants of Mojl, Wakasu, and elsewhere in Nippon supply the plates for Chinese warships as well as the fighting and commercial craft now building in Japanese shipyards. Last week a Japanese tramp reached Portland with a full cargo of pig-iron. The day when foreign shipbuilders are called upon to supply the warships and steamers has already passed. Japanese cotton mills now manufacture the garments that clothe the Korean and Manchu while piece goods sent from England and the United States lie uncalled for in the godowns and hongs of Shanghai and Tientsin. The American and English tobacco trade—there is a vast demand for cheap cigarettes in China, Korea and Japan—has been driven out within the last two years, and instead of the product of the British and American factories the government-owned factories of Japan supply the millions of smokers of the Orient, even to the Straits Settlements and some parts of India. Japanese matches have ousted all other makes and are now competing with those made in America and England in the home markets of those countries.

National Harbors.

How optimistic of the future of the struggle in the coming commercial war are the Japanese is obvious from the ambitious programme of development of national harbors. Kobe, at present is the chief centre, but a great work is being undertaken to make Osaka the great national port of Japan. Five million dollars are to be expended on the first work, and many millions will later be spent. Mr. Takugara, a leading merchant of Osaka in a recent letter to the Japan Chronicle of Kobe says: "It is time for Japan to move forward. Europeans and Americans have done much in building up trade on the Atlantic and it is possible for Japan to do the same on the Pacific. Japan is already doing business with the principal countries on the Pacific and is eagerly looking forward to the time when it will be able to extend its trade into all parts of the world. To do this, it will need facilities for handling, forwarding, receiving and transporting goods."

Mr. Nakahashi, another Japanese merchant, writes in a vernacular paper that while Panama will be the leading port of the Pacific Osaka will be next in importance. He says the chief ports on this side in order of importance will be Panama, San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver, no important port being possible on the South American coast as geographical conditions will not permit. In Asia the ports will be Hongkong, Shanghai, Osaka, Manila and Dalny, all of which are capable of being improved and doubtless will be as trade increases.

Commercial Reports.

Discussing the relative advantages of the several principal commercial ports of the far east, Mr. Nakahashi says: "Manila will not, despite the desires and efforts of Americans, develop into a first class tradal port owing to the fact that, apart from the torrid climate, it has neither factories of importance or a large field for inland traffic, while, as an intermediate port for China, Japan or Korea, the distance is too great and fuel too dear. The same may be said of Dalny to a certain extent with the only exception in its favor that as a terminus for a 500-mile railway, mails and a certain class of passengers will pass through this place. But so long as railway freight cannot successfully compete with steamships, and Eastern Siberia and Northern Manchuria remain more densely populated than Southern Manchuria, Dalny will remain a second-tradal port. It is therefore only Hongkong, Shanghai and Osaka which possess qualifications which will enable them to develop into important emporiums in East Asia. The shortcomings of Hongkong are that, being an isolated island, its scope is necessarily limited; it has no manufacture to speak of, while the sphere of island trade is confined to the neighborhood of Canton. Although Hongkong may continue as a chief distributing centre of European traffic, its position is not suited to be a large mart for Pacific trade in the future. Shanghai is better situated than Hongkong in having millions of people in the Yangtzse valley, many factories in its vicinity, while it has a favorable position as an intermediate station. Its only weak point is that the harbor is not as deep as it should be for a large commercial port, and this fact greatly discounts the possibility of its becoming a port of much greater importance than at present.

The Distributing Centre.

"Osaka, on the other hand, not only is situated on the highway of the world's commerce, but its position is unique as a distributing centre for China, Korea, and the South Sea Islands. It possesses within easy reach many factories turning out articles for export, while in the matter of domestic trade it covers an area containing two-thirds of the total population of the country. For fuel the coal fields in Kyushu will give a practically unlimited supply.

Osaka has already laid the foundation of becoming a great harbor, and if the breakwaters are farther extended so as to keep a depth of 35 feet in the harbor, it will become a port possessing as nearly as possible all the essential elements of a large commercial emporium in the Pacific."

The writer of Osaka ignored Yokohama, but the big port of Tokio which is nearest to this coast declines to be ignored, and is being rapidly developed to keep pace with the development of the east. All over Japan xists the same spirit of progressiveness to take advantage of the future, and the future is regarded as belonging to Japan. No longer will Japan and China be the sponge to absorb the surplus products of the Occident. The nation which less than four decades since was bounded by the great wall of the Shogun's command that no foreign trade must be done on pain of death has now by the Mikado's desire gone into the world's marts to fight the traders of other nations in their own markets—and the industrial centre of gravity may be shifted.

The future promises irrepressible commercial conflict with Japan on the Pacific—and the outcome cannot be seen.

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News of the Motherland

The Rochford (Essex) Board of Guardians has passed a resolution limiting the speeches of members to three minutes.

Judge Jeffrie's chair, which has been stored for many years in the county surveyor's office at the Shirehall, Dorchester, is to be loned to the Dorset County Museum.

The Witham (Essex) Sparrow club has closed the season with a record of 35,011 sparrows killed. This is claimed as a record. Three members contributed 3,000 birds each.

A wooden thearre which has been erected on a plot of land at Branksome (Dorset) is being rented by the vicar for Gospel mision services on Sunday nights after the usual services.

Yarmouth Board of Guardians have purchased a revolving shelter to place in the workhouse grounds for the purpose of treating any consumptive inmates by means of the open air system.

In January Mr. Baxter, the East London Coroner held 170 inquests, his greatest number in one month for seven years. The severe weather was responsible for a large number of the deaths.

The rector of West Rasen, whose death is announced, held for fifty-one years the comfortable living, in which his son succeeds him. The population is only 200, and the living is worth £500 per annum.

Ilford Urban district council have issued a notice prohibiting drivers and conductors of the electric tramcars from entering a public-house while wearing the uniform of the council, even though they are off duty.

The chairman of the Tunbridge Wells bench congratulated the town upon the fact that, with a population of 35,000 only thirty-two residents were proceeded against for drunkenness during the past twelve months.

While removing a heap of stones, Mr. J. Fry, of Trevilla Farm, St. Juliot (Cornwall) came across a nest of five snakes, which he immediately killed. The reptiles measured from 2 ft. 6 in. in length to 1 ft. 6 in.

The Exe conservatives have offered a reward for herons killed in the estuary of the Exe. Much damage is done to the fishery by these birds, and a heron killed recently was found to have forty-two young trout in its crop.

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, who arrived in Liverpool recently by the Campania, declared that before the end of the century Canada will have a population twice that of Great Britain at present.

The Duke of Wellington was sitting as a Magistrate when the Kingsclere Bench renewed the license of the Wellington Arms to Thomas Thomas for the 15th time. The license has been in the family for more than a century.

Sergeant-Major Moore of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who was found guilty at Cork last week, of desertion, has been reduced to the rank of corporal, and his war medals have been forfeited. He had been recommended for a commission.

At Bulphan, Essex, a police constable has discovered that the floor of a cottage (occupied by a woman) was like a mudpond, and ducks were swimming about in the water inside the hut. A closing order is to be applied for by the Ongar guardians.

The Old Berkeley Hunt (West) possesses the oldest "runner-up" in England, viz., Jack Westrup of High Wycombe. He is the proud possessor of a silk hat which belonged to Lord Beaconsfield, and which he delights to wear on special occasions.

The strike of the 550 miners at the Vauxhall Colliery, at Ruabon, which lasted for nine weeks, was settled last week by a Victory for the strikers. The principal point at issue was a demand by the men for an increase in wages of a farthing a day.

At the annual licensing meeting at Yarmouth, the chairman Mr. J. W. de Caux, said that, taking the number of visitors during the summer at 500,000, the usually accepted figure, the convictions for drunkeness had worked out at one to every 58,179 persons.

The Local Government Board has refused to sanction a proposal by the Deal Corporation to acquire the local "rink" at a cost of £6,500, for the purpose of municipal entertainments. At the official inquiry the opposition complained that the proposed charge for admission would be illegal.

A fierce fight between an otter and a pike occurred recently in the river at Barham, Suffolk. The otter was eventually driven off. A river-keeper who captured the fish found it was three feet in length and weighed 16 pounds. It was just alive but was badly mauled. The otter was wounded

Councillor Solomon of Swansea, declared at a housing conference at Cardiff that in some colliery districts the houses were so overcrowded that men slept in the beds day and night, the night workingmen taking the place of the day men when they went to work.

The Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, who opened a bazaar in aid of the Liverpool Food and Betterment Society, ridiculed the assertion that all poverty was caused by drink. "It is all fudge and nonsense and blithering idiocy, he said. "The real reason that drink upsets the poor is because they have no food to take with it".

Two boys who were charged at the East Ham police court with being deserters from the barracks ship Ganges at Hartwich, were captured by the trick of a policeman, who suspected that they were deserters, and suddenly shouted "'Ishun." The boys stood at attention at once, and they were then arrested. They were sent back to the ship.

A remarkable record of safe "tube" railway working was mentioned recently. Sir Charles Scotter, at the final meeting of the Waterloo and City Railway company, which has been taken over by the London and Slathwestern Railway company. The railway was completed in 1898, and since then it has carried 41,000,000 pasengers without acident.

Complaint was made at a recent meeting of the North Wales Temperance Association that too much Welsh was spoken at the annual conference.

At a sale of old Chinese porcelain at Christie's a large famille-verte dish, enameled with a tournament scene of the Kang-He period fetched sixty-eight guineas.

During a run with the Quorn hounds a fine fox which was being hard pressed was intercepted by two shepherd dogs and killed before the arrival of the pack.

A talking bear is the most remarkable of the animal performers at Hengler's circus. It greatly amuses the audience by saying to its trainer, "Give me a drop of rum."

A man named Lane was at work recently at Exhall colliery, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire when the roof began to fall. Turning a tub on its side he crept beneath it, and six hours later he was dug out uninjured.

An inmate of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum named Thomas Cathie Wheeler, has just died there at the age of eighty-three. He was charged with the murder of his mother in 1852 and found insane.

Rothesay Royal Aquarium, erected at a cost of £16,000, has been acquired by Lord Bute, who proposes to carry it on as a museum and possibly winter gardens. The building for years has been used as a music hall.

A witch doctor and four natives of northern Natal are in custody on a charge of murder. They forced a native lunatic into a pit containing a fire in an effort to cure him, and the man was burnt to death.

Mr. Prescott, the borough engineer of Eastbourne, told the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion that cliffs were ruined not so much by the action of the sea as by the action of heat and cold, which caused them to split, crumble and fall.

It was reported at last night's meeting of the Shoreditch Board of Guardians that the number of inmates in the workhouse is 114 more than the certified accommodation, and that seventy-eight men and five women have to sleep on the floor.

While a man was being shaved in a Nottingham barber's shop he sneezed suddenly and violently, and the razor cut the end of his nose clean off. A doctor was summoned, and the unlucky victim's face bandaged. He will be disfigured for life.

A gift of £100 has been received by the Treasurer of the Dorset County Hospital, with a letter explaining that it was a gift under the will of the late Mr. Henry Keech of Swyre (Dorset), who, when a youth was an in-patient of the county hospital.

On his name being called to answer to a summons for cruelly beating a bullock with a stick, a defendant at Tonbridge's police court recently burst into tears. The chairman endeavoring to comfort him said, "Never mind, don't cry; think of the bullock."

It might be thought that the name of Newmarket was well enough known, but at the meeting of its urban council the chairman announced that a public meeting was to be called with a view to advertising the town. It is hoped to make it more of a residential centre.

Excavation of the Elizabethan and Edwardian walls of Berwick by the Historic Monuments Committee have revealed, underneath the saluting battery, near the mouth of the Tweed, an underground passage and strong vaulted chamber, with walls eight feet thick. It has the appearance of a prison.

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CONSTIPATION CLOGS THE BOWELS

No other cause produces so much sickness as constipation, and therefore it is dangerous to allow the bowels to become clogged up. Bad blood, dyspepsia, headaches, biliousness, boils, pimples, and piles, are all caused by constipation.

Avoid all of these troubles by the use of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,

nature's remedy for all diseases of the stomach, bowels and blood. It acts on the bowels and promotes their free and regular action, curing constipation and all troubles which arise from it. It has been on the market for over thirty years so you are not using a new and untried remedy. B.B.B. has cured thousands of others and will cure you. Mr. B. Woodcock, Nashwaak Bridge, N.S., writes: "For over two years my wife was troubled with constipation. She tried several physicians but could get no relief, but after taking three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was completely cured and is to-day in good health. My wife and I cannot speak too highly of B.B.B.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c.

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VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

March, 1907.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1 ..	4 34	8.1	9 55	6.3	15 11	8.2	22 15	3.3
2 ..	4 57	8.2	10 40	5.7	16 10	7.9	22 55	3.9
3 ..	5 23	8.3	11 32	5.2	17 25	7.5	23 35	4.7
4 ..	5 51	8.4	12 31	4.5	18 51	7.1	.....	
5 ..	0 11	5.5	6 21	8.6	13 36	3.9	20 32	6.8
6 ..	0 32	6.3	6 53	8.7	14 42	3.3	.....	
7 ..	.....		7 27	8.8	15 45	2.7	.....	
8 ..	.....		8 05	9.0	16 44	2.3	.....	
9 ..	.....		8 56	9.0	17 46	2.0	.....	
10 ..	1 20	8.2	5 12	8.0	9 57	8.7	18 32	1.9
11 ..	3 32	8.2	6 28	7.6	11 12	8.5	19 20	2.0
12 ..	3 40	8.1	7 32	7.1	12 30	8.4	20 04	2.3
13 ..	3 22	8.0	8 25	6.5	13 37	8.2	20 45	2.7
14 ..	3 38	8.0	9 13	5.7	14 36	7.9	21 24	3.4
15 ..	3 51	8.1	9 59	5.2	15 38	7.6	22 02	4.2
16 ..	4 09	8.2	10 43	4.6	16 47	7.2	22 39	4.9
17 ..	4 31	8.3	11 29	4.2	18 03	6.9	23 13	5.7
18 ..	4 56	8.3	12 19	3.9	19 28	6.7	23 40	6.4
19 ..	5 24	8.2	03 15	3.6	.....		.....	
20 ..	5 47	8.1	14 14	3.5	.....		.....	
21 ..	.....		5 56	8.0	11 11	3.4	.....	
22 ..			5 48	8.0	16 01	3.2	.....	
23 ..	3 06	7.9	.....		16 55	3.2	.....	
24 ..	3 11	7.9	.....		17 42	3.1	.....	
25 ..	3 16	8.0	.....		18 26	3.0	.....	
26 ..	3 18	7.7	7 10	7.0	11 33	7.5	19 08	3.0
27 ..	2 18	7.7	7 39	6.5	12 42	7.6	19 48	3.1
28 ..	2 37	7.8	8 11	5.8	13 46	7.7	20 26	3.4
29 ..	2 58	7.9	8 47	5.1	14 43	7.8	21 03	3.8
30 ..	3 21	8.1	9 27	4.4	15 39	7.7	21 41	4.4
31 ..	3 46	8.2	10 13	3.7	16 45	7.5	22 20	5.1

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

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NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for transfer to Alfred Charles Hamilton of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate at No. 65 Yates street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, known as the King Edward Hotel, formerly the Dawson Hotel.

Dated this 4th day of February, A.D. 1907.

GRIFFITH R. HUGHES.
Assignee of Marion Patterson Estate.
MARION PATTERSON,
By her attorneys-in-fact, C. A. Holland, A. R. Wolfenden.
Witness:
GEO. H. COWAN.

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The B. C. Orchard Lands, Ltd., is now preparing for the survey and subdivision into 10-acre lots the first block of the Pemberton Estate of 2000 acres, situated in the famous South Thompson River Valley, 21 miles east of Kamloops, B. C., on main line of the C. P. R. This fine block has all been under cultivation and is ready for use as orchard land without clearing or other delay. It has a frontage of four and a half miles on the South Thompson River, which is navigable for steamers nine months in the year. Kamloops is the centre of a district containing some of

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And This Property Contains the finest in the district. It has a southern aspect, sloping in natural terraces from the hills behind. The climate is unsurpassed and there are no late spring or early autumn frosts. There is an abundance of water for the irrigation of the block now offered. Plenty of sport and all social and educational advantages. Before deciding upon the purchase of fruit lands, either for commercial or residential purposes, call on or write to **J. T. ROBINSON,** Manager B. C. Orchard Lands, Ltd., Kamloops, B. C., who will furnish you all particulars concerning

SUNNYSIDE, B. C.

Victoria Horse Training Headquarters

By J. Walter Lorimer

The reputation of Victoria as a training headquarters for race horses is rapidly increasing, and it only requires a little more energy on the part of the citizens to make this reputation a national one. The last three race meets which were held in this city have served to attract the attention of horsemen from Winnipeg to the coast and as far south as Los Angeles, to Victoria as a future racing centre; and it is safe to say that within the next few years, if the track is put in good condition, some of the fastest harness horses in the west will participate in the races at the Driving park. It is now fairly well known throughout Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Lower Sound cities that the Capital city of British Columbia is an ideal place at which to train horses, but it is also known that the track, of which Victorians are proud to boast, is in an inferior condition and would not do credit to a village one-quarter the size of Victoria, and it will take several weeks before it can be put in good condition to work a horse, much less be in shape to hold a race meet.

Until a few months ago the track was held by a private corporation, which had laid out considerable money, with very little prospect of getting it back, and managed the track as cheaply as possible in order that good money might not be thrown after bad. This, however, was their right, but it was a penny wise pound foolish proposition, because had proper attention been given to the track and the adjoining grounds the property would today be earning sufficient—if not to pay the interest on their investment—at least to pay the cost of keeping it in a decent state of repair. The owners of this valuable piece of property had so much capital tied up in this investment, and saw so little chance of ever recovering it, that they were ready to dispose of it for other purposes; and had it not been for a little forethought on the part of about four of Victoria's young business men, the city would now be without a race track of any description. Few of the residents of Victoria are aware how very near this property came to being transferred over their heads to outsiders, and when it is stated that it was only a question of a few hours, there might be some who will laugh, and cry "hot air," but it is nevertheless a fact, and if the deal, which was in contemplation, had been carried through Victoria would now have on its hands six acres on Cadboro Bay road which, without the race track, would have been of very little value. The purchase of this property was only completed through the efforts of the gentlemen who took up the work in the first place and who, by the way, did not make a cent on the transaction but devoted considerable time to the project, both in getting the petition signed, and giving almost the whole of the day on which the vote was taken to an endeavor to get the voters to cast their ballots in favor of the proposal.

That the purchase has proved a good bargain for the corporation was clearly shown a few days ago, when a tract of land, almost adjoining the city property comprising 28 acres, was sold for $50,000; the sixty acres cost the city $40,000. By securing this piece of property the executive of the Agricultural association have now sufficient land to establish a mile track, should it be deemed advisable.

The construction and maintenance in this city of a race track, which can be used for training horses both winter and summer, has often been advocated, but the movement never received such an impetus as it has this year. The project is still "in the air"; but now that the Agricultural association has obtained control of this valuable piece of property, it is very probable that an organized effort will be made to have the track placed in such condition that a horseman can recommend it to his friends as being a good one. A track established and maintained in this city would be a great help to every resident; and, although it is not generally understood, it would be one of the best advertisements that the city could have.

The trotting horse business is fast approaching a new era and more value will be placed on the speed of a horse than has ever been done in the past. In all parts of the United States and Canada more attention is being given to the production of speed kings than in years gone by, and it is only by having a first-class track that speed may be developed.

The construction of a first-class race course in this city would prove a good paying investment, not only to those who manage the track but to the city at large. The presence of a number of race horses means that considerable money will be put in circulation. Horsemen are as a rule good spenders, and they are not slow to open their pockets when they require anything that would add to the pleasure of their lives or would assist them in handling their horses.

Every horseman, be he a breeder or owner, and every person who, either directly or indirectly, owes his living or prosperity to the breeding and use of the horse, and especially the trotting horse, must of necessity have more or less personal interest in the prosperity and development of the country at large. If the country does not progress it is useless for an owner to keep his horses there, as it would be impossible for him to do any good for himself or towards raising the standard of his animals.

It is not only professional racing that is coming to the fore, but amateur driving is fast taking its proper place among the popular outdoor recreations. There is no outdoor sport more entertaining or elevating than amateur racing, and an amateur driver will always be found ready to assist in any professional meeting that may be arranged. The sport provides a means of healthy recreation for a hard working business man, and there is no keener enjoyment than driving one's own horse. A man who can do so, and does so, will be better in every way for it. One thing is certain, and that is the man who loves to associate with good horses will be found in good company when he is with them.

Regarding the breeding and training of horses, Victoria has many advantages that are not possessed by any other city of its size on the continent, not even barring the celebrated racing centres of Kentucky and California. Once more the climate, of which Victorians are so proud to boast, comes into the limelight. According to horsemen of repute, who have raced on every track of any prominence from Winnipeg to California, this city is the ideal location for a training stable and, as one gentleman stated, it will become the centre of the training establishments of the Northwest provinces within a very few years, despite the fact that there is at present no track on which horses can be worked.

This is all due to the wonderfully equal climate that is enjoyed in this particular part of the coast. Nowhere else in the western States or Canada is the horseman able to work his horse the year round, and our early spring is very favorable for getting racers in condition for the early summer meets.

That this is a fact was plainly shown last season when Capt. John, a horse bred, raised and trained in Victoria, took part in the races on the Territorial circuit and practically won every race in which he was started. The presence of this handsome bred stallion at these races has done more for Victoria than many people realize. Capt. John was the only animal from this part of the Dominion to take part in the races, and the condition in which his trainer had him was freely commented on. According to a gentleman who witnessed the races, it was very common to hear the defeated owners asking the driver of the winner where he wintered his horse, and the answer was, "Victoria." The conversation would then become general and the Victoria driver would learn that very little was known of the Capital city of British Columbia, but the usual answer was: "If you can keep your horse in condition during the winter I guess I can, and it will be a good place for me to winter." As the result of this one horse making a pilgrimage to Edmonton, no less than twelve horses have wintered in Victoria, and more would have also been on hand had the track at the Driving park been in condition.

The gentleman who owns the horses which wintered in this city has received many enquiries regarding the provisions for teaching in Victoria and has been forced to reply that they were not as they should be. These twelve horses are still in Victoria, where they will remain till March 31, when, if the track is not in condition, they will be shipped to some point in the States where winter and early spring training is made a specialty. Just consider this: One horse went out and as the result of his work twelve additional horses winter here. If these twelve racers are put in such condition that they will win some of the races in which they start, what will be the result? If one horse can bring twelve, how many will twelve bring? To this a well-known horseman answers, "Twelve times as many."

As an adjunct to the race track at the Driving park, the long sandy beach nearby is very valuable. Horsemen of experience know full well what a wash in salt water will do for a horse while preparing for a race, and this valuable adjunct is within a few hundred yards of the track. The hard sand also makes it possible to give the horse a good walk, keeping him fairly warm till he dries. A bath in salt water gives the horse strength and makes him hard and also makes it much easier to fit him for racing. This advantage is one that easterners will appreciate, as it enables them to keep their racers in perfect health while undergoing the grind in preparation for the races.

By having horses winter at the Driving park the Agricultural association would at once find a revenue towards keeping the track in condition. In all the cities where horses are kept during the winter months a stall rent of $2 per month is charged. If 100 horses are induced to come to Victoria to winter, a revenue of $200 per month could be secured for at least four months of the year. At Pleasanton, a small city, not as big as Victoria, in California, 300 horses spent the entire winter. It is not claimed that the owners of as many horses as this could be induced to come to Victoria, but the instance is used to show what dimensions the business could be worked up to. It is not only the stall rent that must be considered, although that is the only revenue that the Agricultural association would get, for the amount of money that would be put in circulation through the presence of the horses would be very large indeed.

According to the conditions existing in this city at present, the average expenditure per horse on a race horse while working is about $100 per month. In this would be included: Feed, $25; wages for one man, $50; shoeing, $5; drugs, $10; harness, $10; total, $100. Besides this there are many incidentals that have not been included, such as veterinary services, water and many other small necessaries, which would materially increase the total cost. Every cent of this amount would be spent in the city, among the Victoria business men. Although $100 does not appear to be a very large sum to be distributed among the business houses of the city, the aggregate would be very considerable if 100 horses were on the track for a few months. Are 100 horses an outside limit? Perhaps so; but when it is stated that if the track had been in condition during the winter that is now drawing to a close, at least 25 horses would would have been paying rent for the last four months, it is safe to say that enough to make up 100 at least would soon be induced to come by the reports that would be sent out by those on the track. It then comes down to a plain business proposition. One horse on the track means an expenditure of $100 per month for four months, or a total of $400; and 100 horses would bring the total up to $40,000. This amount, which would be spent in the dullest part of the year, ought not to be overlooked by the business men of the city.

So far, only the actual expenditure on a horse has been taken into consideration. It is a well known fact that the presence of a number of horses on the track would attract to the city men of means who make horse racing a business. It would not be possible for them to remain here without spending money, and if only their hotel bills are considered, they would mean an additional revenue to the hotel keeper, who must necessarily distribute his receipts to maintain his hotel. With an additional revenue of at least $10,000 per month practically knocking at the door, it is up to the Agricultural Association to see that the track and stalls are put in such condition that a horseman may stable his horse and use the track in an endeavor to get his racer into condition.

It is the owner who gets his horses in condition who wins the money. He must have them in the best possible shape the year round, and it is the man who does this who will find the horse business the most profitable; and he will naturally locate in the most advantageous spot, where he can work his horses with the best results—and, according to men who have traveled all over the States and Canada, "Victoria is that place."

The earning capacity of a good trotter or pacer fast enough to win in his class will be considerable on the Pacific Coast this season. It will be possible for a horse of a 2:24 class to earn from $4000 to $5000 if he is good enough to win, and it is for the owner to see that his property is located at training quarters where they can be done the most good.

According to a trainer now in the city, he has never worked a horse the year round in such weather as he has had in Victoria during the last four months. Last season he wintered at Winnipeg, and the weather had a general average of 30 degrees below zero, and some days he had to leave his charges in the stable, the weather being entirely unfit to work in. With the coldest winter that has been experienced in Victoria for several years, he was never compelled to remain inactive, and every day saw him on the road with one of his horses. In conversation with the Colonist a few days ago, this trainer said Victoria has the finest climate for working horses he had ever seen, and if the track was in good condition there would have been over 100 horses in Victoria all winter.

It is not only in Victoria that the interest in horse racing is becoming popular, but the whole of the Dominion of Canada and the United States is realizing the amount of pleasure and profit that can be secured from good clean horse racing. So great a hold has this form of sport taken on the people of the East that a Cincinnati minister in an address recently said it was a great deal more respectable to watch a good horse trot in 2:15 than it was to gamble at bridge whist.

In Halifax at the recent Dominion exhibition $10,000 of the Dominion government grant was handed over to the manager of the race department, and was hung up as prizes for trotting and running races. The complete racing outfit at Halifax, including track, stables, etc., are the property of the people of Nova Scotia and handled for them by a commission appointed by the government, and there are very few protests from those who are opposed to the sport. At a meeting of the commissioners held a few weeks ago, to hear the annual reports, one of the first things to be done was to instruct the speed manager to arrange the programme for the next fall fair.

In Vancouver the horsemen are also very active. A Driving and Riding Club will be formed. A large number of horsemen have signified their intention of becoming members, and they will endeavor to have a speedway and race track constructed. The meeting will also consider a proposal to construct a race track at Brockton Point, which if done would greatly increase the interest of the sport in the Terminal City.

The conditions existing in San Francisco and Los Angeles tend to drive the horses north. According to a recent number of the Breeder and Sportsman, the horses are having a hard time in the California cities, and the majority of the stables are equine hospitals, mud fever playing havoc with the animals.

With everything in favor of Victoria, there is no reason why a good track could not be maintained in this city, and it is a sure method of providing revenue for the association.

One important matter that has not been touched on is the necessity of having a caretaker at the fair grounds. The present buildings stand the city a considerable sum of money, and if a fire was to break out, it would be practically impossible to prevent their total destruction. Without an adequate supply of water the flames would have complete control before the firemen reached the scene, and they would be helpless when they arrived. By having horses on the track the year round, sufficient could be made to provide the wages for a caretaker, who, giving attention to the buildings, could also attend to the minor repairs.

If anything is to be done to the track, now is the time. Already there is some talk of having a race meet in connection with the Victoria Day celebration, but before this can be accomplished the track must be in condition. Careful consideration should also be given to this question. If races are to be held on Empire Day, the arrangements should be made at once. The owners of race horses within easy reach of this city are only too anxious to race in Victoria, and are only waiting the announcement of the races. In preparing for the races, the programme should be got out at once, give as big a purse as can be afforded, and advertise well, and everyone will be pleased with the results. Several Victoria-bred colts, along with a number of recent importations, are now about ready to go to work, and unless the track is put in condition at once, the revenue from these horses will be lost to the association. It has been shown that Victoria has an ideal location for training quarters, and if an united effort is made by the business men and the lovers of horses, this city will soon become the Mecca for horsemen on the Pacific Coast.

Arguments as to the orthodox of the pattern of your lamp will not atone for its light being out.

The World in Brief

Dr. McAllister has been appointed principal of the University of Glasgow.

A robin's nest containing three eggs has been found in a disused stable lantern at the Hall Farm, Little Baddw, Sussex.

Raisuli, the Moorish outlaw, is waiting patiently in a mountain village for want of pay to create a mutiny in the sultan's army.

The Milan Exhibition lottery of $200,000 has been won by a poor postal employe named Belloni, residing in Bellinzona, Switzerland.

Influenza in the Mediterranean fleet is so serious that ten per cent. of the crews are in hospital. The weather has been the coldest there since 1889.

The British Admiralty has decided to provide storage accommodation on the Medway between Sheerness and Chatham for 20,000 tons of oil fuel for war vessels.

Gage E. Tarbell, second vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance society has tendered his resignation to take effect March 1, next, the date of the annual meeting.

There are now a greater number of motor-omnibuses in use in London than in all other countries put together, said the Hon. C. S. Rolls, in opening a motor-car exhibition at Manchester, recently.

Shots fired by some poachers, who were subsequently captured, in the grounds of the Casa di Campo, while Queen Victoria of Spain and the Queen-Mother were driving in an open carriage caused some alarm.

Made by Giuseppe Guarnieri del Gesu of Cremona in 1735, a violin which recently came into the possession of Mr. J. W. Benson, of Aungier street, Dublin, has been brought by a well-known musician in that city for $5,000.

An average of sixty words a minute over a period of four hours was attained by M. Dudet in the first national typewriting endurance championship of France, and he has now been declared the winner of the championship.

Margarine is to be substituted for butter in Hastings Workhouse, thus effecting an estimated saving of $650 a year. A further reduction in the rates of 2d is to be made, making a total reduction of 11d. in the pound in three years.

The Vossische Zeitung says that Generals Kaulbars, Grippenburg, Rennenkampf and Bildering have challenged General Kuropatkin to fight duels owing to attacks made upon them in his recently-published book on the Russo-Japanese war.

Prof. Moissan, who last December received the Nobel prize for his experiments in the isolation of fluorine, his researches into its nature and his application of the electric furnace to scientific uses, died after an operation for appendicitis.

Ambushed by smugglers on the top of the Campolugno Pass, on the Swiss Italian frontier, a customs officer was murdered, after a desperate fight with his assailants, his body being found riddled with knife-thrusts and with the skull smashed in.

Professor Moritz Steinschneider, the greatest Jewish scholar of modern times, has died in Berlin after a short illness at the age of ninety, says the Jewish World. He was master of five languages, and his books on Jewish subjects form a library in themselves.

With a diameter of 300 yards, a new island was formed off the coast of Burnia on the night of December 14, as the result of a submarine upheaval, says the Madras Mail, the position being given as latitude 19 deg. 0 min. 20 sec., N., longitude 93 deg. 24 min. 15 sec. E.

In order to protect their poll-tax interests in the cross-Channel traffic, the Dover, England Harbor Board has decided to oppose the Chanel Tunnel Bill. It is reported that the ports of Calais and Boulogne, which also have poll-tax interests, are taking steps to oppose the scheme in the French parliament.

Congressman John E. Reyburn, republican, was elected mayor of Philadelphia, defeating the former minister to Italy, William Potter, the Democratic and city party candidate.

Lord Newton has introduced a bill for the reformation of the house of lords, by which a hereditary right in itself will not give a seat in the house.

The London police hve ceased to talk confidentially about capturing the burglar who carled off 50,000 pounds worth of Charles Wertheimer's art treasures. They say they have not the slightest clue, and that the only real hope they have of solving the mystery is that something may come to light through Mr. Wertheimer's offer of a reward of £1,000.

Attorney-General Young has begun mandamus proceedings in the Ramsey district to compel the ten railroads doing business in Minnesota to accept the freight rates receipts ordered by the state railroad and warehouse commission. The railroads involved are the ones which recently enjoined the state in the United States court from putting rates into effect.

Damage to the extent of upwards of $5,000 was done by the collapsing of a driving-wheel weighing forty tons, at the Nine Locks Ironworks, Brierly Hill, Eng. Pieces weighing two or three tons were hurled among the workmen who were however, untouched, but the machinery was smashed. The breaking of the wheel is attributed to the severe frost.

Fearing to be buried alive, the late Mr. H. Gillat, J. P., of 9, Upper Belgrave street, London, S.W., directed "that his solicitor should see that his body showed signs of decomposition before burial, and that his medical attendant or other medical officer should pierce his heart with some sharp instrument, to ensure his death if it had not already aken place."

The London board of trade has received a gold watch for Captain John B. Moore, master, a silver watch for Mr. C. E. Pollard, second officer, and $25 each for five seamen of the British sailing ship Afghanistan, of Swansea, which were awarded to them by the German Emperor for their services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the German barque Germania in the North Atlantic ocean on February 25th last.

A TRAINED NURSE

After Years of Experience, Advises Women in Regard to Their Health.

Mrs. Martha Pohlman of 55 Chester Avenue, Newark, N. J., who is a graduate Nurse from the Blockley Training School at Philadelphia, and for six years Chief Clinic Nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital, writes the letter printed below. She has the advantage of personal experience, besides her professional education and what she has to say may be absolutely relied upon.

Many other women are afflicted as she was. They can regain health in the same way. It is prudent to heed such advice from such a source.

Mrs. Pohlman writes:

"I am firmly persuaded, after eight years of experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that it is the safest and best medicine for any suffering woman to use.

"Immediately after my marriage I found that my health began to fail me. I became weak and pale, with severe bearing-down pains, fearful backaches and frequent dizzy spells. The doctors prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I would bloat after eating and frequently become nauseated. I had pains down through my limbs so I could hardly walk. It was as bad a case of female trouble as I have ever known. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, however, cured me within four months. Since that time I have had occasion to recommend it to a number of patients suffering from all forms of female difficulties, and I find that while it is considered unprofessional to recommend a patent medicine, I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I have found that it cures female ills, where all other medicine fails. It is a grand medicine for sick women."

Money cannot buy such testimony as this—merit alone can produce such results, and the ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for all female diseases known to medicine.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of the female organs, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

The needless suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex is terrible to see. The money which they pay to doctors who do not help them is an enormous waste. The pain is cured and the money is saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is well for women who are ill to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, her assistant for many years before her decease, and for twenty-five years since her advice has been freely given to sick women. In her great experience, which covers many years, she has probably had to deal with dozens of cases just like yours. Her advice is strictly confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds where Others Fail.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.

In view of the fact that the stars are visible above our heads every night, when the sky is clear, it is a matter of surprise that so few of us really know anything about them. Not one person in twenty can distinguish the planets from the fixed stars, not one in a hundred knows the constellations, and probably not one in a thousand can point out a fixed star and tell the name, which astronomers have given to it. As it is a source of pleasure to know some of these things, we shall today give just a hint or two, which, if followed up, may add to the knowledge of the visible stars possessed by Colonist readers. The other day we said something about that beautiful constellation known as Orion. It is so easily distinguished, that it and the Great Bear may be taken as starting points for the study of the stars. Find Orion. Look towards the south about nine o'clock and find the three stars in Orion's belt. They are very bright and you can hardly mistake any other stars for them. They are about half way between the horizon and the zenith at the hour mentioned. As you look towards them, you can hardly fail to observe not very far to the left and somewhat nearer the horizon a very bright star. This is Sirus, or the Dog Star. It is in the constellation Canis Major, and is the brightest of all the fixed stars in the visible heavens. Look at right angles between a line joining the stars in Orion's belt and the horizon and you will see a bright star. This called Rigel, and at nearly the same distance above the Belt there is another bright star, which has long been known as Betelgeuse. Now find Polaris, that is the Pole Star. If you do not know it, we may tell you the way. Find the Dipper, to use the colloquial name for the bright stars in the Great Bear. The two stars on the side of the Dipper opposite the handle are known as the Pointers, because a line joining them points nearly exactly to Polaris. It is a bright star standing almost alone. Now look across the sky from Polaris to Rigel and nearly overhead you will see a bright star, which is called Capella. Do not mistake Jupiter which is in the same part of the sky and much brighter than any other luminary, for Capella. The latter is near Polaris. If you are interested in superficial astronomy, and will take the trouble to get the positions of the stars above named well fixed in your mind, you will have a basis upon which you can build up a superstructure that will afford you much pleasure.

Sirus is one of the most interesting of all the stars. While it is apparently absolutely fixed in its place in the sky, it has what astronomers call an undulatory progressive motion. This means that it is moving through space but doing so in a waving line. This set astronomers thinking and they concluded that the peculiarity of the motion could only be due to the fact that Sirius has a companion star, and that they both revolve around a common central point. Its position was carefully calculated, and it was discovered there by Professor Clark of Cambridgeport, in January, 1862. Polaris and Rigel are double stars, of which about ten thousand have been discovered, and there are doubtless many more. In both these cases one of the stars is much larger than its mate, although usually the twin luminaries are nearly of the same magnitude. It is not certain that the pairs of stars, which shine as one, have really any connection with each other. The frequency of their occurrence seems to establish such a proposition, but it is possible of course that one of them is immensely further away than the other and that they are so nearly in a straight line that the unaided eye cannot distinguish between them. For example, it is an easy thing to get in such a position that two street lamps will appear as one. If you move a little to one side they will appear as two, one being a considerable distance beyond the other. So it may be with the double stars, but their remoteness is so great, that although our point of observation on the earth is moved during each six months a distance of 185,000,000 miles, the distance is not great enough to enable us to say with certainty whether the double stars are near each other or not. How far are the stars away? you may ask. This is a hard question, for the reason that the base line for measurement, namely the diameter of the earth's orbit, or 185,000,000 miles, is not sufficient to give appreciable angles in many cases, and without these measurements cannot be made. In some cases they are obtainable, and one of these is afforded by Sirius. Calculation has shown that Sirius is so far away that it would take light, moving at the speed of 180,000 miles a second, eight and a third years to traverse the distance. In miles this mean something like 20,000,000,000,000, a distance, which is of course simply inconceivable. If the Milky Way, which of course every one knows, or at least every one ought to know, is examined through a powerful telescope, it will be found to consist entirely of stars, so far away that they appear massed together in a sort of luminous cloud. If it takes fourteen figures to express in miles the distance of Sirius, which is one of the nearest of the stars, how far away must those orbs be, which appear so crowded together, even when looked at through a good telescope, that no space can be detected between them? There is absolutely no way of estimating the distance with even the slightest possibility of the approximation being accurate. It may be a million times too little. The vastness of the stellar universe defies all calculation. At the same time there is reason for supposing that the visible stars, including those that make up the Milky Way, are parts of one great system, and that far beyond its limits, and separated from it by inconceivable wastes of starless space, are other systems, perhaps as immense as that of which the sun and its attendant planets form so insignificant a part.

"When I consider the heavens the work of Thy fingers and the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him?" It is an inspiring thought that we are made in the image of him, who upholdeth the stellar marvels "by the word of His power."

MESSES OF POTTAGE

Esau came back from the Hunt, hungry and weary almost to death. Jacob, the home-staying, "sod pottage," as the King James version of the Bible puts it; that is, he was making vegetable soup, and Esau asked him for some of it. Jacob refused, unless Esau would sell him his birthright for it, and Esau, acting on the principle embodied in the Irishman's question, "What's all the world to a man when his wife's a widdy?" agreed to the bargain. Now just a word or two about Esau. He was a manly man, a big-hearted fellow, doubtless a little rough, but he had not a mean drop of blood in his body. The habit of many people is to read this story with an accent showing that they thought Esau had done a dreadful act. They read into his bargain all the things, which subsequently happened to the House of Israel, and condemn him for having surrendered them for the sake of satisfying his hunger. As a matter of fact, all he gave up was his right to be his father's heir, and doubtless he was influenced to do this in part by the knowledge that his brother was a poor sort of creature, while he himself was able to make his way in the world. Like the splendid fellow he was, he stood by his bargain, although he well know that his father would not have recognized it, if he had told him how Jacob had taken advantage of his physical weakness. Later, when he found that his father had been deceived into giving everything he had to Jacob, he did not try to break his will. He simply asked for a blessing, which, after much entreaty he received. Later still, when the opportunity came for him to pay his brother back in his own coin, and the latter was a suppliant before him, bowing to the earth with fear and trembling, this fine fellow ran to him, lifted him up, embraced and kissed him, refusing to accept anything whatever from Jacob, saying: "Keep what thou hast. I have enough." Yet Esau has for centuries been held up as a person to be scorned, and as an example of a man, who did not appreciate his advantages.

But the story has its lesson just the same, if only because it serves as an illustration of how one may, in a moment of weakness, exchange that which is of lasting value for that which is only of temporary benefit. No matter how great a hero we may make Esau out to be, a mess of pottage will remain a symbol of folly. All around us men are selling their birthrights for messes of pottage. The birthright of nearly every man, who is born into the world, is a vigorous maturity. Some people are not well-born. The sins of their fathers have been visited upon them, and they are unfit for life's struggle; but the most of us are born strong enough for anything we are likely to encounter, and it is our own fault if we fail to realize the advantage. Vigorous youth is a glorious possession, and it ought to be enjoyed. "Rejoice, O young man, in the strength of thy youth," said the wise Solomon, and he added: "But remember that for all these things God will bring you into judgment." This means that we are to make the best of the faculties with which youth is endowed, always bearing in mind that we shall have to bear the responsibility for their misuse. Hundreds of young fellows start out with everything in their favor, but they are offered "a mess of pottage" in exchange for honor, purity or health, and they make the bargain. Happily there is in most cases a way to regain what has been sacrificed, but the risk is a dangerous one. A certain justice of the peace in an eastern city was once addressing a party of young men, who had been brought before him. "Boys," he said, "you can trade off your character and constitutions for whiskey, but the time will come when you would give all the whiskey in the world to get them back again; but you will not be able to do it. A trade of that kind is for keeps." How many young men, who read the Colonist, are making this exchange we do not know. It would be very strange if there were none, and if there are any, to them we say: "Remember that the trade is for keeps." How many families have been wrecked because husband or wife has thought more of some mess of pottage than of the demands of honor and duty? How many business careers have been wrecked because some mess of pottage, in the shape of other people's money, has been too strong a temptation? How many political careers have been barren of good results because a mess of pottage in the shape of public patronage or perhaps something less honorable has led men to sell themselves.

Messes of pottage. They are to be found at every turning place in the road from the cradle to the grave, and none of us is wise enough to go on our way always without exchanging something for them, which afterwards we would give much to regain. Just one more observation. Esau was a manly fellow, and very many young men, who give way to self-indulgence, are manly enough when they begin. But it does not follow that this that to be manly one must give rein to his baser desires. It is no sign of a weakling for a youth to refuse to sell his birthright. Live straight. Be manly enough to refuse to sacrifice what is best in you because others have done so. It is quite true that some of our brightest and strongest men have been slaves of appetite in one way or another, but this was their weakness. It was not an evidence of strength. There was a man in Victoria who attempted to justify himself for playing poker for large stakes by saying that a certain railway magnate did so, to which a friend replied: "You go and build a transcontinental railway, too, and then I will make no objections to your playing a game of poker for as much money as you like." It is a risky business to imitate the weaknesses of strong men. The loss of his birthright mattered little to Esau, because he was able to win more than he would have inherited; but not many of us are Esaus.

THE WEST AS A CHARACTER BUILDER.

We hear a great deal nowadays of typical westerners, but as a matter of fact there is not at present a class of men in existence whom one can designate as typically western, in the Canadian western sense of the word. The West is too young. Canada herself is only beginning to show a national type of people, and it has taken a century or more to mould that type. Oldtimers in British Columbia can still remember when not more than a handful of white people lived on Vancouver Island. They can tell stories of the days when Victoria, the capital, was the only settlement, a small fortified village, whose inhabitants lived in daily fear of hostile Indians. Fifty years has seen the birth and growth of the Canadian west—a rapid growth, it is true, but only the growth of an infant, for it is still an unexplored, unknown country where there are thousands upon thousands of square miles of green valley and hill, trackless save for the Indian trails, and beyond the valleys and hills the blue of the sea, and ever and ever reflected in the waters the unbroken white of the everlasting mountains, the eternal, unchanging guardians of the western frontier.

That scenery, associations and environment have much to do with the formation of character, we must all admit. A crowded, smoke-begrimed, fog-blighted, chimney-bound city cannot breed a race of poets and artists, any more than a village, meadow-girt and peaceful, can produce merchants and politicians. Men must be transplanted from their native surroundings, if those surroundings are not conducive to the attaining of a particular career. What, then, is the type of men who shall in time to come be termed Westerners in the true and national sense of the word?

We are a cosmopolitan lot of people out here on the edge of things. Day by day, sometimes hour by hour, the ships are arriving. Steamers from the northern goldfields, steamers from the south, Empresses from the Orient and great liners from the sister colonies over-ocean, monster tramp steamers from every corner of the globe, whalers and sealers from the north seas, Indian fishermen in their log dug-outs from the west coast. At the ocean docks where the ships disgorge their freight and passengers, there is a queer medley of sights and sounds. Japanese in an incongruous combination of Oriental and European dress; their women soft-eyed and graceful as wild flowers, until they make a visit to the shops up town, from whence they emerge, having lost all their quaint individuality, in the donning of stays and frocks, and hideous millinery; Chinamen in their native garments, wealthy persons, most of them, as few can afford Canada since the head tax has been levied; Siwashes and Klootchmen, unkempt and dirty; gaily-turbaned Sikhs and Hindus, eager-eyed, emaciated and tall, with brilliant teeth showing in ready smiles; men and women from the Yukon, who have won or lost, and who show either condition plainly in face and voice and gesture; weary tourists with the everlasting kodak and notebook, who have long ago lost sight of the pleasure of traveling in their intense desire to miss nothing described in the guide books; black men, white men, yellow men, red men, all sorts and conditions from all sorts and conditions of countries—this is the cosmopolitan horde with which a western Canadian is more or less familiar. Surely in the midst of such a heterogeneous assembly there is no chance for a man to hold a narrow conception of his kind. On the other hand, will not the constant intercourse with these representatives of every class and every nation have a tendency to broaden the horizon of man's intelligence, as it certainly broadens the human side of him in his relations towards his fellow men? Will not the presence of foreign religions—Judaism, Confucianism and Mohammedanism—even though we may never come in direct contact with them, have an influence upon our own religion, tending to do away with unnecessary creed and dogma, until our faith becomes a broader, simpler thing, less man-made and more Christ-like?

This country being new, the spirit of youth pervades everything and everybody. One grows old in years, but the heart and the thoughts are always young. It seems almost as if the enchantment of an eternal springtime were upon us, thrilling us with subtle hopes and vague but marvelous promises. There is never a depressing time of year. We are never closed in by fogs or snow. There is never a day in all the twelve months when the long reaches of the sea are shut away from our eyes, or that somewhere upon the horizon we cannot see the lofty peaks of the changeless hills.

This is the land of sudden and great fulfilment. The wonderfully fertile soil, the long months of sunshine repay the farmer a hundred-fold for all labor expended. The village of today is the city of tomorrow. Land that could be had almost for the asking five years ago, sells for thousands of dollars an acre today. Ranchers who have thought themselves miles from civilization, and have anticipated spending a lifetime practically alone on their tract of 160 acres, wake up some morning to learn that the railway is going to build through their pastures, and that their pre-empted land is suddenly worth a fortune. We build a home in the suburbs in the spring. In the winter we find ourselves in the heart of the city. Timber limits, held for a few years, are disposed of for larger sums than we had ever dreamed of. Mineral claims are bought for a nominal amount to be sold for fabulous prices. There is a quick market for everything and anything saleable, from horses and cattle to lettuce and beans. In short, any legitimate business pays and pays quickly in the west. There is labor for all who are able and willing. And poverty is almost an unknown thing.

From the fact of the swift and great results following upon all worthy effort, a man's intelligent ambition is constantly quickened. There is always present a spur to intense activity of body and brain. There is a something potent, compelling, that calls upon the very best there is in us, and we dare not offer an inferior substitute.

And yet in common with the rest of the world, there is an element of tragedy with us. Some of the ships that leave the home port never return again. We have known nights, when the mad wind tossed the breakers high up and over the rocks until the white froth fringed the grass on the cliffs above—nights when the clouds rolled down over the stars, shutting out the light of heaven, and the scream of the wind was in our ears, and the lash of the driven rain cut and stung—nights when in little anxious groups we waited about the towns, watching for the lights on the home-coming steamers. And we have seen the lights, and thanked God, and then while we strained our eyes and ears to pierce the storm, we have watched the little gleams that told us our loved ones were nearing home, until they faded and went out, and day after day for the long week following the little boats have brought us home our dead. There have been other nights when word has been sent by wire from the telegraph station at Bamfield creek, of wrecks on the west coast. Great liners have gone ashore there more than once, for the cliffs are a hundred feet high, and jagged teeth of rock cut through the water a half a mile out from shore. We have sent out tug boats and steamers through the mad storm to the rescue, only to have them return, their efforts at life-saving all unavailing. At such times we have learned from the few survivors, of the calmness and fortitude with which the others went down to their death. There is yet to be a case of panic on board a boat that has met destruction on the shores of the west coast. We are told brave tales of sailors plunging into hungry seas to try with the last strength there was in them to carry a line from the ships to the shore. We have heard stories of gallant attempts at rescue of those swept from the decks, of heroism displayed by the men who refused to leave the women and children, when the latter shrank from deserting the steamer, though there was a chance for life in the small boats and certain death awaited them if they took the other alternative. What must be the strength of the faith of women who, lashed to the rigging of a doomed steamer, can go down to death with hymns to God upon their lips, and these women and these men were among those who are the first breed of the young west? What is it that inspires the fearlessness of those who can face eternity as calmly as if it meant merely the closing of one's eyes in sleep? Is it because the very primitiveness of the country, the ruggedness of the pathless mountains, the unlimited expanses of untouched valley and plain make the Presence of God seem nearer, in the absence of anything that is not the outcome of divine thought, until in crucial moments we feel a strength that is not from within and, at the very last of all, we find ourselves facing not death, but only God's eternity.

In writing of the scenic surroundings of western Canada, it is hard to know where to begin, and where once begun it is as difficult to know where to stop. Certainly even the most eloquent language is unfitted to do justice to such beauty and grandeur. At all seasons of the year, at all hours of the day, wherever the eye may turn it rests upon green vistas of loveliness, for the frosts of the winter are never severe enough to dull the color of the grass, and though the maples and the elms, the poplars and the oaks lose their leaves, the fir and the spruce and the pine, which, after all, are the characteristic trees of the country, never change with the seasons, except in the spring, when the new growth shows in soft, pale tips upon every twig of every branch, until from a distance the trees look as though flecked and mottled all over with sunbeams. Oh! the springtime in the west! The intense rapture of living in a limitless land of limitless loveliness and promise. It is in the song of the sea, and the swing of the trees, the very silence is full of it, the wonderful God-given joy of creating.

There is no excuse in a country where the smile of God is always reflected from mountain and ocean for morbidness or pessimism. The music of the wind and sea, the music of river and brook and dancing waterfalls sets our own hearts and lips singing and the whole world is glad and young together, for the simple primal reason that the West is almost as it was when it left the hand of God and the pristine freshness and sweetness of its unsulliedness is still upon it. Does it not seem that in a country such as this, there can be no room for base thought or unworthy motive; but that all such ignoble things must die from the very consciousness of their own unfitness; until, in time, the West shall produce a race that shall in the cherishing of high ideals and lofty purposes, be the flower of manhood and womanhood.

N. de BERTRAND LUGRIN.

THE STORY TELLER

Lamartines Business Way.

The recent appointment of Mr. Francis Charmes as editor-in-chief of La Revue des deux Mondes has revived a number of anecdotes concerning former editors of this great periodical, says Transatlantic tables. One of these relates to Lamartine. Francois Buloz, founder and editor of La Revue, was by no means celebrated for generosity to contributors. One day shortly, shortly after the publication of 'Les Girondins, and while the literary world was ringing with the fame of its great author, Buloz called on him and asked him to write an article for his magazine. Lamartine consented, but stated that he could not have it ready for some weeks.

Buloz, fearing that this was only an excuse and that he would never get the article, offered Lamartine an advance. It so happened that the author was in need of four hundred francs at that time and he so informed the editor, who at once handed over the money. Three months later he called Lamartine's attention to the fact that the contribution had not yet been received. It was toward the end of 1847 and the great author was devoting his entire time to politics.

While you are waiting for this article, would you care for a little poem I have here? he asked Buloz.

He enthusiastically replied in the affirmative.

Months later, when Lamartine had become Minister of Foreign Affairs, Buloz again called upon him to remind him of the promised contribution.

"But you see my position," answered the minister; "how busy I am!"

Buloz frowned.

"But, citizen minister, a certain amount of money was advanced and the interests of my magazine do not permit me to—"

"How much was it?"

"Four thousand francs."

Lamartine took this amount of money from the drawer tnd laid it upon his desk.

The editor, however, looked somewhat embarrassed.

"Well, what more can I do for you? You have your money.

"The fact is, I owe you for a small poem."

"Oh! That's not worth mentioning I'll make you a present of it.

Buloz drew himself up haughtily.

"Citizen member, La Revue des deux Mondes does not accept presents. How much do I owe you?"

"Oh, well, if you insist," answered Lamartine dryly as he took up the four thousand francs and replaced them in a drawer, "we will call it square."

In a recent suit in a Cincinatti court a lawyer was cross-examining a German, the point under inquiry being the relative position of the doors, windows, and so forth, in a house in which a certain transaction was alleged to have occurred.

"And now, my good man, "the lawyer said, "will you be good enough to tell the court how the stairs run in your house?"

The German looked dazed for a moment. "How do they run?" he repeated.

"Yes, how do the stairs run?"

"Vell," continued the witness, "ven I am oopstairs dey run down, and ven I am downstairs dey run oop"—Harper's Weekly.

A little girl stood for some time in a meat market waiting for some one to attend her wants. Finally the proprietor approached her and asked:

"Is there anything you would like little girl?"

"Oh, yes sir, please; I want a diamond ring and a sealskin sacque, a real foreign nobleman and a pug dog and a box at the opera, and oh, ever so many things; but all ma wants is a dime's worth of bologna sausage."

"Hang it!" growled Lovett to the girl of his heart. "It makes me mad every time I think of that $10 I lost today. I certainly feel as if I'd like to have somebody kick me."

"By the way, Jack," said the deaf girl, dreamily, "don't you think you'd better speak to father this evening?"—Philadelphia Press.

Lord Dudley's Umbrella.

Lord Dudley was talking with the governor in the Mico hall when the Jamaica earthquake began. The building rocked, and the thought occurred to him to get under the table, but he felt this might be cowardly or ridiculous. So he clung with both hands to a table. The tremor ceased, he escaped from the place, but, at the doorstep, remembering he was hatless, he returned to the platform for his hat and umbrella.

A Grievance.

"So you favor a strike? Aren't wages good?"

"Wages are high enough."

"Steady work isn't there?"

"That's the trouble. I've earned so much that I can afford a vacation."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Public Protection

The people of Canada will generally agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it is the duty of the government to prevent strikes on railways. Here is a case where public protection is paramount to any private quarrel.—Otawa Journal.

His Chance.

She—Why did that young widower marry a dressmaker?

He—For her money. She made all his first wife's clothes.

Wrong Soup.

Diner—I say, waiter, there's a feather in this hare soup.

Waiter—Beg pardon, sir, so there is. I see I have given you chicken soup by mistake.

May Be Either.

"What I want," said the young man, "is to get married, and have a peaceful, quiet home."

"Well," said Farmer Corntossel, "sometimes it works that way, and sometimes it's like joinin' a debatin' society."

Jealousy

George—Is Mabel jealous of her husband.

Elsie—Jealous? I should think so. Why, on the honeymoon, she wouldn't even let him admire the scenery.

Closely Acquainted.

Friend—When did you first become acquainted with your husband?

The Wife—The first time I asked him for money after we were married.

Ambitious Gratitude.

Plymouth Rock—You're a fool to sit on that egg. Don't you know it's china?

Dorkins—Yes, but my mistress has been very kind to me; I'm going to hatch her out a tea-set.

Food for Thought.

Mistress—That was a very nice letter of Patrick's, offering you marriage. What shall I say to him in the letter you wish me to write for you?

Bridget (who can't write)—Ye may tell him, if yer plaze, mum, that when I gets me wages raised next month, mem, sure Oi mane to begin savin' for the weddin' things.

An Irishman got employment to carry bricks up a scaffold. When he came up with the first load, not being accustomed to that sort of work, he asked the bricklayer.

"How am I to get down?"

"Why, go down the same way as you came up."

"No fear," replied Pat; "I came up head first.

A visitor from another city here on a tour of inspection of the public schools came to a West Philadelphia school the other day when the pupils were writing original sentences on the blackboard, and found an opportunity to air his pet hobby of avoiding superfluity in the use of words. One boy had written, "The man suddenly fell down."

"What is the need of the word "down" in that sentence," asked the visitor. "How else could the man fall?"

"Over," promptly replied the boy who had written the sentence.

"Backwards," suggested another.

"Against a wall," volunteered a third.

"Upstairs," said another.

The visitor promptly gave up criticism and was silent during the remainder of his stay.

"How do you check your wife's expensive tastes?"

"Just draw 'em blank to her order and let her fill 'em in."—Baltimore American.

A rich old man was making his will, and was assigning legacies to his various servants.

"Why," said the notary, "are you giving less to the older servants than to those more recently engaged?"

"Because," said the man, "the latter have not yet had the time to rob me to any great extent."—Nos Loisira.

Hyker—My hearing is unusually keen.

Pyker—Yes. For instance, at the distance I am from you now I can hear your watch ticking.

Pyker—Marvellous! My watch is six blocks away, but I have the tickets for it in my vest pocket.—Chicago News.

The inhabitants of the Canary Isles, finding themselves oppressed by famine, sent to the Governor of Galicia one of their head men as an Ambassador. They advised him not to lose himself in long winded talk. He took with him a large number of sacks, and, arriving at the town where the Governor was on circuit, he opened one of them before him, saying only these words: "It is empty; fill it."

The Governor ordered this sack and the rest to be filled with meal, but he said to the speaker:

"You had no need to tell us that the sack was empty, nor that it was necessary to fill it; we should have readily guessed that. Another time be briefer in your talk. —Bon Vivant.

Czar Nicholas is a good hand at whist and plays a great deal. Last year he and his intimates used 1,200 packs of cards, which cost over $5,000. The Russians by the way, are the greatest card players in the world, their yearly expenditure on cards being never less than $1,000,000.

Occasionally a man's beastly temper is due to the fact that he has a wife and several children who refuse to support him.

It sometimes happens that two men remain friends for life—if they never have occasion to try to prove anything of each other.

Seedtime Pleasures.

I've just received a catalogue
Fresh from the seedsman's store,
A gorgeous book of fruits and flowers
And vegetables galore;
And I can hardly wait until
The winter's ice and snow
Melt from my well-loved garden plot
To spade and rake and hoe.

For in this catalogue I find
New radishes and peas,
Six kinds of lettuce, eight of corn—
I want to try all these;
Cucumbers slim, cucumbers fat,
And limas short and tall,
And melons, cabbage, beets and greens—
I want to try them all.

Tomatoes, ten varieties,
And onions white and red,
Asparagus and celery—
I want of each a bed.
And turnips early, turnips late,
Potatoes by the score,
And squashes, my! don't say a word!
A dozen kinds or more.

I herewith thank the seedsman kind
For sending me his book.
When all these things are coming on,
How pretty they will look!
And when the frost has left the ground,
Amidst the robin's song,
I'm going to plant my total plot—
Twelve feet by twenty long!

—Joe Cone.

CURRENT VERSE

An Ode to the Almighty

O, Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy—all motion guide;
Unchanged through time's all-devastating flight,
Thou only God!—there is no God beside
Being, above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore.
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone;
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being whom we call God—and know no more.

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean-deep—may count
The sands, or the sun's rays; but, God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure; none can mount
Up to thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace Thy councils, infinite and dark;
And 'thought' is lost ere 'thought' can mount so high—
E'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou, from primeval nothingness, did'st call
First chaos, then existence, Lord! on Thee
Eternity had its foundation; all
Spring forth from Thee; of light, joy harmony,
Sole origin—all life, all beauty, Thine
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays Divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shall be! Glorious! Great!
Life-giving, life-sustaining, Potentate.

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround;
Upheld, by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath,
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee!
And as the spangles, in the sunny rays,
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise!

A million torches, lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss!
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light?
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether, burning bright?
Suns, lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But Thou to these are as the moon t night!

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost.
What are a thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I, then? Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against Thy greatness—is a cypher brought
Against Infinity! What am I, then? —Naught.

Thou art! directing, guiding all, Thou art!
Direct my understanding, then to Thee;
Control my spirit; guide my wandering heart—
Thought but an atom 'midst immensity,
Still, I am something fashioned by Thy hand.
I hold a middle rank, 'twixt heaven and earth;
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realm where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the Spirit Land!

The chain of being is complete in me;
In me is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is Spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch and a slave; a worm, a god;
Whence came I here? And how? So marvellously
Constructed and conceived! Unknown! This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy;
From out itself alone it could not be,

Creator, yes! Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me. Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plenitude,
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of death; and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere
Even to its source, to Thee!—Its Author there!

O, thoughts ineffable! O, visions blest;
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee;
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And what its homage to Thy Deity,
God! Thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thus seek Thy presence—Being, wise and good—
'Midst Thy vast works, admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude!

—From the Russian of Derzhavin.

Heaven.

(By John Vance)

There will be disappointment, I dare say,
But heaven's worth building, plan it as we may.
Mine towards the Arabs' humble notion tends—
The place of our young years and our old friends.

—From Smart Set (March).

They've Given Pa a Raise.

Say, you ought to hear ma singin'—she's
as happy as a lark,
And her smile stays on from mornin' till
a long time after dark;
She's been buyin rugs and gettin' a new,
costly switch to wear,
And she takes a cab whenever she goes
callin' anywhere;
She has bought herself a dimund, and you
ought to see it blaze,
Ma's as cheerful as a robin—they have
given pa a raise.

Sister's busy gettin' dresses that'll cost
an awful pile,
And the hats that she's been buyin' are
the very latest style;
She's to go abroad this summer with some
people named the Cooks;
Is she happy? Well, I guess so. You
can see it by her looks;
She goes hummin' songs and dancin' and
in forty thousand ways
Lets us know that she is cheerful since
they've given pa a raise.

Pa still works the same as ever, and he's
smokin' stogies yet;
Wears the suit he got last summer; and
guess he's still in debt;
Anyway, he starts off early, and comes
home fagged out at night,
And his forehead's gettin' wrinkled, and
his hair is turnin' white;
Can't somehow, help feelin' sorry as I
sit and watch him gaze,
With vacant look at nothin' Yes,
they've given pa a raise.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record Herald.

Matters of Interest to Women

COMBINATIONS of LINEN and LACE

A new feature of this year's linen gowns is the use of different colored linen in the same garment. As illustration of this is the figure on the left, which shows a combination of white and lilac, used as indicated on the drawing. The two are joined with lapped seams under a white braid and the design is braided in white with lilac floss.

The first half figure wears a quaint imported coatee of white linen and Irish lace. The fulness in the sleeves and front is taken up in darts and the closing is made with crystal buttons.

The little brown linen frock has a cassock front with an insert of brown lace like the yoke and cuffs. The white linen coat on the other half figure has a skirt and trimming of hand made braid lace.

The misses' dress is of blue linen with a collar of Irish lace tied with a black velvet ribbon. The bias band on the skirt is held loose at the top which gives a slight fullness at the hem.

As I See Spring Fashions

The new fashions are more practical than they have been for a long time—really economically practical—because there are so many fashions that every one can be suited, and each especially popular fashion seems to have sprung from a practical need.

First, let us begin with costumes. There is a decided return to favor of the costume—by this I mean the skirt with bodice to match which now replaces, to a great extent, the coat-and-skirt suit worn with separate waists. Costumes are suitable for both street and house wear; for semi-dress occasions voiles, silks, and the other light-weight materials are used in their construction. The separate coats and wraps to wear with these costumes I shall speak about later.

The modified Princesse and the guimpe Princesse are two favorite styles for costumes, and in many instances the waist and skirt are made separately and mounted on a Princesse foundation this gives the one-piece effect, but makes the handling of the garment easier for the home dressmaker.

Practical and Pretty

The pinafores and jumpers and the guimpe Princese dresses are so greatly in favor at present—because they are both practical and pretty—that I feel I must give them a special description. Silk will be very much used for this style of dress, also voile. In the silks, the chiffon weight is preferred; pongees, tussahs, shantungs and the always reliable foulards make suitable selections.

If you want a sensible dress to wear every day and one that you can also use as a street dress with a separate wrap, you will naturally select material such as cashmere or nun's veiling, trimmed simply with bands of the same, with braid or with bias folds of taffeta. The guimpe or blouse to wear with such a dress should be of a plainer style than the elaborate lace or embroidery-trimmed blouses worn with the more dressy skirts and short Etons of silk.

Then there are strictly tailor-made pinafore and jumper costumes made of serge, the chiffon broadcloths and the medium-weight worsted materials. The skirts of these are made quite plain and perfectly smooth-fitting around the top, trimmed at the foot with set-on folds or simply stitched. The neck and large arm-hole are trimmed to match, and the whole costume is very simple and strictly tailored in effect. With these costumes are worn perfectly plain, tucked shirtwaists with three-quarter or full length sleeves finished with cuffs. For out-door wear such a costume is completed with a short tailored packet of tan, Oxford grey, navy blue or black.

Every one will want a jumper this spring and summer. It is suitable to wear at almost any time; then, too, it offers all sorts of economical suggestions for using last year's clothes.

Under these pinafores and pumpers quite plain shirtwaists are worn, made in both the thin and the heavier white cotton materials—depending upon the style of jumper with which the waist is to be worn.

Lengths This Spring

Perhaps it would be well to say that all the spring jackets and coats are short—very short, and the dressier they are the shorter they are made. The every-day coat to wear with either the voile or the silk costume, and to complete the pinafore or pumper costume, is a tight-fitting packet or a pony coat. The pony coats for spring are quite different in cut from those of last winter; the new ones are semi-fitting in the back and are cut a trifle shorter; the sleeves are three-quarter length—just long enough to turn the elbows comfortably. Many of these coats are made with little satin waistcoats of embroidery; this helps out when altering last year's coat, as embroidery to match can be added to the sleeves, also to form a collar piece around the neck.

The tight-fitting coats are cut hip-length, and are made either double or single breasted; the single-breasted style is usually preferred for spring and summer; these coats are made with either three-quarter or long sleeves. The chief difference between the new and the old styles is in the back of the coat, which is not seamed, as was the corset coat of a year ago. The new ones are cut with one lengthwise seam from the outer edge of the shoulder, to give the breadth across the shoulders now seen in the new fashions. Or they are cut with the seam from the centre of the shoulder to the waist-line, to give the straight, square look to the coat, which is also fashionable. The seams in the back should, of course, carry out the same lines as the seams in the fronts of the coat.

For seperate wraps for general wear for traveling and for all sorts of odd purposes, the cape wraps are the new models, and these are practical, too. They are big loose, "easy-to-get-into" wraps and are all variations of the cape idea. They will be much used in the silks for summer. These cape wraps are made in all materials—from the rough homespun to the finest crepe de chine—to fit every woman's needs and pocketbook.

Capes, as a trimming, are very much used on all the separate little jackets and Etons for spring; in fact in many of the Etons the sleeves are omitted entirely and deep shoulder capes take their place—and they look very well indeed.

Etons and Boleros

Etons and boleros will be worn more than ever, in fact all manner and shapes of new little wraps will be the fashion; it is difficult to decide by just what name to call each of them—some look like capes and some like Etons. Many of these little wraps are made with shamil shoulder linings—the tops of the sleeves are also being lined—to hold them on with comfort, so that they may be fastened in front or left open.

The Eaton and bolero will not only be worn as a part of the two-piece, semi-tailored suit, but they will be quite as much used as separate, small wraps to wear with voile and silk costumes. When worn as separate wraps they are usually made of chiffon broadcloth or taffeta and trimmed with braid or embroidered bands of the silk. A rather dressy type of Eton is made with short sleeves and with fullness in the under-arm body, the front and the back being cut plain. This fullness under the arms is gathered into a short belt and suggests the modified Empire style. Now this may sound alarming and elaborate, but it is not, I assure you, and I have given a design showing this effect on the page, in this issue of The Journal, entitled "New Street Clothes for Spring." The little cape Etons I have not the room to illustrate in this issue, but I shall do so next month. The Eton, of the two-piece suit with a short walking-skirt, is more closely fitted than the dressier little wrap. It is cut with a rather broken line at the lower edge, the front being shorter than the back, or vice versa. This is quite new and the fashion is a pretty one, as it shows the waist-line.

Skirts

Skirts are exceedingly plain and simple, but there are many varieties under one general head. To begin with the dressy skirts: these are long, not with a trail, but touching the ground at the sides and back. These skirts are worn for afternoons and, of course, for evenings; this length is the newer fashion for all street skirts of a dressy type, especially those of tailored afternoon gowns. Of course, this is not a practical fashion and not one that will be generally adopted. The skirts for practical people are still made short. In short skirts there are two lengths; for the business girl's dress and for rainy-day wear the skirt is cut just ankle-length—a very short walking-skirt, clearing the ground fully three or three and a half inches. This length skirt will be exceedingly popular for the linen and duck skirts for mid-summer wear. Then there is the short skirt—just clearing the ground—which we have been wearing.

All the skirts are variations of three models: first, the gored skirt; second, the circular; and third, the modified circular—which is a practical combination of the other two, giving all their good points and none of their bad ones. The gored skirt is really the only one to use in the washable materials, but for the spring tailored and semi-tailored suits of light-weight wollens the circular and modified circular skirts will be more benerally used.

Plaited skirts we cannot let go out of fashion—they are too pretty and can be made so that they do not sag and lose their shape, as a plain circular skirt must do, more or less.

We all need separate skirts of black, dark blue or shepherd's plaid in black and white to wear not only with shirtwaists but also with the little jumper blouse in taffeta or light-weight broadcloth, which can be embroidered in a cut-out design. The kilted model is prety for such a seperate skirt. Kilted skirts are made in three varieties, first, the old-fashioned kilt in medium width; then the very narrow plait—a trifle wider than the accordion plait; and the new variety, a combination of the two widths. These skirts are made with one section laid in the narrow width and the next in the wider; this makes a pretty, graceful skirt for those, of course, to whom it is suited. For a plainer skirt the modified circular is pretty. The skirt is cut with a seam in the centre-front, one in the centre-back and one over each hip.

I haven't room this month to go into the details of the making of any of these skirts, but I hope to do so another time; I must trust to the patterns to tell you what, for lack of space, I am unable to do. The modified circular skirts are very simply trimmed, and thi strimming usually consists of nun's folds, braid or stitched bands, set on in graduated widths below the knees.

One variety of the modified circular skirt is cut with a broad front gore having a bias seam down the centre-front; the side and back portions are circular. This is a practical skirt for medium-weight material, as the bias edges of the front gore join the straight edges of the circular side and back portions, thus holding the material in shape and keeping it from sagging at the sides. The skirt closes with a habit fastening at the centre-back.

Shirtwaists and Blouses

Shirtwaists and blouses are divided into three classes; first,, the tailored shirtwaist to wear with your pinafore or jumper costume and with your plain coat-and-this suit. This may be made in any one of the many washable materials, to which have been added this year several of the silks in new weaves, as well as our old friend, pongee. Then there are the embroidered lingerie blouses, showing so many new ideas. One of the newest is a combination of dainty colored batiste embroideries with lace. Another pretty combination is torchon, Valenciennes and English embroidery—these three being used for the yoke and trimmings of the waist. It may sound elaborate, but when you come to think of it you can readily see how you can use yokes and trimmings from last year's shirtwaists for the new ones this summer.

Then there are the dressy brouses or separate waists, the newest of which are made of net or all-over embroidery. The net waist is not only pretty but it is practical as well as being equally appropriate to wear with your dressy semi-tailored gowns or with the longer skirt for house wear. In many cases these waists are trimmed very prettily with small plisse ruchings on taffeta.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Household Recipes

Amsterdam Sandwiches.

Cut stale bread in 1-4 inch slices, remove crusts and cut slices in halves crosswise. Beat two eggs slightly, add two tablespoons sugar, quarter teaspoon salt and three-quarters cup milk; strain into a shallow dish. Soak bread in mixture until soft and soak in butter. Spread half the pieces with jam or marmalade, cover with remaining pieces, and serve with thin, hot vanilla or wine sauce.

Beef Tea in Haste

Cut all the fat from a pound of lean, juicy beef, put it on a board and with a strong, sharp knife scrape it so quickly that the lean becomes a fine pulp, leaving only the stronger muscles unused.

Have ready a very small saucepan, put in the pulped meat, cover with four tablespoons of cold water; beat it with a silver fork to free the juice, place it on back part of stove on asbestos mat to heat gradually, pressing the pulp occasionally for six or eight minutes. Strain, add a few grains of salt, simmer for about two seconds and it is ready for use.

Venison on Toast.

For the chafing dish.—A cup of butter, a cup of grape or current jelly, half a cup of sherry, salt and pepper to taste. Thoroughly clean the venison, wiping with a dry cloth, cut into dice and when above mixture is fast boiling add the venison and allow it to cook from three to five minutes. Avoid longer cooking, or it will toughen. Serve on toast, using a liberal amount of delicious gravy.

Potatoes in Cases.

Allow one for each person, wash the skins well and bake the potatoes in the oven until they are nearly cooked; then cut the tops off each, and with a spoon scrape the insides carefully out, keeping the skin perfectly whole; mash the potato smoothly and add to it a little butter and sufficient cream or milk to make a smooth batter; put into a saucepan and cook for a few minutes, then stir in the well-whipped whites of two eggs; then fill the potato skins with this mixture and return them to the oven to finish cooking.

Simple Way to Make a Poultice.

A simple way to make a poultice, or at least to have something which will perform the same work, is to use cloths which have been wrung out in hot water. When the cloths cool if they are wrapped around a hot water bottle will have all the efficacy of those freshly dipped and rung out, and will retain their heat and moisture for hours. This is a good thing to bear in mind when it is difficult to change cloths every few minutes; as when one is taken wherever attendants are hard to find.

One of the most healing of applications in the case of bad burns is made from raw potato without adding anything to it. Grate it freshly every time the poultice is to be changed, and, after putting it thickly on a cloth, lay over the burns. The heat of the burn will yield like magic to its dripping coolness which, however, dries rapidly. It should be renewed as fast as the juice of the vegetable evaporates. Burns treated in this way, rarely leave a scar, no matter how severe they may have been

Potatoe Puffs.

Take three ounces of flour, three ounces of sugar, three large boiled potatoes, a piece of butter the size of nutmeg, two eggs and a little grated nutmeg. Put all the ingredients together, make a nice paste and fry a delicate brown with plenty of butter. Serve on a paper doyley and keep them as hot as possible. If you wish them for a course they are very nice with white sauce.

Baked Veal Cutlets

One and a half pounds of veal cutlets laid in a well-buttered roasting pan, with a cup of water to prevent burning, over which spread a dressing made as follows: Two cups bread crumbs, two onions, chopped fine, two well-beaten eggs, a piece of butter, the size of an egg, salt and pepper and a little spiced seasoning. Mix well, lay a thin cover over the pan, bake until done, which will take from one and one-half to two hours. Remove the cover and allow them to brown. You may need to add water occasionally. Pork chops are also delicious prepared in this way.

Baked Chickens, Steam Sauce

Clean, disjoint and cut a chicken in pieces for serving. Place on a dripping pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and dot over with butter. Bake 30 minutes in a hot oven, basting every five minutes with one tablespoonful of butter melted in one-quarter cup of boiling water Arrange one a platter and pour around cream sauce prepared as follows: Place in a pan one tablespoonful flour and stir in one-half cup each of hot water and cream; season with salt and pepper.

Fricassed Dogfish

Put the meat of two lobsters cut into small pieces with the fat and some coral in the frying pan. Add a little pepper, salt one-half cup of milk or cream, one cup of water, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Let simmer until the liquor has a rich red color. Take a tablespoonful of flour, rub it into one-half cup of hot milk. Then add the beaten yolk of one egg. When ready to serve stir this into the lobster and add one tablespoonful of sherry wine.

Escalloped Ham with Macaroni

Put one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan; when bubbling stir in one heaping tablespoonful of flour; then gradually add one and one-half cups scalding milk; season with salt and pepper and cook until smooth. Chop finely enough cold boiled ham to fill a cup, and cut two cups cold boiled macaroni into half-inch lengths. Sprinkle a well-buttered baking dish with fine bread crumbs, and fill with alternate layers of ham, macaroni and sauce. Cover with bread crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a quick oven until brown

Ham En Loquette.

Mix a half cup of finely chopped ham, half a cup of soft bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of made mustard and enough hot milk to make a smooth paste. Spread this mixture on buttered scallop shells, and carefuly break an egg into each shell. Sprinkle the egg with fine bread crumbs moistened with melted butter. Place shells in the oven and leave until the white of the egg is firm.

Hot Ham Loaf.

Boil a two and a half or three-pound ham shank until tender. Strain the liquor and use it for cooking cabbage or other greens. Cut the ham from the bone and mince it fine. Add ten tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs, one beaten egg, one cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of soft butter and a dash of pepper. Knead into a loaf. Pour a cupful of hot water around it and bake one hour, basting with melted butter. Serve hot with horseradish sauce.

Ham Canapes.

Take slices of bread half an inch thick and cut them into rounds with a biscuit cutter. Put a little butter in a frying pan and brown the rounds of bread on both sides. Chop cold cooked ham fine and rub it through a coarse sieve; add a little cold milk and a dash or two of cayenne pepper. When mixed and smooth, spread it on the fried bread, then sprinkle with grated cheese. Place in a quick oven until the cheese in melted. Arrange the canapes on a hot platter and garnish with hard-boiled eggs.

Ham Muffins.

Mix one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of sugar. Stir in one cup of finely minced ham, with about one-fourth fat. Mix to a soft dough with one cup of milk; add one well-beaten egg, and when well mixed drop a spoonful at a time into well-greased muffin tins. Bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes.

Afternoon Tea

Afternoon tea has a hygienic as well as a social value that few Americans appreciate, though some persons who like the beverage take it as cooks do, while at work and often without sitting down. Drinking it in this way is no benefit, but rather harmful, for tea thus drunk acts only as a stimulant and nerve tonic and brings a reaction that is not desirable.

Tea as they serve it in England in the afternoon is the proper way, and I am not speaking now of etiquette merely, but also of hygiene. There a small table is laid, the tea is fresh, there are chairs enough for each person to have one and every kind of work, no matter what, is laid aside, says the New York Evening Telegram.

There is the secret of the benefit. It is not the tea, but the rest. The getting away from all work, mental or physical, for 15, 20 or 25 minutes, is the main thing. Backs are rested by sitting, and the brain by light and trivial conversation. The hot tea soothes and cheers the stomach so that the physical condition becomes stronger and the nervous tension of the day is relaxed. If more work is to be done later, a woman can do twice as much and better quality for this rest.

She—I'm sorry you lost your temper over the fried steak this morning.

He—But it wasn't fit to eat.

She—I know, dear, but you must consider the consequences. You made cook very angry, and she may decide to put us on bread and water.—Baltimore American.

The Household

Good mutton is dark colored with a clear white fat.

Raw onion rubbed on an annoying chilblain is very soothing.

If clothespins are dipped in white enamel paint and dried in the sun, they can then be kept perfectly clean and will not splinter the clothes.

Powdered nut meats add to the deliciousness of cup custards when sprinkled over the tops of them.

Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water; lay soft white paper over and iron with hot iron.

When acid of any kind gets on clothing spirits of ammonia will kill it. Apply chloroform to restore the color.

Wood ashes are excellent for cleaning discolored nickel.

To make soap powder last longer, dissolve it in hot water and make into a kind of soft soap.

A hot salt bath just before retiring is recommended in cases of nervous restlessness.

Add a teaspoonful of vinegal to water in which corned beef is to be boiled; it will aid in making it tender.

Have a stool of the right height in your kitchen and save your feet much needless pain.

Yellow stains left by sewing machine oil on white may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before washing with soap.

Equal parts of ammonia and terpentine will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry. Saturate the spot as often as necessary and wash out in soap suds.

Good laundresses when washing white stockings, whether silk or thread, add a few drops of oxalic acid to the water. The reason of this is that the acid has the effect of removing stains caused by the boots and shoes, which are only "set" when washed with ordinary soap and water.

In washing velveteen, cold water must be used for rinsing. The velveteen must be dried quickly before a hot fire with the wrong side out and ironed over a thick pad of soft blanket.

Hot milk sipped slowly, is efficacious for relieving the throat irritation that frequently follows a severe cold or is an accompaniment of a bronchial cough.

Old brass may be cleaned to look like new by pouring strong ammonia on it and scrubbing with a scrub brush; rinse in clear water.

Grind common starch with a knife until it is reduced to the smoothest powder: put it in a clean tin box and keep it where it will be handy when washing the hands. After washing the hands, rinse them thoroughly in clean water, wipe a pinch of the starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical.

"Oh, yes, we are engaged to be married this winter, but I fear that she has not the confidence in me that comes with perfect love."

"Why so?"

"Well, when a fellow looks back—as a fellow in love naturally will, you know—and see her testing the diamond in her engagement ring on the window pane, don't you think he has good cause to feel a bit dubious?"—Stray Stories.

Illustrated by The Kinneys

SIR NIGEL

By A. CONAN DOYLE

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

"By Saint Paul!" said he, passing his hands over the engine, "I have heard men talk of these things, but never before have I seen one. It is none other than one of those wondrous new-made bombards."

"In sooth, it is even as you say," Aylward answered, looking at it with contempt and dislike in his face. "I have seen them here upon the ramparts, and have also exchanged a buffet or two with him who had charge of them. He was jack-fool enough to think that with this leather pipe he could outshoot the best archer in Christendom. I lent him a cuff on the ear that laid him across his foolish engine."

"It is a fearsome thing," said Nigel, who had stooped to examine it. "We live in strange times when such things can be made. It is loosed by fire, is it not, which springs from the black dust?"

"By my hilt! fair sir, I know not. And yet I call to mind that ere we fell out this foolish bombardman did say something of the matter. The fire-dust is within and so also is the ball. Then you take more dust from this iron box and place it in the hole at the farther end—so. It is now ready. I have never seen one fired, but I wot that this one could be fired now."

"It makes a strange sound, archer, does it not?" said Nigel wistfully.

"So I have heard, fair sir—even as the bow twangs, so it also has a sound when you loose it."

"There is no one to hear, since we are alone upon the rampart, nor can it do scathe, since it points to sea. I pray you to loose it and I will listen to the sound." He bent over the bombard with an attentive ear, while Aylward, stooping his earnest brown face over the touch-hole, scraped away diligently with a flint and steel. A moment later both he and Nigel were seated some distance off upon the ground while amid the roar of the discharge and the thick cloud of smoke they had a vision of a long black snake-like engine shooting back upon the recoil. For a minute or more they were struck motionless with astonishment, while the reverberations died away and the smoke wreaths curled slowly up to the blue heavens.

"Good lack!" cried Nigel at last, picking himself up and looking around him. "Good lack, and Heaven be my aid! I thank the Virgin that all stands as it did before. I thought that the castle had fallen."

"Such a bull's bellow I have never heard," cried Aylward, rubbing his injured limbs. "One could hear it from Frensham Pond to Guildford Castle. I would not touch one again—not for a hide of the best land in Puttenham!"

"It may fare ill with your own hide, archer, if you do," said an angry voice behind them. Chandos had stepped from the open door of the corner turret and stood looking at them with a harsh gaze. Presently, as the matter was made clear to him, his face relaxed into a smile.

"Hasten to the warden, archer, and tell him how it befell. You will have the castle and the town in arms. I know not what the King may think of so sudden an alarm. And you, Nigel, how in the name of the saints came you to play the child like this?"

"I knew not its power, fair lord."

"By my soul, Nigel," I think that none of us know its power. I can see the day when all that we delight in, the splendor and glory of war, may all go down before that which beats through the plate of steel as easily as the leathern jacket. I have bestrode my war-horse in my armor and have looked down at the sooty, smoky bombardman beside me, and I have thought that perhaps I was the last of the old and the first of the new; that there would come a time when he and his engines would sweep you and me and the rest of us from the field."

"But not yet, I trust, honored sir?"

"No, not yet, Nigel. You are still in time to win your spurs even as your fathers did. How is your strength?"

"I am ready for any task, my good and honored lord."

"It is well, for work awaits us—good work, pressing work, work of peril and of honor. Your eyes shine and your face flushes, Nigel. I live my own youth over again as I look at you. Know then that though there is truce with the French here, there is not truce in Brittany, where the houses of Blois and of Montfort still struggle for the dukedom. Half Brittany fights for one, and half for the other. The French have taken up the cause of Blois, and we of Montfort, and it is such a war that many a great leader, such as Sir Walter Manny, has first earned his name there. Of late the war has gone against us, and the bloody hands of the Rohans, of Gap-tooth Beaumanoir, of Oliver the Flesher and others have been heavy upon our people. The last tidings have been of disaster, and the King's soul is dark with wrath for that his friend and comrade Gilles de St. Pol has been done to death in the Castle of La Brohiniere. He will send succors to the country, and we go at their head. How like you that, Nigel?"

"My honored lord, what could I ask for better?"

"Then have your harness ready, for we start within the week. Our path by land is blocked by the French, and we go by sea. This night the King gives a banquet ere he returns to England, and your place is behind my chair. Be in my chamber that you may help me to dress, and so we will to the hall together."

With satin and with samite, with velvet and with fur, the noble Chandos was dressed for the King's feast, and Nigel too had donned his best silk jupon, faced with the five scarlet roses, that he might wait upon him. In the great hall of Calais Castle the tables were set, a high table for the lords, a second one for the less distinguished knights, and a third at which the squires might feast when their masters were seated.

Never had Nigel in his simple life at Tilford pictured a scene of such pomp and wondrous luxury. The grim gray walls were covered from ceiling to floor with priceless tapestry of Arras, where hart, hounds and huntsmen circled the great hall with one long living image of the chase. Over the principal table drooped a line of banners, and beneath them rows of emblazoned shields upon the wall carried the arms of the high noblemen who sat beneath. The red light of cressets and of torches burned upon the badges of the great captains of England. The lions and lilies shone over the high dorseret chair in the centre, and the same august device marked with the cadency label indicated the seat of the Prince, while glowing to right and to left were the long lines of noble insignia, honored in peace and terrible in war. There shone the gold and sable of Manny, the engrailed cross of Suffolk, the red chevron of Stafford, the scarlet and gold of Audley, the blue lion rampant of the Percies, the silver swallows of Arundel, the red roebuck of the Montacutes, the star of the de Veres, the silver scallops of Russell, the purple lion of de Lacy, and the black csosses of Clinton.

A friendly Squire at Nigel's elbow whispered the names of the famous warriors beneath. "You are young Loring of Tilford, the Squire of Chandos, are you not " said he. "My name is Delves, and I come from Daddington in Cheshire. I am the Squire of Sir James Audley, yonder round-backed man with the dark face and close-cropped beard, who hath the Saracen head as a crest above him."

"I have heard of him as a man of great valor," said Nigel, gazing at him with interest.

"Indeed, you may well say so, Master Loring. He is the bravest knight in England, and in Christendom also, as I believe. No man has done such deeds of valor."

Nigel looked at his new acquaintance with hope in his eyes. "You speak as it becomes you to speak when you uphold your own master," said he. "For the same reason, Master Delves, and in no spirit of ill-will to you, it behooves me to tell you that he is not to be compared in name or fame with the noble knight on whom I wait. Should you hold otherwise, then surely we can debate the matter in whatever way or time may please you best."

Delves smiled good-humoredly. "Nay, be not so hot," said he. "Had you upheld any other knight, save perhaps Sir Walter Manny, I had taken you at your word, and your master or mine would have had place for a new Squire. But indede it is only truth that no knight is second to Chandos, nor would I draw my sword to lower his pride of place. Ha, Sir James' cup is low! I must see to it!" He darted off, a flagon of Gascony in his hand. "The King has had good news tonight," he continued when he returned. "I have not seen him in so merry a mind since the night when we took the Frenchmen and he laid his pearl chaplet upon the head of de Ribeaumont. See how he laughs, and the Prince also. That laugh bodes some one little good, or I am the more mistaken. Have a care! Sir John's plate is empty."

It was Nigel's turn to dart away; but ever in the intervals he returned to the corner whence he could look down the hall and listen to the words of the older Squire. Delves was a short, thick-set man past middle age, weather-beaten and scarred, with a rough manner and bearing which showed that he was more at his ease in a tent than a hall. But ten years of service had taught him much, and Nigel listened eagerly to his talk.

"Indeed the King hath some good tidings," he continued. "See now, he has whispered it to Chandos and to Manny. Manny spreads it on to Sir Reginald Cobham, and he to Robert Knolles, each smiling like the Devil over a friar."

"Which is Sir Robert Knolles?" asked Ligel with interest. "I have heard much of him and his deeds."

"He is the tall hard-faced man in yellow silk, he with the hairless cheeks and the split lip. He is little older than yourself, and his father was a cobbler in Chester, yet he has already won the golden spurs. See how he dabs his great hand in the dish and hands forth the gobbets. He is more used to a camp-kettle than a silver plate. The big man with the black beard is Sir Bartholomew Berghersh, whase brother is the Abbot of Beaulieu. Haste, haste! for the boar's head is come and the plate's to be cleaned."

The table manners of our ancestors at this period would have furnished to the modern eye the strangest mixture of luxury and of barbarism. Forks were still unknown, and the courtesy fingers, the index and the middle of the left hand, took their place. To use any others was accounted the worst of manners. A crowd of dogs lay among the rushes growling at each other and squarreling over the gnawed bones which were thrown to them by the feasters. A slice of coarse bread served usually as a plate, but the King's own high table was provided with silver platters, which were wiped by the Squire or page after each course. On the other hand, the table-linen was costly, and the courses, served with a pomp and dignity now unknown, comprised such a variety of dishes and such complex marvels of cookery as no modern banquet could show. Besides all our domestic animals and every kind of game, such strange delicacies as hedgehogs, bustards, porpoises, squirrels, bitterns and cranes lent variety to the feast.

Each new course, heralded by a flourish of silver trumpets, was borne in by liveried servants walking two and two, with rubicund marshals strutting in front and behind, bearing white wands in their hands, not only as badges of their office, but also as weapons to repel any impertinent inroad upon the dishes in the journey from the kitchen to the hall. Boar's heads, enarmed and endored with gilt tucks and flaming mouths, were followed by wondrous pasties molded to the shape of ships, castles and other devices with sugar seamen or soldiers who lost their own bodies in their fruitless defence against the hungry attack. Finally came the great nef, a silver vessel upon wheels laden with fruit and sweetmeats which rolled with luscious cargo down the line af guests. Flagons of Gascony, of Rhine wine, of Canary and of Rochelle were held in readiness by the attendants; but the age, though luxurious, was not drunken, and the sober habits af the Norman had happily prevailed over the license of those Saxon banquets where no guest might walk from the table without a slur upon his host. Honor and hardihoad go ill with a shaking hand or a blurred eye.

Whilst wine, fruit and spices were handed round the high tables, the squires had been served in turn at the farther end of the hall. Meanwhile round the King there had gathered a group of statesmen and soldiers, talking eagerly among themselves. The Earl of Stafford, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Beauchamp and Lord Neville were assembled at the back of his chair, with Lord Percy and Lord Mowbray at either side. The little group blazed with golden chains and joweled chaplets, flame-colored paltocks and purple tunics.

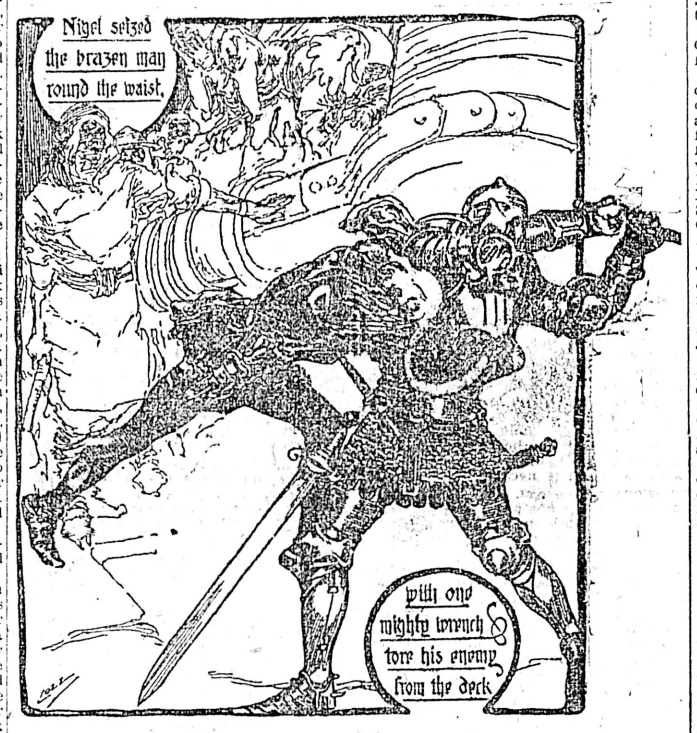
Of a sudden the King said something over his shoulder to Sir William de Pakyngton the herald, who advanced and stood by the royal chair. He was a tall and noble-featured man, with long grizzled beard which rippled down to the gold-linked belt girdling his many-colored tabard. On his head he had placed the heraldic barret-cap which bespake his dignity, and he slowly raised his white wand high in the air, while a great hush fell upon the hall.

"My lords of England," said he, "knight bannerets, knights, squires, and all others here present of gentle birth and coat-armor, know that your dread and sovereign lord, Edward King of England and of France, bids me give you greeting and commands you to come hither that he may have speech with you."

In an instant the tables were deserted and the whole company had clustered in front of the King's chair. Those who had sat on either side of him crowded inward so that his tall dark figure upreared itself amid the dense circle of his guests.

With a flush upon his olive cheeks and with pride smoldering in his dark eyes, he looked round him at the eager faces of the men who had been his comrades from Sluys and Cadsand to Crecy and Calais. They caught fire from that warlike gleam in his masterful gaze, and a sudden wild, fierce shout pealed up to the vaulted ceiling, a soldierly thanks for what was passed and a promise for what was to come. The King's teeth gleamed in a quick smile, and his large white hand played with the jeweled dagger in his belt.

"By the splendor of God!" said he in a loud clear voice, "I have little doubt that you will rejoice with me this night, for such tidings have come to my ears as may well bring joy to everyone of you. You know well that our ships have suffered great scathe from the Spaniards, who for many years have slain without grace or ruth all of my people who have fallen into their cruel hands. Of late they have sent their ships into Flanders, and thirty great cogs and galleys lie now at Sluys well-filled with archers and men-at-arms and ready in all way for battle. I have it today from a sure hand that, having taken their merchandise aboard, these ships will sail upon the next Sunday and will make their way through our Narrow Sea. We have for a great time been long-suffering to these people, for which they have done us many contraries and despites, growing ever more arrogant as we grow more patient. It is in my mind therefore that we hie us tomorrow to Winchelsea, where we have twenty ships, and make ready to sally out upon them as they pass. May God and Saint George defend the right!"



A second shout, far louder and fiercer than the first, came like a thunderclap after the King's words. It was the bay of a fierce pack to their trusted huntsman.

Edward laughed again as he looked round at the gleaming eyes, the waving arms and the flushed joyful faces of his liegemen. "Who hath fought against these Spaniards?" he asked. "Is there anyone here who can tell us what manner of men they be?"

A dozen hands went up into the air; but the King turned to the Earl of Suffolk at his elbow.

"You have fought them, Thomas " said he.

"Yes, sire, I was in the great sea-fight eight years ago at the Island of Guernsey, when Lord Lewis of Spain held the sea against the Earl of Pembroke."

"How found you them, Thomas?"

"Very excellent people, sire, and no man could ask for better. On every ship they have a hundred crossbowmen of Genoa, the best in the world, and their spearmen also are very hardy men. They would throw great cantles of iron from the tops of the masts, and many of our people met their death through it. If we can bar their way in the Narrow Sea, then there will be much hope of honor for all of us."

"Your words are very welcome, Thomas," said the King, "and I make no doubt that they will show themselves to be very worthy of what we prepare for them. To you I give a ship that you may have the handling of it. You also, my dear son, shall have a ship, that ever more honor may be thine."

"I thank you, my fair and sweet father," said the Prince, with joy flushing his handsome boyish face.

"The leading ship shall be mine. But you shall have one, Walter Manny, and you, Stafford, and you, Arundel, and you Audley, and you, Sir Thomas Holland, and you, Brocas, and you Berkeley, and you, Reginald. The rest shall be awarded at Winchelsea, whither we sail tomorrow. Nay, John why do you pluck so at my sleve?"

Chandos was leaning forward, with an anxious face.

"Surely, my honored lord, I have not served you so long and so faithfully that you should forget me now. Is there then no ship for me?"

The King smiled but shook his head. "Nay, John, have I not given you two hundred archers and a hundred men-at-arms to take with you into Brittany? I trust that your ships will be lying in Saint-Malo Bay ere the Spaniards are abreast of Winchelsea. What more would you have, old war-dog? Wouldst be in two battles at once?"

"I would be at your side, my liege, when the lion banner is in the wind once more. I have ever been there. Why should you cast me now I ask little, dear lord—a galley, a balinger, even a pinnace, so that I may only be there."

"Nay, John, you shall come. I cannot find it in my heart to say you nay. I will find you place in my own ship, that you may indeed be by my side."

Chandos stooped and kissed the King's hand. "My Squire?" he asked.

The King's brows knotted into a frown. "Nay, let him go to Brittany with the others," said he harshly. "I wonder, John, that you should bring back to my memory this youth whose pertness is too fresh that I should forget it. But some one must go to Brittany in your stead, for the matter presses and our people are hard put to it to hold their own." He cast his eyes over the assembly, and they rested upon the stern features of Sir Robert Knolles.

"Sir Robert," he said, "though you are young in years you are already old in war, and I have heard that you are as prudent in council as you are valiant in the field. To you I commit the charge of this venture to Brittany in place of Sir John Chandos, who will follow thither when our work has been done upon the waters. Three ships lie in Calais port and three hundred men are ready to your hand. Sir John will tell you what our mind is in the matter. And now, my friends and good comrades, you will haste you each to his own quarters, and you will make swiftly such preparations as are needful, for, as God is my aid, I will sail with you to Winchelsea tomorrow.

Beckoning to Chandos, Manny and a few of his chosen leaders, the King led them away to an inner chamber, where they might discuss the plans for the future. At the same time the assembly broke up, the knight's in silence and dignity, the squires in mirth and noise, but all joyful at heart for the thought of the great days which lay before them.

XVII

The Spaniards on the Sea.

Day had not yet dawned when Nigel was in the chamber of Chandos preparing him for his departure and listening to the last cheery words of advice and direction from his noble master. That same morning, before the sun was half-way up the heaven, the King's great nef Philippa, bearing within it in the most of those present at his banquet the night before, set its huge sail, adorned with lions and the lilies, and turned its brazen beak for England. Behind it went five smaller cogs crammed with squires, archers and men-at-arms.

Nigel and his companions lined the ramparts of the castle and waved their caps as the bluff, burly vessels with drums beating and trumpets clanging, a hundred knightly pennons streaming from their decks and the red cross of England over all, rolled slowly out to the open sea. Then when they had watched them until they were hull down they turned, with hearts heavy at being left behind, to make ready for their own more distant venture.

It took them four days of hard work ere their preparations were complete, for many were the needs of a small force sailing to a strange country. Three ships had been left to them, the cog Thomas of Romney, the Grace Dieu of Hythe, and the Basilisk of Southampton, into each of which one hundred men were stowed, besides the thirty seamen who formed the crew. In the hold were forty horses, amongst them Pommers much wearied by his long idleness and homesick for the slopes of Surrey where his great limbs might find the work he craved. Then the food and the water, the bow-staves and the sheaves of arrows, the horse-shoes, the nails, the hammers, the knives, the axes, the ropes, the vats of hay, the green fodder and a score of other things were packed aboard. Always by the side of the ships stood the stern young knight, Sir Robert, checking, testing, watching and controlling, saying little, for he was a man of few words, but with his eyes, his hands, and if need be his heavy dog-whip, wherever they were wanted.

The seamen of the Basilisk, being from a free port, had the old feud against the men of the Cinque Ports, who were looked upon by the other mariners of England as being unduly favored by the King. A ship of the West Country could scarce meet with one from the Narrow Seas without blood flowing. Hence sprang sudden broils on the quay side, when with a yell and blow the Thomases and Grace Dieus, Saint Leonard on their lips and murder in their hearts, would fall upon the Basilisks. Then amid the whirl of cudgels and the clash of knives would spring the tiger figure of the young leader, lashing mercilessly to right and left like a tamer among his wolves, until he had beaten them howling back to their work. Upon the morning of the fourth day all was ready, and the ropes being cast off the three little ships were warped down the harbor by their own pinnaces until they were swallowed up in the swirling folds of a Channel mist.

Though small in numbers, it was no mean force which Edward had despatched to succor the hard-pressed English garrisons in Brittany. There was scarce a man among them who was not an old soldier, and their leaders were men of note in council and in war. Knolles flew his flag of the black raven aboard the Basilisk. With him were Nigel and his own Squire ohn Hawthorn. Of his hundred men, forty were Yorkshire Dalesmen and forty were men of Lincoln, all noted archers, with old Wat of Carlisle, a grizzled veteran of border warfare, to lead them.

Already Aylward by his skill and strength had won his way to an under-officership amongst them, and shared with Long Ned Widdington, a huge North Countryman, the reputation of coming next to famous Wat Carlisle in all that makes an archer. The men-at-arms too were war-hardened soldiers, with Black Simon of Norwich, the same who had sailed from Winchelsea, to lead them. With his heart filled with hatred for the French who had slain all who were dear to him, he followed like a bloodhound over land and sea to any spot where he might glut his vengeance. Such also were the men who sailed in the other ships, Cheshire men from the Welsh borders in the cog Thomas, and Cumberland men, used to Scottish warfare, in the Grace Dieu.

Sir James Astley hung his shield of cinquefoil ermine over the quarter of the Thomas. Lord Thomas Percy, a cadet of Alnwick, famous already for the high spirit of that house which for ages was the bar upon the landward gate of England, showed his blue lion rampant as leader of the Grace Dieu. Such was the goodly company Saint-Malo bound, who warped from Calais Harbor to plunge, into the thick reek of a Channel mist.

A slight breeze blew from the eastward, and the high-ended, round-bodied craft rolled down the Channel. The mist rose a little at times, so that they had sight of each other dipping and rising upon a sleek, oily sea, but again it would sink down, settling over the top, shrouding the great yard, and finally frothing over the deck until even the water alongside had vanished from their view and they were afloat on a little raft in an ocean of vapor. A thin cold rain was falling, and the archers were crowded under the shelter of the overhanging poop and forecastle, where some spent the hour at dice, some in sleep, and many in trimming their arrows or polishing their weapons.

At the farther end, seated on a barrel as a throne of honor, with trays and boxes of feathers around him, was Bartholomew the bowyer and Fletcher, a fat, bald-headed man, whose task it was to see that every man's tackle was as it should be, and who had the privilege of selling such extras as they might need. A group of archers with their staves and quivers filed before him with complaints or requests, while half a dozen of the seniors gathered at his back and listened with grinning faces to his comments and rebukes.

"Canst not string it? " he was saying to a young bowman. "Then surely the string is overshot or the stave overlong. It could not by chance be the fault of thy baby arms more fit to draw on thy hosen than to dress a warbow. Thou lazy lurdan, thus is it strung!" He seized the stave by the centre in his right hand, leaned the upper end on the inside of his right foot, and then, pulling the upper nock down with the left hand, slid the eye of the string easily into place. "Now I pray thee to unstring it again," handing it to the bowman.

The youth with an effort did so, but he was too slow in disengaging his fingers, and the string sliding down with a snap from the upper nock caught and pinched them sorely against the stave. A roar of laughter like the clap of a wave, swept down the deck as the luckless bowman danced and swung his hand.

"Serve thee well right, thou redeless fool!" growled the old bowyer. "So fine a bow is wasted in such hands. How, now, Samkin? I can teach you little of your trade, I trow. Here is a bow dressed as it should be; but it would be as you say, the better for a white band to mark the true nocking point in the centre of this red wrapping of silk. Leave it and I will tend to it anon. And you, Wat? A fresh head on yonder stele? Lord, that a man should carry four trades under one hat, and be bowyer, fletcher, stringer and head-maker! Four men's work for old Bartholomew and one man's pay!"

"Nay, say no more about that," growled an old wizened bowman, with a brown-parchment skin and little beady eyes. "It is better in these days to mend a bow than to bend one. You who never looked a Frenchman in the face are pricked off for ninepence a day, and I, who have fought five stricken fields, can earn but fourpence."

"It is in my mind, John of Tuxford, that you looked in the face more pots of mead than Frenchmen," said the old bowyer. "I am swinking from dawn to night, while you are guzzling in an ale-stake. How now, youngster? Overbowed? Put your bow in the tiller. It draws at sixty pounds—not a pennyweight too much for a man of your inches. Lay more body to it, and it will come to you. If your bow be not stiff, how can you hope for a twenty-score flight. Feathers? Aye, plenty and of the best. Here, peacock at a groat each. Surely a dandy archer like you, Tom Beverley, with gold earrings in your ears, would have no feathering but peacocks?"

"So the shaft fly straight, I care not of the feather," said the bowman, a tall young Yorkshireman, counting out pennies in the palm of his horny hand.

"Gray goose feathers are but a farthing. These on the left are a halfpenny, for they are of the wild goose, and the second feather of a fenny goose is worth more than the pinion of a tame one. These in the brass tray are dropped feathers, and a dropped feather is better than a plucked one. Buy a score of these, lad, and cut them saddle-backed or swine-backed, the one for a dead shaft and the other for a smooth flyer, and no man in the company will swing a better fletched quiver over his shoulder."

It chanced that the opinion of the bowyer on this and other points differed from that of Long New of Widdington, a surly straw-bearded Yorkshireman, who had listened with a sneering face to his counsel. Now he broke in suddenly upon the bowyer's talk. "You would do better to sell bows than to try to teach others how to use them," said he; "for indeed, Bartholomew, that head of thine has no more sense within it than it has hairs without. If you had drawn string for as many months as I have years you would know that a straight-cut feather flies smoother than a swine-backed, and pity it is that these young bowmen have none to teach them better!"

This attack upon his professional knowledge touched the old bowyer on the raw. His fat face became suffused with blood and his eyes glared with fury as he turned upon the archer. "You seven-foot barrel of lies!" he cried. "Allhallows be my aid, and I will teach you to open your slabbing mouth against me! Pluck forth your sword and stand out on yonder deck, that we may see who is the man of us twain. May I never twirl a shaft over my thumb nail if I do not put Bartholomew's mark upon your thick head!"

A score of rough voices joined at at once in the quarrel, some upholding the bowyer and others taking the part of the North Countryman. A red-headed Dalesman snatched up a sword, but was felled by a blow from the fist of his neighbor. Instantly, with a buzz like a swarm of angry hornets, the bowmen were out on the deck; but ere a blow was struck Knolles was amongst them with granite face and eyes of fire.

"Stand apart, I say! I will warrant you enough fighting to cool your blood ere you see England once more. Loring Hawthorn, cut any man down who raises his hand. Have you aught to say, you fox-haired rascal?" He thrust his face within two inches of that of the red man who had first seized his sword. The fellow shrank back, cowed, from his fierce eyes. "Now stint your noise, all of you, and stretch your long ears. Trumpeter, blow once more!"

A bugle call had been sounded every quarter of an hour so as to keep in touch with the other two vessels who were invisible in the fog. Now the high clear note rang out once more, the call of a fierce sea-creature to its mates, but no answer came back from the thick wall which pent them in. Again and again they called, and again and again with bated breath they waited for an answer.

"Where is the shipman?" asked Knolles. "What is your name, fellow? Do you dare call yourself master-mariner?"

"My name is Nat Dennis, fair sir," said the gray-bearded old seaman. "It is thirty years since first I showed my cartel and blew trumpet for a crew at the water-gate of Southampton. If any man may call himself master-mariner, it is surely I."

"Where are our two ships?"

"Nay, sir, who can say in this fog?"

"Fellow, it was your place to hold them together."

"I have but the eyes God gave me, fair sir, and they cannot see through a cloud."

"Had it been fair, I, who am a soldier, could have kept them in company. Since it was foul, we looked to you, who are called a mariner, to do so. You have not done it. You have lost two of my ships ere the venture is begun."

"Nay, fair sir, I pray you to consider——"

"Enough words!" said Knolles sternly. "Words will not give me back my two hundred men. Unless I find them before I come to Saint-Malo, I swear by Saint Wilfrid of Ripon that it will be an evil day for you! Enough! Go forth and do what you may!"

For five hours with a light breeze behind them they lurched through the heavy fog, the cold rain still matting their beards and shining on their faces. Sometimes they could see a circle of tossing water for a bowshot or so in each direction, and then the wreaths would crawl in upon them once more and bank them thickly around. They had long ceased to blow the trumpet for their missing comrades, but had hopes when clear weather came to find them still in sight. By the shipman's reckoning they were now about midway between the two shores.

Nigel was leaning against the bulwarks, his thoughts away in the dingle at Cosford and out on the heather-clad slopes of Hindhead, when something struck his ear. It was a thin clear clang of metal, pealing out high above the dull murmur of the sea, the creak of the boom and the flap of the sail. He listened, and again it was borne to his ear.

"Hark, my lord!" said he to Sir Robert. "Is there not a sound in the fog?"

They both listened together with sidelong heads. Then it rang clearly forth once more, but this time in another direction. It had been on the bow; it was on the quarter. Again it sounded, and again. Now it had moved to the other bow; now back to the quarter again; now it was near; and now so far that it was but a faint tinkle on the ear. By this time every man on board, seamen, archers and men-at-arms, were crowding the sides of the vessel. All round them there were noises in the darkness, and yet the wall of fog lay wet against their very faces. And the noises were such as were strange to their ears, always the same high musical clashing.

The old shipman shook his head and crossed himself.

"In thirty years upon the waters I have never heard the like," said he. "The Devil is ever loose in a fog. Well is he named the Prince of Darkness."

A wave of panic passed over the vessel, and these rough and hardy men who feared no mortal foe shook with terror at the shadow of their own minds. They stared into the cloud with blanched faces and fixed eyes, as though each instant some fearsome shape might break in upon them. And as they stared there came a gust of wind. For a moment the fog rose and a circle of ocean lay before them.

It was covered with vessels. On all sides they lay thick upon its surface. They were huge caracks, high-ended and portly, with red sides and bulwarks carved and crusted with gold. Each one had great sail set and was driving down channel on the same course as the Basilisk. Their decks were thick with men, and from their high poops came the weird clashing which filled the air. For one moment they lay there, this wondrous fleet, surging slowly forward, framed in gray vapor. The next the clouds closed in and they had vanished from view. There was a long hush, and then a buzz of excited voices.

"The Spaniards!" cried a dozen bowmen and sailors.

"I should have known it," said the shipman. "I call to mind on the Biscay Coast how they would clash their cymbals after the fashion of the heathen Moor with whom they fight; but what would you have me do, fair sir? If the fog rises we are all dead men."

"There were thirty ships at the least," said Knolles, with a moody brow. "If we have seen them I trow that they have also seen us. They will lay us aboard."

"Nay, fair sir, it is in my mind that our ship is lighter and faster than theirs. If the fog hold another hour we should be through them."

"Stand to your arms!" yelled Knolles. "Stand to your arms! They are on us!"

The Basilisk had indeed been spied from the Spanish Admiral's ship before the fog closed down. With so light a breeze, and such a fog, he could not hope to find her under sail. But by an evil chance not a bowshot from the great Spanish carack was a low galley, thin and swift, with oars which could speed her against wind or tide. She alsa had seen the Basilisk and it was to her that the Spanish leader shouted his orders. For a few minutes she hunted through the fog, and then sprang out of it like a lean and stealthy beast upon its prey. It was the light of the long dark shadow gliding after them which which had brought that wild shout of alarm from the lips of the English Knight. In another instant the starboard oars of the galley had been shipped, the sides of the two vessels grated together, and a stream of swarthy, red-capped Spaniards were swarming up the sides of the Basilisk and dropped with yells of triumph upon her deck.

For a moment it seemed as if the vessel was captured without a blow being struck, for the men of the English ship had run wildly in all directions to look for their arms. Scores of archers might be seen under the shadow of the forecastle and the poop bending their bowstaves to string them with the cords from their waterproof cases. Others were scrambling over saddles, barrels, and cases in wild search of their quivers. Each as he came upon his arrows pulled out a few to lend to his less fortunate comrades. In mad haste the men-at-arms also were feeling and grasping in the dark corners,picking up steel caps which would not fit them, hurling them down on the deck, and snatching eagerly at any swords or spears that came their way.

The centre of the ship was held by the Spaniards, and having slain all who stood before them, they were pressing up to either end before they were made to understand that it was no fat sheep but a most fierce old wolf which they had taken by the ears.

If the lesson was late, it was the more thorough. Attacked on both sides and hopelessly outnumbered, the Spaniards,who had never doubted that this little craft was a merchant-ship, were cut off to the last man. It was no fight, but a butchery. In vain the survivors ran screaming prayers to the saints and threw themselves down into the galley alongside. It also had been riddled with arrows from the poop of the Basilisk, and both the crew on the deck and the galley-slaves in the outriggers at either side lay dead in rows under the overwhelming shower from above. From stem to rudder every foot of her was furred with arrows. It was but a floating coffin piled with dead and dying men, which wallowed in the waves behind them as the Basilisk lurched onward and left her in the fog.

In their first rush on to the Basilisk, the Spaniards had seized six of the crew and four unarmed archers. Their throats had been cut and their bodies tossed overboard. Now the Spaniards who littered the deck, wounded and dead, were thrust over the side in the same fashion. One ran down into the hold and had to be hunted and killed squealing under the blows like a rat in the darkness. Within half an hour no sign was left of this grim meeting in the fog, save for the crimson splashes upon bulwarks and deck. The archers, flushed and merry, were unstringing their bows once more, for in spite of the water glue the damp air took the strength from the cords. Some were hunting about for arrows which might have stuck inboard, and some tying up small injuries received in the scuffle. But an anxious shadowed still lingered upon the face of Sir Robert, and he peered fixedly about him through the fog.

"Go among the archers, Hawthorne," said he to his squire. "Charge them on their lives to make no sound! You also, Loring. Go to the afterguard and say the same to them. We are lost if one of these great ships should spy us.'

For an hour with bated breath they stole through the fleet, still hearing the cymbals clashing all round them, for in this way the Spaniards held themselves together. Once the wild music came from above their very prow, and so warned them to change their course. Once also a huge vessel loomed for an instant upon their quarter, but they turned two points away from her, and she blurred and vanished. Soon the cymbals were but a distant tinkling, and at last they died gradually away.

"It is none too soon," said the old shipman pointing to a yellowish tint in the haze above them. "See yonder! It is the sun which wins through. It will be here anon. Ah! said I not so?"

A sickly sun, no larger and far dimmer than the moon, had indeed shown its face, with cloud-wreaths smoking across it. As they looked up it waxed larger and brighter before their eyes—a yellow halo spread round it, one ray broke through, and then a funnel of golden light poured down upon them, widening swiftly at the base. A minute later they were sailing on a clear blue sea with an azure cloud-flecked sky above their heads, and such a scene beneath it as each of them would carry in his memory while memory remained.

(To be continued.)

The attempt of the United States to secure possession of islands number 1 and 3, in the straits of St. Mary, by suit to quit, has failed, a decision of the circuit court of appeals sustaining the district court of the western Michigan district in favor of the Chandler-Dunbar Water company. The islands are in the line of the boundary between the United States and Canada, and combined, have an area of two acres.

Indian Tribes of B. C.

By Robt. Dunn, Jr.

Picture to yourself an Indian wigwam upon the Songhees reserve. It is not of the character so graphically described by Fenimore Cooper in his popular tales of the natives of America. A barn-like structure, inadequately thatched, lighted during the daytime only by means of the rays of sunlight which find their way through the crevices of the wall and by night by the ruddy glow of the bon-fire which blazes merrily within. For the Indians of the Pacific coast, while they have acquired from the whites some of the latter's more advanced methods of living, still maintain, for the most part, their own notions of life. They would scorn the idea of a stove and are infinitely more at ease in such a building and in the environment pictured than they would be if surrounded by all the comforts which we consider essential to the most humble home.

The scene to which I wish to draw your attention actually occurred a short time ago and is common talk among those Victorians who have followed up the efforts which have been made for years past to settle what is termed in newspaper parlance "the vexed Songhees Reserve question." It is laid in one of these wigwams. Gathered about the fire were a party of the more prominent members of the tribe. A student of human nature would have been able to learn absolutely nothing fram the expressions of their countenances; for they were absolutely expressionless. The Indians, seated in a circle with the fire-light playing upon their bronzed features, were exceedingly picturesque but maintained that impenetrable stoicism which is one of their principal characteristics. In a corner of the room were a number of citizens, members of different public bodies, all anxious that the natives should be led to see the necessity, both for their own betterment and the advancement of the interests of the city, that they should consent to change the site of their home on the west side af the harbor.

Slowly and with almost majestic dignity the spokesmen of the red men opened the proceedings in a flowery oration. The white deputation was introduced and first one and then another of the latter delivered addresses which were pregnant with what seemed to them irrefutable arguments in favor of the desired transfer. All were couched in terms which it was thought would engage the attention of their hearers. And apparently they were right for the Indians listened in silence, never moving a muscle or even uttering one of their peculiar gutteral exclamations. Each speech, upon its conclusion was accorded hearty applause, accompanied by a chorus in which the one word "Umpwaugh" was reiterated time and again. Naturally these enterprising citizens thought they "had done the deed" and that, through their enterprise, the stumbling block to Victoria's advancement had been removed. Therefore they left in high fettle, congratulating each other in the abandonment of their high spirits, and, in fact, becoming what is sometimes known as a "mutual admiration society."

Reaching Government street on their way home they sighted a gentleman who has the reputation of being an interpreter of the Indian dialect and the desire of learning the meaning of the word "Umpwaugh" seized them. They hurried after the aforementioned individual to obtain an elucidation of the utterance which had so mystified them. "Umpwaugh" repeated the interpreter looking at his questioners quisically, "why that means something to the same effect as "bosh or hot-air." Need I say that the enterprising deputation turned away with quivering lips and spirits as low as they had been high a minute before. The Indians had been unmercifully "codding" them.

This incident is quoted in order to show that the natives of British Columbia are not altogether as ignorant as some are inclined to believe and that, also, they possess a sense of humor which is seldom credited to them.

Indians. Who are they and what is their destiny? These are questions which are often heard and which have formed the subject of the life-study of many students. In regard to the former query so many different theories have been advanced that it is impossible to state definitely the origin of the people who inhabitated North America previous to its discovery by Christopher Columbus. Some assert from the tribes which are now gathered together in the Northwest territories are the result of the assimilation of the early inhabitants of the North and South. It is claimed that those who are found upon the Pacific coast are entirely distinct, that their forefathers came from Asia. Hence the marked physical and temperamental difference between the tribes of the Middle West and of the extreme West.

The tourists who find their way to the Pacific coast every year, and who in the course of their travels visit British Columbia's fair capital, Victoria, almost invariably displays marked curiosity in regard to our Indians. One of the first places they visit are the stores where may be found curios of native origin. And they listen to the traditional tales which are related to them with absorbed attention. With these yarns to relate to their friends of the east upon returning and a few specimens of Indian workmanship to display as practical evidence that they have been among the haunts of the Red man they leave perfectly happy. What matters it to them whether or not some of the blood curdling stories poured into their willing ears are fiction? Providing they are sufficient unique they are seized upon with avidity and spread among the gulleless inhabitants of the East. While the effect of this is beneficial in a way to Victoria, in that it excites a more general interest in respect to the "wild and woolly west," and imbues people with a longing to see the country of the Indians, it places the latter upon a much lower plane than is really the case. As a matter of fact they have progressed with the development of the West, have become more intelligent and, while it had been stated that they were happier in their uncivilized condition, more independent and energetic, it is nevertheless true that they have improved in many respects. Therefore it cannot be considered fair that these narratives of fiction should be so widely disseminated.

It is not the intention to convey the idea that the natives both of British Columbia and the Northwest have not traditions or legends of remarkable interest. They have a great respect for their forefathers and relate stories of their prowess, both in war and in the hunt, which are so extravagant in character as to prove their imaginative origin. An evidence of their regard for the memory of their forebears, indeed the surpassing reverence in which they hold those who have gone before, occurred only a short time ago in Victoria. This again was in connection with the Songhees Reserve question. Frank Pedley, of the Indian department, Ottawa, was here endeavoring to effect a basis for the transfer of that tribe to some other suitable location. He was able to come to an agreement as to terms upon all but one point, namely, the site of their rehabilitation. They wanted to go to Cadboro bay, the property which had been occupied by their tribe in the early days, before the advent of the white man, because it is their traditional home and, besides, being admirably situated, bears all the glamour of close association with the founders of the Songhees tribe of Indians.

Only a few months ago Victorians were instructed as to the stand assumed by the aforementioned tribe, in regard to their reserve in Victoria West, from the mouth of Chief Cooper. His words from the standpoint of the natives contained terse logic—something which it is impossible for those desiring to look at the situation reasonably to deny. He said in effect that his people were here long before the whites. The latter, in a sense were intruders, having no moral claim to the country of which they had taken possession by reason of might. Standing proudly erect the chief looked down upon the home of his brothers and in the other direction upon the growing city of Victoria. "No doubt your community is expanding he said, "but that is no reason why we should give up all the comforts which we now possess. We are satisfied although the greater part of our heritage has been taken away from us but you—you are not. You want more—always more and would now take away from us the comparative small portion of property which your government in its 'kindness' (and he utter the word with emphasized bitterness), has granted to my tribe. But we are willing to give it all up providing we are allowed the new site we want—that at Cadboro bay, the home of our forefathers. Here again you will not meet our wishes. Still you expect us to get out—to haul up stakes immediately you give the word. I say we are quite comfortable where we are (and the chief drew himself up as he pronounced his simple defiance), our sons are working at different trades and it is convenient for them to be near the town, and, therefore, we refuse to move under the terms of the agreement offered." This, in effect, was Chief Cooper's stand taken on behalf of the Indians who have appointed him their spokesman. And I wonder whether there are any of us who do not secretly, if not openly, side with him. We are apt in the self-centred life which the majority of us lead to forget the claims of the natives. In this age of money-making, the eternal rush for wealth, we are prone to overlook the moral rights of the people who can justly assert that this fair country, of which we are all so proud, is theirs by virtue of first possession. Therefore while we fight for a settlement of the Songhees Reserve question in order that the advancement of the city commercially and industrially shall not be impeded we should remember that the Indians are human, they have a great love for their home and their own crude (if you will), comforts and that it is just as much a wrench to their feelings to have to leave all this as it would be for one of us to be forcibly torn asunder from the associations which have become dearest to us.

But to return to the main subject of our dissertation. I have said that the Indians of the Pacific coast has many peculiar traditions, stories which have been handed down from mouth to mouth, from one generation ta another, almost from prehistoric ages. There are so many of these that it would be difficult for one to give anything like an adequate collection in the short space of a newspaper article. But one or two of the most interesting may be repeated. The following is the legend of the Silver Totem spoon:

"An Indian chief by the name of Tsoohivittlaan, who was of the eagle crest, and lived near a very large river where the salmon used to run in very large numbers. Tsoohivittlaan was a great fisher and could kill more salmon at a fish dance than any other two chiefs in the neighborhood. The salmon were very angry at Chief Tsoohivittlaan for killing so many of them, and they would have liked to upset his canoe every time he went out fishing, but for the chief's wife, who was always with him in the canoe, and whom the salmon loved very much because she never caught nor killed a single salmon. On the contrary, she was very kind to the salmon and used to very often throw overboard some food for them. They loved her so much that, for fear any harm would befall her in case they upset the canoe, they concluded to leave Chief Tsoohivittlaan alone. One day the chief came out fishing all alone, and as soon as the salmon saw he was alone they concluded to upset his canoe and drown him; so one large salmon got under his canoe and upset it, and Chief Tsoohivittlaan fell into the water. All the salmon were about to draw him under the water, when the eagle, who was hovering over the place, where all his tillicums were living, to see that no harm is done them by witchcraft, saw one of his chiefs was in immediate danger, so he flapped down on the water and got between the chief and the salmon, and thus saved Chief Tsoohivittlaan from the salmon's fury. The eagle carried the chief safely to his village, where he gave a large feast and held a potlatch and sang song to the eagle."

A student of Indian lore has not progressed far in its researches before he meets with the totem pole and its mystic emblems. Only those well up in the history and the traditions of the many different tribes of the coast can read these signs, which are, it is said, the native method af recording events of importance which have transpired in the past. This is explained in a measure by the following account of the tribes of Alaska:

"There are, or were, four large and important tribes in Alaska, the names, in the Tsimshean language, being Kish-poot-wadda, by far the most numerous hereabouts who have for symbols the finback whale in the sea, the grizzly bear on land, the grouse in the air, and the sun and stars. Canadda, the next clan, have the frog, the raven, the starfish, and the bullhead. Lacheboo have the heron and the grizzly bear. Lackshkeak have the eagle, beaver and the halibut.

"These creatures are only regarded as the visible representatives of the powerful and mystical genii of Indian mythology, and as all of one group are said to be akin, so all the members of that class, whose heraldic symbols are the same, count as blood relations, and, strange to say, this relationship holds good though the persons belong to different or even hostile tribes, speak a different language, or be located thousands of miles apart, and is perpetuated in the face of obliterating circumstances. The Indians point back to a remote age when their ancestors lived in a beautiful land, where the mythical creatures, whose symbols they retain, revealed themselves to the heads of the families of that day.

"They relate the traditional story of an overwhelming flood which submerged the good land. Those who escaped in canoes were drifted and scattered in every direction on the face of the waters, and where they found themselves after the flood had subsided, there they staked out their pre-emption claims and formed new tribal associations.

"Thus it was that blood relations became widely separated. Nevertheless they clung to the symbols which distinguished them and their families before the flood. Hence the crests continue to mark the offspring of the original founders of each family.

"Crests subdivide tribes into social clans: a union of crests is a closer bond than a tribal union.

"It is the ambition of all leading members of each clan to represent their rank by carving or painting their heraldic symbols on all their belongings and household utensils. On the death of the head of a family a totem pole was erected in front of his house by his successor, on which is carved or painted more or less elaborately, the symbolic creatures of his clan.

"Crests define the bonds of consanguinity. Persons having the same crests are forbidden to intermarry; a frog cannot marry a frog, nor a whale a whale, but a frog may marry a wolf and a whale an eagle.

"The children take the mother's crest and are incorporated as members of the mother's family. They do not regard their father's family as their relatives, thus an Indian's heir or successor is not his own son, but his sister's son, and in case a woman being married into a distant tribe, the offspring when grown up will leave their parents and go to their mother's tribe.

"The clan relationship regulates all feasting. A native invites the members of his own crest to a feast, they, as his blood relations being always welcome as guests, but at great feasts given only for display, all the clansmen within reasonable distance, are expected to contribute, gratuitously, of their means and services to make the feast a success, for on the fame of the feast hangs the honor of the clan.

"This brotherhood does much to promote hospitality. A stranger, with or without his family, in visiting an Indian village is at no loss for shelter; he goes to the house belonging to one of his crest, which he can distinguish by the totem pole in front. He is sure of a hearty welcome and will be treated and trusted as a brother.

"These relations tend to foster peace and discourage wars, and though the tribes in Alaska are civilized, or nearly so, they retain their crest distinctions."

The most generally accepted mythology of the origin of the coast Indians follows:

"In the beginning there was nothing but sky and water, in the sky a moon. A bird came out of the moon with a small ring or moon in its mouth. On coming to the water it got on the back of a large fish. There was no earth. The fish got into shallow water with the bird. The bird dropped the ring from its bill, when a large toad came and swallowed the ring. The toad soon became impregnated, then a child was born from the toad. It was a girl. The bird took it to feed it, and by the time it came to maturity there sprung up out of the waters a beach with thick woods. The bird left the girl on the beach and went off into the woods to seek food for it; then a bear came out of the woods and went to the girl and hugged her, and from her the first man was born. Consequently they consider themselves descended from the bird, fish, toad and bear. So each family takes one of these as their crest."

The social customs of the Indians of British Columbia are more or less well known to the majority of westerners. For instance, it is safe to say that there are few who have not seen or heard of a potlatch, the annual jubilee of the natives, which occur frequently during the spring and early summer months. On these occasions they gather together from far and wide, engage in weird dances, in which the braves imitate with remarkable exactness the deer, the panther, and other wild animals and birds. It is a noteworthy fact that before the men are able to actively participate in these festivities they must undergo a period of probation under the hands of competent teachers. They must fast for a certain period, at which time they go away from their tribe alone into the deepest recesses of the forest, returning at the end of the test supposedly cleansed in spirit and body and thoroughly prepared to become the principal actors in the most solemn of native functions.

Many admirable descriptions of the potlatch have been written, but to obtain a proper conception of the function it is necessary for one to attend in person because the most facile pen must fail lamentably when attempting to paint a picture of one of these Indian jubilees. They abandon themselves to the spirit of the occasion and, as the celebrations advance, their enthusiasm rises almost to a point where it might be termed frenzy. Indeed it has been asserted that some of the best native dancers, before starting their performances, manage to place themselves in a state much similar to that induced by hypnotism. Only in this way is it possible to account for the remarkable endurance they display, hopping about the floor in all manner of contorted shapes for hours together. When the celebrations have lasted for several days the Indians gradually begin to descend to their normal temperamental condition. They then disperse, the majority much poorer in respect to worldly possessions, one of the features of the average potlatch being competitions in the destruction of personal property. These take place more often between rival chiefs, or wealthier individuals, the winner being the person who proves to have the greatest resource. Instances where Indians, comparatively comfortably off, have been reduced almost to privation through this barbaric custom have occurred only recently. This is one case in which it may be said with truth that the Indians have not progressed with the development of Western Canada.

The coast Indian is very simple. His ideas are not at all intricate; indeed many of them remind one forcibly of those of a child. One of their characteristics which illustrates this point was explained only a short time ago by Indian Agent Robertson, whose headquarters are at Duncans, and who has a most intimate knowledge of the Indians of British Columbia. He asserts that when a native visits, the host welcomes him with a most flowery oration ,and then gives practical evidence of his pleasure by presenting the visitor with some small gift, a piece of money or a trinket, anything; but he always makes a point of showing his feelings of gratification in that way. This is on the principle of one saying to another, "Pleased to see you, how are you?, 'm so glad to see you, in fact 'm glad a quarter's worth," presenting a twenty-five cent piece to the one greeted. While the custom as outlined may appear ridiculous in the extreme it at least has one redeeming feature—it effectively prevents the bad habit termed "gushing," very prevalent among the lady members of our own society, and also, it must be acknowledged, among some of the gentlemen. If, every time a young lady approached a friend on the street and accorded her a very common effusive greeting such as "Oh, how pleased I am to see you. You're just the person I've been looking for. It's just lovely of you to walk right into my arms this way," she had to make good her words by advancing a gift, of material value in proportion to the enthusiasm of her welcome, she might learn to keen a little more within the bounds of reason. Without getting too cynical it might be suggested that there would soon be more "twenty-five cent" greetings than "five dollar" ones.

A little incident is told in this connection by Indian Agent Robertson. A few months ago, during the extremely wet weather, an Indian party was held in the neighborhood of Duncans, and a young man, apparently having aspirations to the hand of one of the dusky maidens expected to attend, purchased a new suit of clothes. Thus gallantly attired he made his way on the night of the function to the festivity. It came off splendidly. The time came to depart and the young man in question left walking upon air, the last soft words of his lady love ringing in his ears. So wrapt in the contemplation of future happiness was he that he forgot to watch the path. Disaster was the result. He fell headlong down the embankment and came up covered with wet clay from head to foot and very crestfallen. He returned to the house of the party immediately, borrowed ten dollars and distributed it among his fellow celebrators in twenty-five and fifty cent pieces as a demonstration of how ashamed he was in allowing such an accident to befall him. How foolish it seems? And yet it shows us once again that the Indian is excessively proud, that every time he places his pride before the spirit of avariciousness.

The question has been asked: What is the destiny of the coast Indians? When we look at the record of the past few years we are forced to the conclusion that, ultimately, they will pass away. As British Columbia grows, expands commercially and industrially, becomes more and more settled, her illimitable resources more and more exploited, the natives will gradually be crowded out, will slowly die away, until the time will come when people will know nothing of our predecessors than what is told by historians. That their numbers are diminishing is proved by the total of the most recent census compared to that first taken. This, the reader may remember, is one of the points upon which the provincial government's contention in respect to local reserve lands is based. They claim that there is more property held as Indian reserves than the number of natives living within the bounds of the province warrants—than is necessary under the provisions of the Act. Thus it is plain that the Indians are passing away, and that in years to come, so far as British Columbia is concerned at least, they will remain but a memory. In the meantime it is the duty of the public to recognize that the natives have inherited rights which cannot be overlooked. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." If it were possible for us to place ourselves in the position of the natives there is no doubt that we would regard the race which presumed to take possession of our country as intruders and, if powerless to protest more strenuously, we would at least entertain somewhat bitter sentiments towards the dominant class.

Of Interest to Fruit Growers

Pruning, like every other farm operation has its basis in a theory, and I hold that no man ought to cut off a limb or twig unless he can give a reason for doing so. The theory of pruning is based on the general plan of plant life, and more particularly on the development of fruit spurs and fruit buds, as well as the ordinary wood growth. A careful study of fruit buds during a single season would do much to clear up the mystery that is supposed to surround the art of pruning. Apples pears, plums and cherries are borne on short, stubby branches, developed on wood two years old, and continue fruitful for a longer or shorter time.

The apple spur grows zigzag on account of the new bud developing, not at the apex, but at the side of the spur. The plum, pear and cherry have fruit buds about the apex of the spur. The apple spur is fruitful only for three or four years, and then drops off or bears only inferior fruit. The cherry and plum, as well as the pear, remain fruitful for many years; hence it is that the old wood, including the larger branches, are in these trees covered with fruit spurs. This difference in the life of the fruit spur on the pear, plum and cherry, compared with the apple, makes a marked difference in the methods of pruning these trees. Since the old wood soon becomes unfruitful in the apple trees, it is necessary to provide new wood continually; but in the case of the pear, a tree which has once attained its full size and occupies all the space that can be allowed it, may grow fruit for years with little or no addition of new wood. The peach tree does not develop fruit spurs, but has fruit buds on the one-year-old wood. Consequently in all methods of treating the peach tree we must remember that we cannot expect fruit, except from last year's wood.

The raspberry and blackberry bear fruit only on wood of the current year's growth which, having borne fruit, die with the stock upon which it has grown, and new wood springs from the root. Currant and gooseberry bushes, like apple trees, have fruit spurs on old wood which remain faithful for three or four years, but, unlike the apple, the new wood of the currant and gooseberry bushes springs from the root, hence making a difference in the method of pruning. As the old wood becomes unfruitful, it is removed, and its place is taken by new wood springing from the roots.

We cannot have our developed fruit buds and fruit unless there is a good growth of wood; hence we endeavor in our methods of pruning to get a healthy wood growth first, which includes the development of stems and buds that will open up into healthy leaves. It may be put down as a maxim that nature provides many times as many buds as there is a chance to develop, and it is the work of the pruner to check this struggle for existence among the buds, and select such as will best give him the advantage of sun, light, air, and sap, so that leaves and fruit of the desired quality may be produced.

In the case of fruit buds, two and two do not always make four, for practical purposes. Indeed, the opposite rule more frequently applies, so that the fewer the buds the better the results obtained, within certain limits, of course. One bud well nourished with sap, and plenty of light and air, will elaborate more material than four buds having insufficient sap, light and air; hence, the pruner's art consists in selecting the best fruit buds and giving them the best chance in the struggle for existence.

The comparison that is often made between a tree and an animal does not hold good in the case of pruning. Cutting a limb off an animal bears no sort of analogy to cutting the limb off a tree, for in cutting away the old limbs and taking away some of the buds of a tree there is more nourishment for those left, and we may confidently expect a much better growth on the part of those remaining. How much we should cut away depends upon the balance between the root system, light, air and plant food at our disposal. The wounds made by pruning, if properly protected from decay by paint or other material, are not at all harmful to the tree.

Reason would suggest that we occupy all the space about the trunk of the tree with leaves and fruit, endeavoring to utilize all our resources of sunlight and air. The fruit-grower trains the tree so as to give it a proper form, and spread the leaves in all directions. Just how thick or how thin the limbs and twigs should be left is a matter that can only be determined by personal observation, as there is no royal road to the art of pruning. It is a matter of trial. A few suggestions, however, may not be out of place. Endeavor to have a vacant space within the circumference of the limbs. On the other hand, do not overcrowd so that some leaves will be seriously shaded. If the tree has been neglected for a number of years, it would be poor policy indeed to cut all the limbs away at once, that might be judiciously spared in the course of time. The limbs and trunk developed under conditions of dense shade should not be deprived of this shade too, suddenly, as there would be great danger of sun scald. Speaking generally, the tendency is to leave too much wood, even where the pruning is done fairly well from the start.

What can be done to develop the fruit buds? It is a matter of common observation that on a tree making excessive wood growth fruit spurs, or buds, are not developed in a corresponding degree. It has been observed also that anything that checks the wood growth will develop fruit spurs. This is the theory of root pruning, girdling and growing in sod. Diminish the vigor of the wood growth and nature makes an effort to perpetuate herself through the fruit. It is doubtful, however, whether any of these methods are to be recommended upon commercial grounds. Every species of a tree has its period of maturity. It is possible by some such methods as have been indicated to throw it into fruit before this period of maturity is reached, but only at the expense of the vitality of the tree. There is another method that has shown good results. If the terminal bud of a fast-growing shoot be cut off, the effect is to develop all the remaining buds to a greater or less degree. The upper buds will shoot forward with a wood growth. Those lower down will often develop fruit spurs. This work should be done about the middle of the growing season. Cutting away in the spring one-half or two-thirds of the previous year's growth is good practice where there is an excessive wood growth. It increases the tendency to develop fruit spurs, and brings the bearing wood nearer the stem of the tree. We do not expect a young apple tree or pear tree growing naturally to bear fruit for a number of years. During these years it is making a large wood growth, and pushing far out from the stem the wood upon which fruit spurs will be formed when the tree reaches maturity. By judicious cutting back of new growth each year while the tree is young there will be new wood formed, ready for fruit spurs when the time for bearing has arrived. This treatment will prevent long branches, bare of fruit spurs so common in young and vigorous orchards.

Heavy pruning tends to promote wood growth, showing clearly that pruning is not detrimental to the health of trees, but as wood is only desired inasmuch as we can make it produce fruit we may sometimes be disappointed in not getting fruit the first year after pruning a neglected orchard, because the growth has gone to wood rather than to fruit spurs, but a balance will be produced so that in the second or following year, a crop will be produced which will amply reward the labors of the pruner.

It is sometimes said that we must prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit. This is only partially true. Winter pruning should be the rule as more work can be done in a given time. It is not so busy a season, and I have yet to learn of any serious damage resulting from pruning in the late winter. It is true, however, that summer pruning, or rather, the stopping of fast-growing shoots during the month of June, has a marked tendency to develop fruit buds lower down the branch; but economic considerations must always prevent much of this work being done in the apple orchard, as the cost of doing the work will more than offset the benefit of it.

In the case of dwarf pears, the question of the best time to prune is settled by the greater convenience of the months of March and April. In case water sprouts develop it would be well to rub these off at the beginning of the growing season; but the appearance of water sprouts is usually an indication that too much cutting has been done. It is just as well to leave one or two of these water sprouts to shade the naked limbs or trunk.

Provision should be made for removing old wood in an apple tree. In the normal condition of things, trees should make a growth at the tip of the limbs of at least one foot a year, which growth will soon bring the trees together, a condition of things which renders effective orchard work impossible. Before a limb is to be removed provision should be made for this space by leaving some vigorous water sprouts or new growth. By cutting this sprout back to within six inches of the main limb or trunk, the following year new growths will appear from the upper buds, which should be again cut back. This process continued for a few years will give a short stout branch that will speedily take the place of one to be removed. There need not be any fear of cutting a large branch, provided the cutting is done close to the main branch or trunk, and directly in the line of the growing point, and provided also that the exposed surface is covered with paint or other substance that will protect it from decay.—A. McNeill, in Toronto Globe.

"George," she said, "before we were married you were always giving me presents. Why don't you ever bring me anything now?"

"My dear," replied George, "did you ever hear of a fisherman giving bait to a fish he had caught?" Then the kettle boiled over.—Tit Bits.

"I never speak unless I have something to say," he remarked, when she asked him what made him so quiet.

"Gracious," the girl exclaimed, "how did you ever learn to talk?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE ORIGINAL BRAND
AND
THE ONLY GINGER ALE
WORTHY OF THE NAME

In the World of Labor

UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers .....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers Helpers .....1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders ..... Quarterly
Bricklayers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders .....1st. and 3rd. Sunday
Cooks and Waiters....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters ..... Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers ..... 1st Friday
Electrical Workers.....3rd Friday
Garment Workers ..... 1st Monday
Laborers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers ..... 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers ....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen ..... Every Monday
Letter Carriers ..... 4th Wednesday
Machinists ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders ..... 2nd Wednesday
Musicians ..... 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters ..... 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen ..... 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights ..... 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters ..... 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees .....
1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tailors ..... 1st Monday
Typographical ..... Last Sunday
T. & L. Council ....1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters .....

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

* * *

Victoria Typographical union has donated $10 to the Tuberculosis fund.

* * *

The International Association of Machinists has $100,000 in its treasury.

* * *

Hotel employees have been active recently, nine unions have been formed.

* * *

St. Louis policemen are framing a bill for a three-shift system and an eight-hour working day.

* * *

The Workmen's Eng. Compensation act which was passed last session will come into operation on 1 July next.

* * *

Factories in Japan do not stop work on Sundays, but usually the first and fifteenth of each month are holidays.

* * *

Minneapolis labor unions will make an attempt to obtain Old City hall for a labor temple. The estimated cost is $80,000.

* * *

The U. M. W. of A. have purchased the Fernie Ledger on behalf of the workers of District 18.

* * *

Ohio miners, in their state convention at Columbus recently, voted to abolish the defence fund assessment of one-half of one per cent of earnings.

* * *

The strike of employees of the river steamers has been terminated at Buenos Ayres, the men's demands having been satisfied.

* * *

The payroll at Coleman, Alt. mines, for 1906 amounted to $360,874.72, the average number of men employed being 365, and the number of days worked were 249.

* * *

The coal heavers and trimmers of Boston and vicinity have organized as Coal Handlers' Assembly 1649, Knights of Labor. More than 300 men signed the charter roll.

* * *

Labor unions of St. Augustine, Fla., are being sued for $15,000 damages because they urged dealers not to sell to an unfair contractor.

* * *

Adult women in the hosiery mills in Pennsylvania earn an average of $5.10 per week; under the age of sixteen the weekly wages is $2.82.

* * *

The French government set aside $22,000 during the past year to aid organizations which provide assistance to their members during unemployment.

* * *

The new French minister for labor, M. Vivani, declares that he intends to administer the labor department as a Socialist, and means to extend trade unionism.

* * *

Of the 16,429 members of trade-unions forwarding returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, 338, or 2.1 per cent, were described as unemployed at the end of October.

* * *

One hundred and eighty-five monthly and one hundred and seventy-nine weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trade unionism.

* * *

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway company has announced an advance in the pay of captains, pilots and mates of its Fall River line of steamers running to New York.

* * *

The 300 locomotive engineers on the Mexican Central railroad and its branches have decided to demand of the authorities an increase in wages sufficient to bring their pay to the standard pay of engineers in the United States.

* * *

It is reported from Chicago that the engineers on the western railways have gained advances in wages that will total about $6,000,000 a year. The increases range from 5 cents to 12 cents per 100 mile run. Between 15,000 and 20,000 men are affected.

* * *

The supreme court of Saxony, has decided that boycotts and strikes, in an effort to increase wages, are not punishable by law, and that employers can not demand compensation for losses caused by strikes or boycotts.

* * *

It is said that nearly every labor union in Kingston, Ont., will ask for an increase in wages this coming spring. The carpenters, who have been all along receiving 27 1-2 cents per hour, have announced their intention of asking for 35c per hour, and eight hours per day, to go into effect on April 1.

* * *

The average number of men now employed in the Butte mines is as follows: Amalgamated, $6,000; North Butte, 500; Butte Coalition, 7,400; Original, 1,150; Pittsburg and Montana, 375; other mines, 1,620; a total of 11,705 men. The miners are paid on an average of $4.00 per day.

* * *

The New York senate passed unanimously, Senator Page's bill, prohibiting the employment of minors under sixteen years, in factories in that state, more than eight hours in any one day; the permitted eight hours must be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

* * *

With the wages of sailors already unprecedented on the Pacific coast, on April 1, a new scale will go into effect which will give a $5 rise to the man before the mast in all branches of the merchant service. This has been agreed upon between the various shipping companies and the Sailors' union of the Pacific.

* * *

The American Sheet and Tin Plate company announces an advance at 2 per cent in wages to all hot mill tonnage employees in tin mills. It is said that sheet-tin mill men will receive an advance of 2.6 per cent on March 1. Seven thousand mill and 6,000 sheet-men will be affected.

* * *

The steam engineers have one of the strongest organizations of labor in Great Britain. The union's annual report shows that the membership at the beginning of this year was 105,000, which places it very close to the top among British trades unions, with the miners excluded. The engineers have a treasury fund of over $1,000,000.

* * *

At the last regular meeting of the local branch of B. C. Stationary Engineers' association an address on the subject of valve gears and valve setting, was given by M. Hutchison. The members evidenced keen interest in this highly important and complex subject, which was explained in a clear manner by means of sketches on a black board, also by use made of a sectional model of a complete engine constructed for the purpose. It is understood that Mr. Hutchison intends to follow up the subject at the next meeting, when the use of the Zeuner diagrams to predetermine the effect resulting from modification of valve proportions, etc., will be fully gone into.

* * *

Portland Cigarmakers' union initiated a movement some time ago to fix a uniform wage scale or bill of prices for the states of Oregon and Washington. Response to its efforts has been prompt and general, the secretary having received favorable replies from Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham, Aberdeen, Spokane, Walla Walla, Baker City and Astoria. Salem workers are affiliated with the Portland organization. At the request of the others, the Portland union has selected Seattle as the place of a convention for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements.

* * *

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, of which Bishop Potter is president, is co-operating with the State Federation of Labor in an effort to get an eight-hour law for children through the New York legislature. Under the existing law, children may be employed for nine hours a day, while strong men—freestone cutters, marble carvers, carpenters, ornamental plasterers, and bricklayers—work only eight hours. Moreover, the law permits the children to work their nine hours (or, rather, to be worked for that period) between 6 o'clock in the morning and 9 at night. This makes the law almost non-enforceable.

* * *

According to a report made by the United States postoffice department, 188 women assistant postmasters and 2,100 women are employed as stamp delivery window or money order clerks. The women clerks receive on an average $1,130 a year, or about $70 less than the men clerks. Two women employed in the postoffice department proper at Washington earn $1,800, sixteen receive $1,600, forty, $1,400, seventy-one $1,200 and seventy-four, $1,000 per annum. A majority of these women are either wives or widows. The testimony of the postoffice authorities is that women make highly efficient public servants and that they are equal in honesty to men, if not superior to them.

* * *

A conference of the local officers of the International Association of Machinists with Fourth Vice President Wilson took place in New York a few days ago. Wilson said that 115,000 machinists throughout the country received advances last year without strikes. In all, advances aggregating $8,000,000 a year have been granted to the machinists. The advances were principally on the part of the railroad companies, but there has been a general tendency to advance wages. The Northern Pacific railroad advanced wages 25 cents a day;; the Southern Pacific, 3 1-2 to 4 cents an hour; the Rock Island, 30 cents a day; the Southern railway, 1 1-2 to 2 cents an hour; the Harriman lines, 30 cents an day, and the Great Northern, 25 cents a day. The year 1906 was a prosperous one all the way through, with more advances in wages and fewer strikes than usual.

* * *

It is shown by statistics recently compiled by the Railroad General Managers' association that the payrolls of American transportation lines in the current fiscal year will, for the first time in their history, exceed one billion dollars. Last year's payroll, as reported by roads representing 94 per cent of the country's mileage was 903 4-5 millions, a gain of sixty-four millions compared with 1905. Assuming that the normal increase, resulting from expansion and business activity, is no more than it was last year, or sixty-four millions, and that the scaled advance, due to increases in wages which have already become effective, will amount to forty millions more, we will have a tatal of wages to be paid in 1907 amounting to 1,007 4-5 million dollars. Inasmuch as wages average 42 per cent of expenses it is estimated on the basis of a total of one billion's pay of employees, that the railroads will have to earn two and one-half billion dollars to justify the wage increase of this year, or 200 millions more than they did in the fiscal year 1905-6.

Scottish folk are proverbially canny and prudent in money matters, and the following shows that the younger generation is no exception to the rule.

A teacher in a lowland school was taking mental arithmetic with a class of boys. She asked one urchin:

"How much did your mother give you to buy four pounds of tea at one and a siv a pound?"

"We ne'er get sae much at once as that, mum."

"Never mind that. Four pounds at one and six"

"But we canna afford the one and six mum. We always hae the one and twa."

"Answer the question. What would she give you to pay for four pounds of tea at—"

"Nawthin' mum."

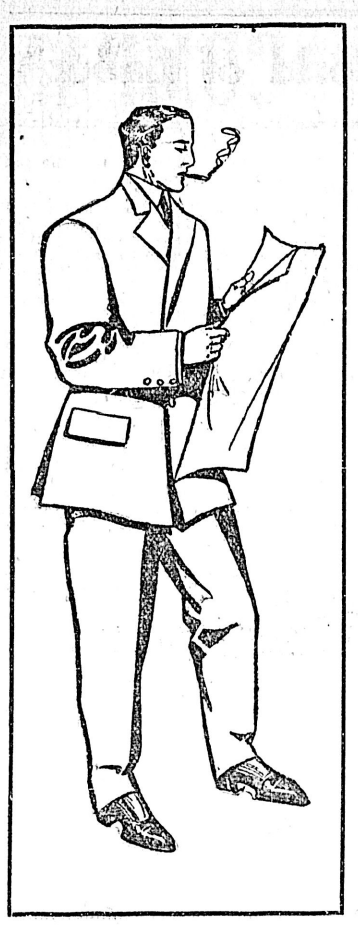
"What do you mean by nothing?"

"She'll na' gi'e me ony bawbees. She'd tell me to ask the mon tae pi't it doon.'"

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! But supposing she did?"

With a pitying smile came the reply "A can see ye're ne'er met ma mither, mum."

For Catarrh, let me send you free, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow white, creamy, healing antiseptic balm that gives instant relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.



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SOLE AGENTS FOR

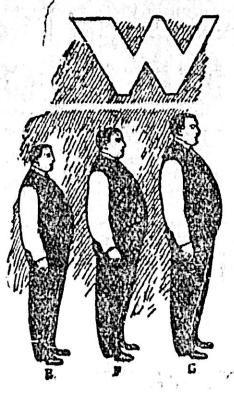
SEMI-READY TAILORING

Suits, from - $12 to $30
Trousers, from $ 4 to $ 7
Top Coats, from $15 to $25
Raincoats, from $10 to $30

Tailored to fit all physique types and guraanteed to retain shape

3,000 Garments
To Choose From

THE STOUT MAN.



HEN a man gets into Semi-ready types E, F or G, he thinks he must get his clothes custom-tailored.

We tailor suits just as surely perfect for the stout man as the thin.

With our systems of physique types we know the exact measurements for each suit part—a man need not consider himself out in the cold because his waist measurement goes over 36 inches.

You get all the Semi-ready advantages—expert service on each part—the suit made to the try-on stage, so that you can prejudge effect and fit before you buy.

Money back for any dissatisfaction. You cannot suffer any loss for a trial.

Semi-ready Tailoring
68-70 YATES STREET

B. Williams & Co

AGENTS FOR

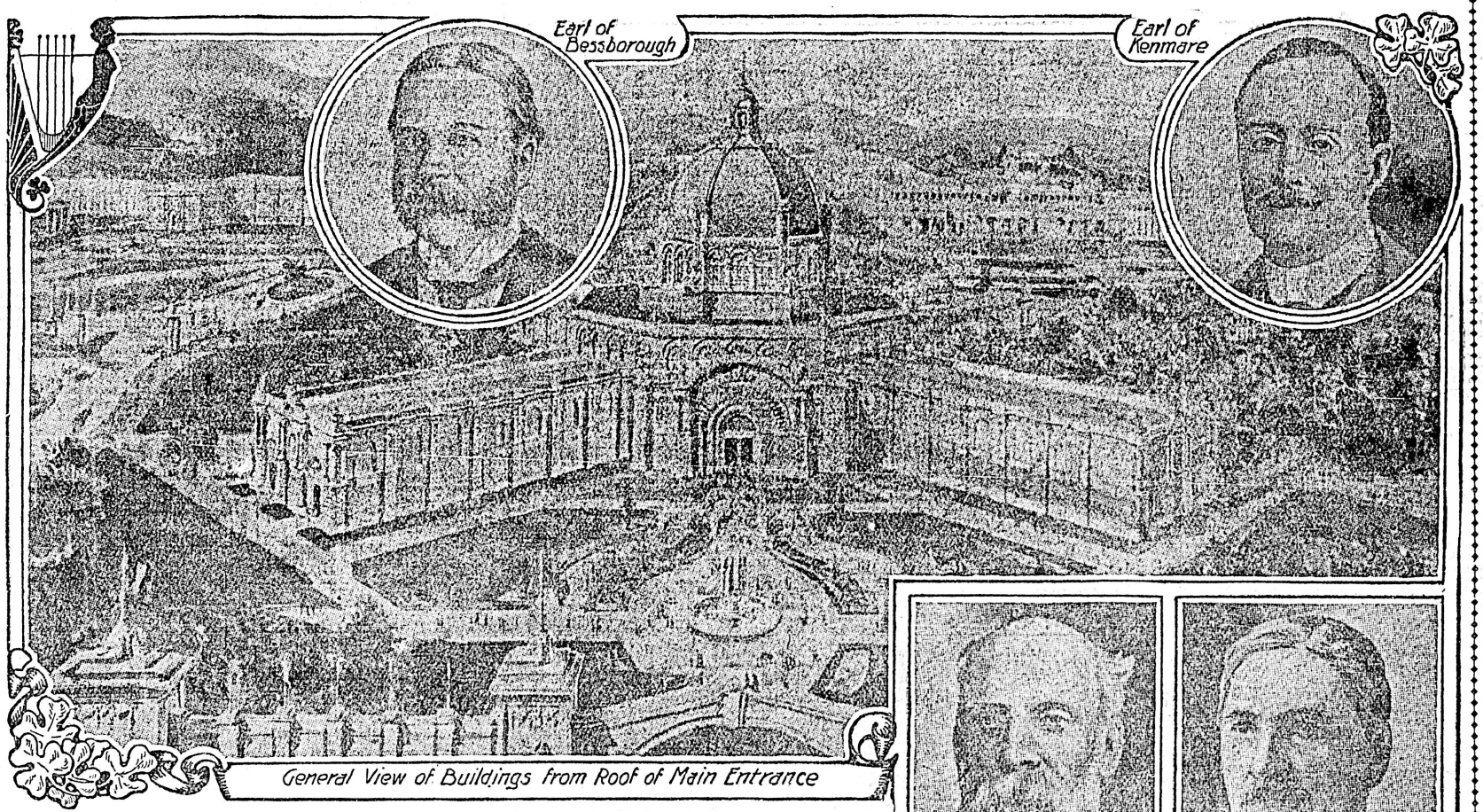
DENTS GLOVES
CHRISTY AND STETSON HATS AND CAPS
SALEM SHIRTS
TOOKE'S COLLARS AND NECKWEAR
Linen Mesh and Imported British Hosiery and Underwear

NEW SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

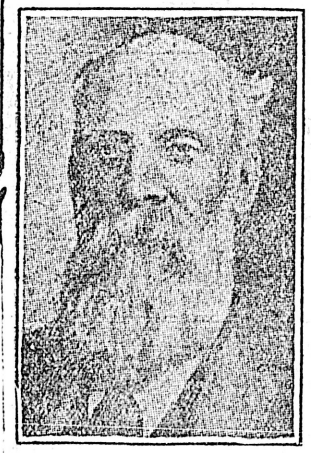
Big Reductions
ON ALL
Boys' Suits

Exhibition of Irish Industries Opens in May

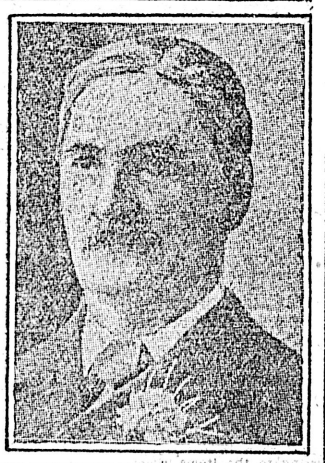
The Emerald Isle to Excel All Previous Displays of Her Handicraft and Resources, and to Exhibit With Them the Products of All Other Nations



General View of Buildings from Roof of Main Entrance



Earl of Meath



Marquis of Ormonde

The Irish International Exhibition, which is to be held in Dublin this summer had its inception at a large and influentially attended meeting of the then newly formed Irish Industrial Conference, held on April 15, 1903, in the hall of the Royal University, Dublin. The meeting was called for the purpose of establishing an Institute of Commerce for Ireland, and of initiating a movement for the holding of an international exhibition in Dublin.

Men of all classes, creeds and politics met for the common purpose of doing what they could to better the condition of the country, and, by a unanimous resolution, that great meeting decided to hold an international exhibition in Dublin.

Following the precedent of exhibitions held elsewhere, the Executive Council decided to raise a guarantee fund, and the project was so favorably regarded that nearly 1000 guarantors, representing every section of the committee, subscribed to the fund, which now exceeds $775,000.

Several causes, the principal of which was the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site, led to the postponement of the project; but these difficulties, by the perseverance of those connected with the movement, were finally overcome, and the exhibition will be opened in May.

Exhibitions of a similar character have been held in Ireland, and although, when they took place, traveling facilities were in a very backward state, they were visited by large numbers. If, when traveling was a task rather than a pleasure, projects of a similar nature met with such support from the public, it is certain that, with the facilities now provided for cheap and luxurious traveling, the numbers visiting the Dublin Exhibition in 1907 will far exceed those attending any of the previous exhibitions referred to.

An Admirable Site.

After examining all the available places in and around the city of Dublin, including the Phoenix Park—which, suitable though it was in many respects, had to be abandoned as a site owing to the absence of transit facilities—the committee to whom the task was intrusted was fortunately able to obtain for the purposes of the exhibition a site in one of the best residential suburbs, within a mile and a half of the centre of the city, served by three lines of tramways, and having within a very short distance of it a station and siding of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford railway, by means of which intercommunication with all the other railways in Ireland and with the quays and docks of Dublin is available for transit of goods.

The greater portion of the site on which the buildings are now being erected was recently presented to the Pembroke Urban District Council by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, K.P., one of the vice presidents of the exhibition, who owns a large property in the neighborhood, in commemoration of the coming of age of his son, Lord Herbert, to be dedicated as a park and recreation ground to the public forever, when the exhibition closes, and to be known as Herbert Park.

In addition to the park, the Executive Council was able to obtain a short lease of several acres of adjoining land, and so that a total of about fifty-two acres is available for the purposes of the exhibition.

The site is eminently suited for the purpose. It provides ample room, is picturesquely timbered, and will be easily adapted to the scheme of landscape gardening, which the executive council will carry out. A lake, fountains and a wealth of shrubs and flowers will form a beautiful setting for the magnificent structures now in course of erection.

The Principal Buildings.

The grounds of the Royal Dublin Society, where the famous Irish Horse Show is annually held in the month of August immediately adjoin. This show is visited by strangers from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent, and upward of 55,000 persons have passed the turnstiles during the short period of four days on which it is open.

The main entrance to the exhibition will be at Ballsbridge, on the tramway line from the city to Dalkey, and will open into a Celtic court, where will be placed some of the Irish industrial exhibits. There will be other entrances on the south side of the park, in the vicinity of Donnybrook.

Directly opposite the main entrance will be the principal building, consisting of a central octagonal court, 215 feet in diameter, surrounded by a corridor opening into four radial wings, each 164 feet long and 80 feet wide. Over the centre of this building will be an octagonal dome, 80 feet in diameter and 150 feet in height. Around this building—as shown on the block plan—will be grouped a number of pavilions for the British, foreign and colonial exhibits—motor cars, electric lighting, gas lighting, Irish industries, machinery and power houses, also extensive dining, tea and refreshment rooms and the other buildings usual in such an exhibition.

A fine art gallery, in which it is proposed to install a collection of modern art of Ireland, of Great Britain and of other countries, will be erected. The building will be of special fireproof construction, and the utmost precautions will be taken to insure the safety of the pictures and other art exhibits which are are in course of collection.

Ample space has been reserved for the erection of special pavilions for foreign governments and nations, and fac similes of Irish buildings of interest, either from their archaeological or historical associations.

Scope of the Exhibition.

The scope of the exhibition will be Irish and international in the widest sense. Exhibits will be classified under the nineteen different sections mentioned. Promises of substantial support have been received from many foreign countries. Not only will the arts, industries and manufactures of Ireland be specially provided for and suitably displayed, but there will be exhibits of the manufactures, industries, resources, machinery and its appliances, science, art, archaeology, etc., of all nations.

The Executive Council, realizing the great advantages which must accrue to Ireland from such an exhibition attended by vast numbers of visitors from all parts of the world, is determined to make such a representative display of Irish products as never before has been attempted in the country.

An exhibition such as is to be held will display the many opportunities which exist in Ireland for the investment of capital. It will place before the world her industrial manufactures and products; will show the remarkable progress they have made in a few years, and what further development they are capable of.

Outside the purely business aspects of the exhibition, the amusement of the visitors will be amply catered to. Musical entertainments, vocal and instrumental, of a high class, will be provided. A large concert hall is being built. Special concerts devoted to Irish music will be given, and the best instrumental bands of Great Britain have been engaged. Other amusements of a novel character—water chutes, switchbacks, etc., will be provided; and the creature comforts of visitors will be amply catered to in the extensive dining, tea and refreshment rooms already mentioned.

In addition to all these attractions within the exhibition, there are the further attractions of the city and country. Dublin and Ireland have these to offer in profusion. Ireland cannot boast of such natural features as the mighty Alps of Switzerland or Italy; but she has entrancing scenery peculiarly her own; a fresh and balmy climate, unequaled greenness of verdure, the gift of the Atlantic which washes her western coast.

House Numbering

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and properly signed and endorsed will be received up to 4 p. m. on Monday, March 25th, for numbering the whole of the buildings within the City of Victoria, on what is known as the "Block System." A complete number must be placed on each separate entrance of every building which ever street it may face on, whether one, two, three, or four figures are required. Numbers must be calculated at 20 feet apart. The contractor will be required to furnish all material and labor requisite to complete the work. Parties tendering must submit the style and size of proposed numbers which must be not less than three inches in height, and made of pressed metal.

Douglas street will be the base line from south to north, and Fort street the base line from west to east, and parties tendering will be required to furnish a sketch plan showing how the numbers will work in with the base lines. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a contract with the corporation for the due performance of the work to the satisfaction of the city council, or their agent whom they may appoint.

Tenders must state the time required for completion of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT.
City Assessor.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
February 13th, 1907.

AN
Old-Fashioned Bargain

$250 per Lot
Right in Town

6 lots fronting on two streets; sidewalk, water and light to property; Hillside avenue; high, dry and beautiful view.

Close in acreage, all under cultivation, valuable orchard, 400 bearing prune trees, house and outbuildings; beautiful situation, corner two main roads, within one mile of city, 50 acres, $500 per acre.

A good block of interest-paying property on Yates street.

The B.C. INFORMATION AGENCY
LIMITED
78 DOUGLAS STREET

C. C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA
For Ribbons, Laces and Millinery Supplies.

New Spring Goods

We are showing all the new styles in HATS, JACKETS, DRESS GOODS and BLOUSE WAISTS.

Our spring stock of Feathers, Flowers, Mounts, etc., etc., is now in stock, complete and ready for delivery.

..... NOW READY .....

The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at

THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAI EN ISLAND.

has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of $1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kai-En Island that can be procured. ORDERS RECEIVED AT

THE COLONIST OFFICE

Advertise in Colonist
British Columbia's Leading Paper

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE REVISED STATUTES OF MANITOBA

HEAD OFFICE---B. N. A. BUILDING, 436 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICE, 4 VIEW ST., VICTORIA, B. C. PHONE 1055

Authorized Capital, $7,500,000 Subscribed Capital, $1,750,000

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company

The Fourth Annual meeting of the Shareholders was held at the head office of the Company, Bank of British North America Building, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday, February 27, 1907, at 4 p. m.

Among those present were: E. F. Hutchings, Esq., President, the Great West Saddlery Co.; J. T. Gordon, Esq., M. P. P., President, Standard Trusts Co., President, Gordon, Ironside & Fares, etc.; Major Stewart Mulvey, Secy.-Treasury, Winnipeg School Board; James Stuart, Esq., Presilent, Stuart Electric Co.; W. T. Alexander, Esq., President, the Great West Permanent Loan & Savings Co.; Robert Magness, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures; Thomas Waddell, Esq., Insurance Agent; E. S. Popham, Esq., M. P., Vice-President, the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co., Director Standard Trusts Co., etc.; William McBride, Esq., M. A. Western Manager, the North American Life Assurance Co.; R. G. Affleck, Esq., Barrister; F. H. Alexander, Esq., Secretary, the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.; E. L. Taylor, Esq., Barrister, Director Imperial Loan and Investment Co., etc.; H. H. Chown, Esq., M. D.; Frederick Steele, Esq., Managing Director, Steele Bros. Investments, Ltd.; R. D. Richardson, Esq., Stationer; D. A. Pender, Esq., C. A., Auditor; Daniel McRae, Esq.; Robert Cunningham, Esq.; William McLeish, Esq., Accountant; L. B. Willian, Esq.; J. H. Alexander, Esq., Contractor; J. B. Turner, Esq.; F. A. Wilson, Esq.; J. B. Johnson, Esq., and others.

The President, Mr. W. T. Alexander, having taken the chair, the Secretary, Mr. F. H. Alexander, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

At the Chairman's request, the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, also the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, which were duly confirmed.

The Secretary then read the report of the Directors and the financial statement for 1906, accompanied by the Profit and Loss Account and the Auditors' Report, which are as follows:

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting the Fourth Annual Report of the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company, accompanied by the Profit and Loss Account and other financial statements, for the year ending December 31st, 1906, as duly certified by the auditors of the Company.

During the past year the Company's progress was most satisfactory, as is shown by the fact that the Assets are now nearly double what they were at the close of the previous year.

The subscribed capital now amounts to $1,750,000.00, while the assets reach the splendid total of $916,187.79. This showing is one that we ought all to be proud of, especially so when the Company has established a record for Canadian loan companies.

We, as Directors of this Company, fully appreciate the fact that this is a Western institution and thoroughly realize that we are especially well situated to transact our business to the best possible advantage in this progressive and growing part of Canada.

Western people are always loyal to Western institutions; and, in our own instance, they have given the Company their hearty support, as they recognize that it is one of the leading factors in building up this new country.

It is generally conceded that the Company has adopted a very wise policy in placing some of its capital stock with the representative business men in every city and town in the West, as a large business connection is thereby assured.

The Western people have entire confidence in this progressive Company, as, in respect to the dividends paid and the volume of business done during the past four years, the record has been most satisfactory.

There is an increasing demand for money from all parts of the West, and, with the facilities which our Company now possesses through its branch offices and agencies, we are able to look after the loaning business to the very best advantage.

We propose to devote especial attention this year to the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where we will establish branch offices and agencies in the leading cities and towns.

This should be a very profitable field for our operations, as these provinces are now well established and new settlers are coming in in large numbers, who will naturally look to the loan companies for assistance in building homes for themselves.

With the active demand for money, the Company is able to keep all its funds loaned on the best class of productive real estate, and at a very remunerative rate of interest.

The fact that there was such a small amount of arrears on real estate loans at the close of last year is ample proof of the prompt payment of interest and principal.

The total amount of first mortgages is now nearly one million dollars. Invariably, these mortgages are upon improved city and town property, in small average amounts, with a good margin of value, and calling for the interest and a portion of the principal each year until the loan is repaid. Consequently, the borrower's debt becomes less and the Company's security greater.

The Company is protected against fire losses, as every loan is covered by ample insurance.

With the conservative and judicious manner in which the funds of the Company are loaned, it is quite evident that our securities are unexcelled.

If you will refer to the Profit and Loss statement you will observe that the profits for the year, after the deduction of the cost of management, was $83,012.34, out of this amount, the company paid two half-yearly dividends on the fully-paid permanent stock at the rate of Eight per cent per annum, as well as the interest at the rate of Five per cent per annum that had accrued during 1906 on the accumulative permanent stock that had been paid in full during the year. And, on the remainder of the "B" permanent stock, there was credited the guaranteed Five per cent accrued interest, and on withdrawable stocks "C" and "D" there was credited at the usual rate the interest that had accrued during the year. The Profit and Loss Account had still a credit balance of $9,535.24, which, along with $45,725.24, the amount to the credit of the Premium Account, was transferred to the Reserve Fund.

Your directors are indeed pleased to report that there has been such a large amount added to the Reserve Fund this year, and congratulate the shareholders that, after a brief period of four years, the Reserve Fund should have reached the splendid total of $155,941.41; and they desire to thank the shareholders for their hearty support during the past year, and feel confident that the shareholders will cooperate with them in the future to make the Company the greatest possible success.

The Directors again have pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Company have performed their respective duties.

W. T. ALEXANDER,
President.

Winnipeg, Feb. 19th, 1907.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

Assets.

Real Estate Loans—First Mortgage	$808,535 00
Interest due and accrued on loans	676 79
Sundry Accounts due Company	403 42
Charter and License Account	517 50
Office Furniture and Fixtures	3,734 10
Cash in Bank	$9,007 41
Cash on Hand	13,283 57
	$916,187 79

Liabilities

Permanent Stock, A and B, and accumulations	$566,359 58
Withdrawable Stock, C and D, and accumulations	19,926 81
January 1st, 1907, Dividend A	35,581 94
January 1st, 1907, Dividend B	1,899 36
January 1st, 1907, Dividend C	88 79
Loan Repayments	74,418 27
Amounts due on Uncompleted Loans	80,549 38
Accounts Payable	947 80
Contingent Account	474 45
Reserve Fund	155,941 41
	$916,187 79

W. T. ALEXANDER, President.
E. S. POPHAM, Vice-President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

Balance of Interest due on Real Estate Loans, December 31, 1905	$ 561 15
Accumulations Credited on Permanent and Withdrawal Stocks	3,206 85
July 1st, 1906, Dividend A	12,284 10
July 31st, 1906, Dividend C	121 72
January 1st, 1907, Dividend A	15,581 94
January 1st, 1907, Dividend C	88 79
"B" Interest accrued and paid during 1906	1,151 29
"D" Interest accrued and paid during 1906	481 26
Transferred to Reserve Fund	55,269 48
	$ 88,737 58

Cr.

Profits from First Mortgages and Bank Interest for the year ending December 31st, 1906, after deducting charges of management, $43,012.34, which, with $45,725.24 Premium on Capital Stock, amounted to	$ 88,737 58
	$ 88,737 58

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit of Account, December 31st, 1905	$100,680 93
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	55,260 48
Premium on Capital Stock	$45,725 24
From Profits of the Year	9,535 24
	$155,941 41

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made a full examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company to the 31st of December, 1906, and find the same to be correct and properly set forth in the above statement.

A detailed audit of the cash receipts and disbursements, with vouchers, has ben made and found correct. The securities for loans, as above shown, in the hands of the Company, have been carefully scrutinized and compared with the detailed list of mortgages and found correct.

(Signed) D. A. PENDER, C. A.
M. D. SMITH,
Auditors.

Winnipeg, Feb. 19th, 1907.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

In moving the adoption of the Report, the President, W. T. Alexander, said:

It is extremely gratifying to me to be again present at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, and to be able to submit to you such an excellent balance sheet and statement of the position of the Company.

By referring to the statement in your hands, it must be quite apparent that the Company has made very substantial progress during the past year.

And I must say it is most encouraging to see the hearty support given this Company by the Western people. They realize that there is a great scope for a progressive loan company, with headquarters in this Western country, and they have been ever ready to co-operate with and render every possible assistance to the Company at every place where the Company has found it expedient to extend its business.

And, in distributing our capital stock over such a wide area, with responsible business men, I am confident that we are obtaining a business connection that will be most valuable to the Company in its future operations.

Our Assets now reach the splendid total of $916,187.79, showing an increase of $390,401.69 over the previous year, while the subscribed capital has increased to the extent of half a million dollars, and now amounts to $1,750,000.00.

The Reserve Fund has been very materially increased, there having been added the large sum of $55,260.48. This account now stands at $155,941.41; and, considering that the Company is only four years old, we should all be proud of this splendid showing.

The active demand for money still continues, and the usual care and discretion have been exercized in placing our loans.

The fact that there was only $676.79 interest arrears, and that there was not a single dollar of property on our hands at the close of last year, is a splendid evidence that all necessary precautions have been taken.

This is a very satisfactory condition of affairs, especially so when you consider that we have now nearly a million dollars on first mortgages.

In reviewing the progress of the Company during the year just past, I think it would be quite in order to make a comparison with the figures of 1905.

Our mortgage loans at the close of 1906 amounted to $808,535.00, there being an increase of $291,035.00 over the previous year.

While the item of interest arrears was $676.79 at December 31st, 1906, or $115.64 more than at December 31st, 1905, it must be borne in mind that we had at the close of 1906 nearly $300,000.00 more loaned on first mortgages than in the previous year.

In referring to the items "Cash on Hand" and "Cash in Bank," you will see that these are much larger than in 1905.

In conjunction with the above item, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that, at the close of the year 1906, there still remained to be paid out on account of our progressive or building loans, an amount nearly equal to the balance then in the bank, so that our capital was practically all invested on first mortgages when the year's business came to a close. This was very gratifying to the Company.

I might further state that the greater portion of these items, "Cash on Hand" and "Cash in Bank," was made up of payments on stock that fell due during the last month of the year.

The present demand for money, considering the time of the year, is very satisfactory; in fact, the prospects in our Loan Department for the coming year are exceedingly bright.

I am very pleased to report that we have wiped out every dollar of organization expenses incurred in selling our stock and in the general organization work of the Company; and, after paying two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the fully-paid permanent stock, and crediting the usual interest to the other classes of stock, we are able to transfer to the Reserve Fund the handsome sum of $55,260.48, bringing that amount up to the creditable total of $155,941.41. We have now reached that splendid financial position when the Company is not only able to met all its liabilities, but to pay back to its shareholders all money paid in on capital stock, together with a premium thereon equal to the amount at the credit of the Reserve Fund; in fact, your Directors are confident that it is a matter now of only a short time when the increased earnings will warrant the Company paying higher dividends than heretofore.

As I have already mentioned, the Reserve Fund was increased by $55,260.48, or an amount which is more than half of the total Reserve at the close of the year 1905.

At December 31st, 1905 the amount paid up on the Permanent Stock was $332,770.25; while, at the close of 1906, the paid-up Permanent Capital amounted to $566,359.58, showing a splendid gain of $233,589.33.

This Western country has now been enjoying uninterrupted prosperity for a number of years; in fact, the year just passed has been a record year for this country. Prosperity has reigned the length and breadth of this wide Dominion. Reports coming from our various Canadian industrial and manufacturing centres show that the firms have been deluged with orders. And they certainly attribute their activity in a large measure to the rapid expansion and prosperity in the Western provinces of Canada.

In many instances the output from the large manufacturing establishments has been curtailed, chiefly through scarcity of skilled workmen. And this is by no means the only important question that has occupied the public mind of late. We have but to look to old Ontario, and there we find that the farmers of that province have experienced great difficulty in securing a sufficient number of suitable men to assist them in the agricultural work, in spite of the fact that large numbers of this class have been coming into Canada for years past.

The railways are also seriously handicapped by not being able to secure enough laborers to assist in the immense amount of construction work that has been going on in the West.

Naturally, we look for the reason of this extraordinary situation. What do we find? That of nearly 150,000 immigrants that entered Canada last year about 75 per cent found their way to the Western provinces, where, no doubt, the majority of them took up agricultural pursuits. They had learned much of this country before leaving home, and were of the firm opinion that here was a country in which a man with a limited amount of capital, but if industrious and blessed with a good constitution, could, in a few short years, become a prosperous citizen of a new and vigorous country. He has, from the experience of others, no doubt found it expedient to launch out for himself, rather than offer his services to others, whether it be in the business of mining, railroading, or farming.

One feature deserving of especial mention is, that the settlers now coming into this country are generally of a better class than formerly, and are better equipped in every way to make a success in an agricultural country.

Ample proof of the development of the three prairie provinces during the last ten years is shown by the population, which at present approximates; for Manitoba, 400,000; Saskatchewan, 300,000; Alberta, 200,000.

From present indications this will be a record year for immigration from the United States and abroad. We are always glad to welcome the settlers from the United States, especially, as they are well conversant with our Western conditions, and usually come well prepared to start farming in a vigorous and progressive way.

The bountiful crops that our West has experienced during the last few years have been a splendid advertisement for the country. And, when you consider that only a small portion of this immense tract of fertile land is at present under cultivation, and that these lands may be purchased for prices much lower than are asked for similar lands in other countries, is it any wonder that the attention of the world at large has been drawn to these prairie provinces?

Every year sees immense additions to the railroad lines in the West. For the present year, each of the railroads operating in the West has under contemplation very extensive additions and improvements to its lines. In fact, this is an age of wonderful railroad development.

A natural outcome of this will be, that the country will make greater strides than ever, for it is a well known fact that the railroads are the forerunners of civilization and settlement of the country. With increased railroad facilities, conditions will continue to improve, farmers will be able to market their produce to better advantage, merchants will benefit by more rapid transit, business and financial men will be attracted to the country as a safe and profitable field for the investment of capital; and, in fact, the country generally will feel the beneficial effects of railroad extension for many years to come.

I have, therefore, every assurance when I say that there will be an active demand for our money for many years, and at a very remunerative rate of interest.

During the past year the Company established many new agencies in British Columbia and generally extended its business in that province, where we met with unqualified success.

During the present year we intend to greatly extend our business in the rapidly-growing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where we shall undoubtedly find a very profitable field for all branches of the Company's business.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the Company's position, at the end of its fourth year's business, is indeed an enviable one, and should inspire Westerners to a greater degree than ever in Western institutions and the West in general.

I desire again to thank the shareholders for the splendid support given the Company during the past year, and am confident that they will do their utmost this year, so that the business done during 1907 will eclipse that of any previous year.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving the adoption of the splendid report which has just been submitted to you.

The Vice-President, Dr. E. S. Popham, on rising to second the adoption of the Report, said:

Gentlemen, it affords me much pleasure to second the adoption of the Report. The Assets of the Company have shown a marked increase from year to year, and it is most gratifying to me that there has been such a substantial increase in all departments of the business during the past year.

One very prominent feature to which I would like to draw your attention, is that after four years operation we have not a single dollar of real estate on our hands.

The securities for our mortgage loans are in a most satisfactory condition. In fact, for every dollar loaned, we have at least two dollars and a quarter of real estate security.

By referring to the Report, you will notice there was $676.79 interest due at the close of the year. This is a very small amount indeed, considering that we have now about one million dollars loaned on first mortgages, and I might further add that fuly 75 per cent of this amount was paid during the month of January, so that we have practically no interest arrears. This is an evidence that great care and discretion have been exercised in looking after this department of the business.

I am pleased to say that the dividends have been most satisfactory to the shareholders, the last four dividends having been at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and your Directors feel quite confident that it is a matter of only a short time when the dividends will be materially increased.

Our stock has been regarded as an excellent investment and has been in great demand, as is shown by the fact that during the past year over a half million dollars of stock was subscribed for, and I am pleased to inform you that our subscribed capital now amounts to the handsome sum of $1,750,000.00. The balance of our $2,000,000.00 will be placed during the coming year at a premium of forty per cent.

Your Directors have been most economical in regard to expenses, and the result has been that the expenses during the past year have been much less than in previous years in proportion to the business done.

It is the intention of your Directors to establish during the coming year a savings department in connection with our business. It is our intention to allow four per cent on savings deposits. This department should materially add to the revenue of the Company.

The Auditors have made a very thorough audit of the books during the past year and report everything in perfect order. The President has gone so thoroughly into details that I will not add anything further, but beg to second the adoption of this very satisfactory report.

The motion to adopt the Report was carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. E. F. Hutchings, and seconded by Mr. R. G. Affleck, that the management be instructed to have the Report printed and distributed among the shareholders for their general information.—Carried.

The Company's solicitor, Mr. E. L. Taylor, being asked to speak regarding the Company's securities, addressed the meeting as follows:

In view of the fact that the shareholders present are conversant with the nature of our securities, it is hardly necessary for me to dwell at any length on this point. I might say that the first step in loaning money on first mortgages is to examine the title and see that it is perfect, absolutely flawless. This is invariably done. Great care is taken to see that the title will not be affected by liens and other claims for labor and material that may be furnished for the construction of the building on the property mortgaged. I will further state that every property upon which the Company has a mortgage has a perfect title.

Brief discussion of the Company's business by Mr. E. F. Hutchings, the President, Mr. E. L. Taylor, and other shareholders, followed.

Major Stewart Mulvey then moved that the retiring Board of Directors be re-elected for the ensuing year.

In seconding this motion, Mr. Thos. Waddell spoke as follows:

When we take into consideration that the Company is only four years old, we must all feel that the Company has attained magnificent results—results which are certainly unique in the history of loan companies. I feel that the men who have in such a short time built up a reserve fund of over $155,000.00 will be quite capable to direct the business of the Company for the ensuing year, and I sincerely hope that the motion will be unanimously carried. I feel sure that this is warranted by the magnificent results accomplished by the Directors during the past year. I am very pleased to learn that the Directors have decided to open up a savings department, as I feel confident that it will prove a most valuable acquisition to the Company's business.

In support of the motion, Mr. Robert Magness addressed the shareholders as follows: It affords me great pleasure to add a few words to what has just been said by the mover and seconder of the motion. I think we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Directors for the efficient manner they have managed the affairs of the Company. I cannot too highly commend the reliability of these gentlemen. I, for one feel quite satisfied that our funds are in good hands. Our Board consists of good level-headed business men, and are such that would not risk a dollar of our money or their own, for that matter, until they were absolutely convinced that the security was perfect.

It was moved by R. D. Richardson and seconded by J. K. B. Turner, that Messrs. D. A. Pender and Wm. Ramage be appointed Auditors for the coming year.—Carried.

Mr. R. G. Affleck, in moving a vote of thanks to the Directors, officers and staff, said:

I am not going to use any flattering terms, as I look upon this matter from a purely business standpoint, but I feel it my duty to move a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring and now re-elected Board for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties. They have paid the fully paid stockholders an eight per cent dividend, which I consider is very satisfactory indeed, and they have credited five per cent interest to the accumulative stockholders' accounts, and in addition to this, they have carried a very handsome amount to the Reserve Fund. This, I am sure, must be very gratifying to the shareholders, and I have complete assurance that the funds entrusted to the Directors will be carefully looked after.

The motion was seconded by Mr. E. F. Hutchings, as follows:

I may say that I became a shareholder when the Company was first organized, and I sincerely regret that I did not purchase more stock at that time, especially so, when I see such splendid results. The success of our Company is assured. In fact I do not see any reason why a loan company operating in this Western country should not be eminently successful. We have today the greatest field in the world for such a business. We have a new country, where the land can be purchased at a low figure, but which will most assuredly increase rapidly in value.

For instance, if we make a loan on a property now worth $2,000.00 it will, in the course of a short time, be worth $3,000.00. I consider that this is the best possible kind of security, and I see no reason why the Company should sustain any loss, providing the same precaution is taken that has been exercised in the past. Our Company has now attained such a splendid financial position that should the Company be desirous of obtaining debenture money we should be able to secure at reasonable rates almost any amount of money from the large financial centres to loan out in this country. And I feel that it is quite probable that the Company will soon be taking advantage of this splendid opportunity.

On motion, this resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. James Stuart, responding to the vote of thanks, spoke as follows:

I think that a word from me might be in good order. Nearly every feature of the Company's business has been referred to, and I think Mr. Affleck's remarks struck the proper chord. Results, and profitable results, are what we are always seeking. Mr. E. L. Taylor has explained the nature of our securities. When making our loans, every application is considered very carefully. I might say that the Directors are always unanimous in their decision, otherwise the loans are declined.

In every case we have a careful valuation made and take no chances whatever. The only reason for dwelling upon this point is to let you know that your money is being loaned on the very best kind of security.

On behalf of my colleagues, as well as myself, I desire to thank you for the confidence you have shown in the Directors by their re-election.

Upon being called upon to address the meeting, Mr. J. T. Gordon made the following remarks:

I may say on behalf of myself that I appreciate very much the very kind remarks that have been made in proposing and seconding this resolution, and on behalf of my colleagues on the Board, I may say that they all appreciate what has been said. I can say that no institution in this country has, in my opinion, a more able Board of Directors, or a Board that gives more earnest and careful attention to the affairs of the Company than do the Board of this progressive Company.

I wish to assure you that the funds entrusted to the Directors have been well and judiciously invested; this is shown by the fact that after four years business we have no property on our hands and practically no interest arrears.

I have been a member of this Board for three years, and I would like to say that practically all our loans have been made on houses with stone foundations and modern improvements. I can conscientiously say that for every dollar loaned on first mortgages we have two dollars and a quarter security. I think the loan company business is a splendid business; it is certainly profitable and safe.

The aim and ambition of the President and Board is to carry on the business of the Company just as if it were our own business, and I believe we are even more particular about it, as we realize the responsibility of investing funds that have been entrusted to our care.

Sometimes the funds are those which bind the homes together, and in other instances they are funds of orphans, hence we feel it our solemn duty to exercise the greatest possible care in investing the funds of the Company. We have great reason to be proud of our President. Mr. Alexander is a gentleman of undoubted ability and unlimited energy, and we fully realize that in Mr. Alexander we have a man who is eminently qualified to look after in an efficient manner this young and vigorous Company.

I am sure that we, as Directors, appreciate the confidence that you have shown in us by our re-election.

I can assure you that the Directors will do all in their power to make the year 1907 the best in the history of the Company.

Thereupon the President, Mr. W. T. Alexander, said that he very much appreciated the kind words just spoken, as well as the confidence that had been placed in him, and addressed the meeting briefly on the work contemplated during the coming year.

It was then moved by Mr. E. F. Hutchings, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Waddell, that the meeting adjourn.—Carried.

The newly-elected Board was comprised of the following gentlemen: W. T. Alexander, Esq; E. S. Popham, Esq., M. D.; J. T. Gordon, Esq., M. P. P.; E. D. Martin, Esq.; James Stuart, Esq.; E. L. Taylor, Esq., and F. H. Alexander, Esq.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, Mr. W. T. Alexander was elected President, and Dr. E. S. Popham, Vice-President.

Taylor, and F. H. Alexander, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. T. ALEXANDER, Esq. ..... President and Manager
E. S. POPHAM, Esq., M. D. ..... Vice-President
J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P. ..... President Gordon, Ironside & Fares
E. D. MARTIN, Esq. ..... Wholesale Druggist
JAMES STUART, Esq. ..... President Stuart Electric Co.
E. L. TAYLOR, Esq. ..... Barrister-at-Law
F. H. ALEXANDER, Esq. ..... Secretary

BANKERS, THE BANK OF OTTAWA. SOLICITORS, TAYLOR & BOWLES.

ADVISORY BOARD

N. BAWLF, Esq., President Northern Elevator Co.
E. F. HUTCHINGS, Esq., President Great West Saddlery Co.
D. R. DINGWALL, Esq., Jeweler.
D. E. SPRAGUE, Esq., Lumber Merchant.
CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Vice-Pres. Northern Bank, President Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk.
R. J. BLANCHARD, Esq., M. D.
MAJOR J. R. WYNNE, Martin, Bole & Wynne Drug Co.
HUGH ARMSTRONG, Esq., M.P.P., Portage la Prairie.
R. P. McLENNAN, Esq., Wholesale & Retail Hardware Merchant, Vancouver, B. C.
A. F. BANFIELD, Esq., Carpet Merchant.
MAJOR STEWART MULVEY, Sec.-Treas. Winnipeg School Board.
GEO. I. WILSON, Esq., Financier, Vancouver, B. C.
THOS. W. PATTERSON, Esq., Contractor, Victoria, B. C.
HON. CHAS. E. POOLEY, Barrister, Victoria, B. C.
ROBERT MAGNESS, Esq., Insp. Weights and Measures.
JOHN T. SPIERS, Esq., Baker and Confectioner.
R. M. SIMPSON, Esq., M.D.
ANDREW GRAY, Esq., Proprietor Marine Iron Works, Victoria, B. C.
H. SANDISON, Esq., Capitalist, Winnipeg.
THOS. SHOTBOLT, Esq., Druggist, Victoria, B. C.

Vancouver Advisory Board

GEO. I. WILSON, Esq., Financier.
R. P. McLENNAN, Esq., Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchant.
HON. CHAS. WILSON, Barrister.
JONATHAN MILLER, Esq., Postmaster.
EDWARD H. HEAPS, Esq., Lumber Manufacturer.
FRANK BENNETT, Esq., Financier.
W. J. McMILLAN, Esq.,
JONATHAN ROGERS, Esq., Contractor.
R. J. POTTS, Esq., Manager Vancouver Branch.
Bankers—Bank of Montreal.
Solicitors — Messrs. Wilson, Senkler & Bloomfield.

Victoria Advisory Board

THOS. W. PATERSON, Esq., Contractor.
LAWRENCE GOODACRE, Esq., Meat Merchant.
ANDREW GRAY, Esq., Proprietor Marine Iron Works.
O. M. JONES, Esq., Physician and Surgeon.
THOS. SHOTBOLT, Esq., Druggist.
HON. CHAS. E. POOLEY, Barrister and Solicitor.
JOS. A. SAYWARD, Esq., Lumber Merchant.
A. W. JONES, Esq., Financial Agent, Valuator.
GRIFFIN W. JONES, Esq., Manager Victoria Branch, 4 View Street.
Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Solicitors — Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley.

NOTICE TO THE INVESTING PUBLIC

There is a limited amount of the Company's Preference Stock open for subscription.

This stock may be paid for in ful on application, or in instalments to suit purchasers.

The Company has already declared FOUR HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS att her ateo f EIGHT per cent per annum on the fully-paid Permanent Preference Stock, which was considered most satisfactory, owing to the fact that the first four years are the most expensive in the history of any company.

The Company's stock is of the par value of $100.00 per share, and is issued at $140 per share, being at a premium of 40 per cent. The premium is subject to increase without notice.

Any person desiring to secure a limited number of the shares apply to the Branch Office of the Company, 4 View Street Victoria, B. C. G. W. Jones, Local Manager.

This is a most favorable opportunity to secure preference stock in a progressive home company, with a strong board of directors, and an experienced manager and working staff. The Company, being purely Western, is in a position to pay higher dividends to its shareholders than Eastern companies. The Company has established a record for Canadian loan companies.

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The funds of the Company are loaned only upon first mortgages on improved city and town property, in small average amounts, and upon ample margin of value, and under a system whereby a portion of the principal is repayable yearly. EACH YEAR, CONSEQUENTLY, SEES THE BORROWER'S DEBT LESS AND THE COMPANY'S SECURITY GREATER.

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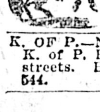

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LOST

LOST—On Friday evening, 1st March, on St. George, in front of Mr. Gibb's residence, a diamond butterfly brooch. Reward by returning to Mrs. Flumerfelt, Pemberton road. m9

LOST—On Thursday last, gold nugget pickax brooch. Reward at this office.

LOST—A parcel en Johnson street, between Prior's and the Methodist church, containing embroidery. Reward. Box 933, Colonist. m8

LOST—Nugget brooch, 2 heavy nuggets. Reward 92 Pandora or this office. m9

LOST—In James By, pointed puppy, liver and white. Anyone harboring the same will be prosecuted. Reward. T. E. Harper, telephone B426, Pine street, Victoria West. m8

LOST—White fox terrier with black spot on back, both sides of face evenly marked with brown, answering name of "Jack." Reward on returning to M. Leiser, 178 Yates street. m6

LOST—Gold rimmed spectacles in brown leather chatelaine case. Reward 95 Mears. f23

LOST OR STRAYED—Black cocker spaniel pup, 5 months old; white streak on breast, collar with red ribbon attached. Finder please telephone 1162. f13

LOST—Red Horse Blanket on Fairfield Road, near Cook street. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street j25

LOST — On Saturday afternoon lady's double hunting case gold watch, small chain with oval crystal attached. Reward at Balmoral. j13

LOST—Gordon setter, curly-haired pup. Reward at Bray's stables. j1

LOST—Probably near Beacon Hill, silver cigarette case, ribbed. Please return to Box 703 Colonist. d23

LOST—Scotch collie dog, black and tan, white on neck. Reward on return to 358 Douglas street. d24

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PUPILS WANTED—Dress-cutting school, latest method, patterns cut. 134 Fort street.

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TO LET—Small lodge room over W. C. T. U. Could be let some evenings each week. Apply above. jy20

TO LET—STORES

CHEMAINUS—To let, store and dwelling (5 rooms), beautiful location overlooking bay. Possession 1st March. For further particulars apply J. H. Menzies, Duncans, B. C. m7

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TO LET—Comfortable furnished house eight rooms for three months or longer. Excellent locality. Good servant remains if desired. 919 Colonist. m6

TO RENT—Six roomed two-storey house, Sylvia street, close to Dallas road. Good view of sea. Leeming & Co., 22 Fort stret. m7

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PRIVATE TUITION—Classics, French. German. Mr. L. Gill, 223 Yates St. mr3

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FOR RENT—One large warehouse, centrally located. Plimley Automobile Co., 15 Government street. f16

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WANTED—Eight or nine roomed residence with modern improvements, and stable, with a few acres of grounds, treed and small orchard, near Oak Bay car line preferred, for cash. State full details and location, with lowest spot cash price, to Box 930 Colonist office. m7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED TO PURCHASE — Light row boat. State price and where can be seen. Address Box 935, Colonist office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—We are in the market for 510 million feet good timber. Crown grant land only considered. Crossett Timber Co., Elgin, Ont. m9

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WANTED—A competent dressmaker by the day. Phone 1292. m2

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WANTED—Dressmakers assistants, improvers and apprentices. Apply Miss Woolridge, room 47, Five Sisters' Building. f17

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WANTED—Six carpenters at once. Apply after 5 p. m. to J. Sheppard, 12 Blanchard street.

WANTED—A boy about fifteen, also a girl. Apply Pickle Factory, Johnson street.

WANTED—Salesman. Apply by letter to Brooke, Tailor, 655 Granville street, Vancouver. m9

WANTED—Boy about 16. Good address. To learn men's furnishing business. Address, 57 Johnson street.

WANTED—Good strong boy to carry morning newspaper route. One familiar with territory around Gorge road, Burnside road, etc., preferred. Apply at Colonist office.

WANTED—Boy at Thorpe & Co.'s Soda Water Works. m1

WANTED—Farm hand. Apply, Bishop & Clark, Cadboro Bay.

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WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade; wages while learning; situations guaranteed; prepare now for spring demand; particulars free. Mohr Barber College, 206 Carrall St., Vancouver. f17

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WANTED—Youth, sixteen or seventeen, willing to learn meat cutting. Apply 210 Cook street. j23

WANTED—An honest, smart boy to carry a morning newspaper route. Must be familiar with the city. Apply at once at Colonist. j22

WANTED—Boys at B. A. Paint Co. j20

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TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, 28 Pioneer street. Call between 6:30 and 8 p. m.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board if required. Apply 187 Fort street. f10

TO RENT—Furnished rooms apply Imperial hotel or 223 Yates street. D. C. McKinnon. d30

TO LET—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms, $1.50 per week up. 94 Pandora.

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FOR SALE—White Orpingtons to make room for another breed. First prize cockerel, first prize hen, 3rd prize hen and others. J. Taylor, Hudson's Bay Co.

FOR SALE—Two young pedigreed collies. Beauties. Box 738 Colonist. j10

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good roadsters, buggies, carts and wagons; house and acre land; five room house to let, centrally located. Apply I. J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store street. o11

FOR SALE—MACHINERY

FOR SALE—Vulcan Logging Engines. We also furnish sleighs and cables. Mitchell & Ferriss. Imperial Building, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE—Light and Portable Machinery. Mitchell & Ferriss, Imperial Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. f15

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—Five roomed cottage, two lots in lawn, garden and orchard. Very desirable location, close to city, car and school. Can also purchase furniture. Further particulars address 833 Colonist.

FOR SALE—Four roomed cottage; back kitchen, water lot 45 x 140, cleared and fenced. Owner, Box 952 Colonist. m9

FINE RESIDENCE—Large corner lot; beautiful situation; almost new; twelve rooms. Particulars Box 693 Colonist. d20

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND

FOR SALE—Child's bicycle, almost new. 130 Fort street. m9

FOR SALE—16 foot boat with sail. Apply 46 Mary street. m6

FOR SALE—Great bargain, ladies' high grade English bicycle. Owner compelled to sell. Can be seen at T. Plimley's, opposite the post office f27

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for restaurant, 160 acres partly cultivated (at Wattersville, Wash.) House and barn. Selling price $2500; $300 cash, balance 3 or 5 years. J. E. Robbins, 108 Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C. m9

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE

WANTED—Comfortable furnished or unfurnished house for 6 months or more; four or five bedrooms; rent moderate every care taken. Reference given. Box 907 Colonist.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

SPECIAL OFFER—120 acre farm in Saanich, about 115 acres cleared. Splendid soil and permanent spring of water; 20 acres in fall wheat; about 60 of hay land, balance in pasture and under cultivation. 7 roomed house, stables, granary and sheds. All well fenced and in fine condition. This is one of the best farms on the Island. Apply to B., P.O. Drawer 774, Victoria, B. C. d5

FOUND

FOUND—Cocker spaniel. Box 953 Colonist.

FOUND—A Skye terrier. Box 927 Colonist.

HANDY TELEPHONE CALLS

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 131 Johnson Street....1165

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN, LTD., 30 Broad Street, for a dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished 1076

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

(Re George Everton, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the late George Everton, who died on the 26th day of January, 1907, at Victoria, B. C., are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitors herein for James Townsley and Henry Tanner, executors under the will of the said George Everton, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 15th day of March, 1907, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 13th February, 1907.

BARNARD & ROBERTSON,
Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

BUSINESS CHANCES

SHOOTING GALLERY—For Sale complete Cost $1000.00. Now a bargain. 121 Fort street. m5

WANTED—Partner or investor immediately, to share in highly profitable theatrical enterprise. Experience not essential. Edwin V. Hopkins, Broadway and Fortieth street, New York City. j10

FOR SALE—Small milk business with eight good cows. Three fresh calved. Apply 4 Rock Bay avenue. m3

FOR SALE—Milk Business, including good will, cows, horse, cart and outfit. Complete. $800. Full particulars can be had at B. C. Land & Investment Agency. Limited. 40 Government St.

FOR SALE—Light manufacturing business. very profitable and easily learned. P. O. Box 394, city. f24

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED—16 years experience with one of the largest building societies in the city of London, England. Joseph Buckley, 183 Fort street. Victoria. d12

P. R. BROWN CO., Ltd.

30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agts. Money to Loan.

$3250—Will purchase 6⅝ acres, Cadboro Bay. Sandy beach, good soil, fresh water in abundance.

MATURED FRUIT FARM—6 acres, 750 fruit trees, 2 acres raspberries, 2 acres strawberries and various other fruits. Chance for quick sale.

$5250—Will purchase new two storey residence containing 8 rooms all modern conveniences, including hot air furnace. only ten minutes walk from post office.

$3000.00—Will purchase an acre and 1-10 on Esquimalt road and car line, with dwelling of 5 rooms. This is a bargain.

$3000.00—Will purchase 2 corner acres close to Shoal Bay, with very little rock. (152)

$3150.00—Will purcase one acre with 82 fruit trees (all bearing.) New house with six rooms, barn, chicken houses, etc. Close to car line. (612.)

$5250.00—Will purchase 5 acres on Cedar Hill Cross road, all under cultivation, 6 roomed dwelling, 50 fruit trees, barn, chicken houses, etc. (192)

$6500.00—Will purchase 28 acres in Saanichton in a high state of cultivation, balance slashed and seeded, good supply of water, 5 high grade Jersey cows, 2 brood sows, 150 head of high grade hens, 10 Pekin ducks, plow, harrow, cultivator, 2 incubators, 5 brooders, seeder, lawn mower, root pulper, cowshed, chicken houses and dwelling of 5 rooms, in first class repair. This may be purchased as a going concern. (193)

$10,500.00—Will purchase 7 1-5 acres on Cadboro Bay road and close to the Agricultural Buildings. A Snap. (171)

$1400.00—Will purchase a six room cottage in first class condition, on car line and near town. Full size lot. (673)

$3700.00—Will purchase 3 acres all cleared and under cultivation at Shoal Bay. Terms if necessary. (151)

$14,000.00—Will purchase 20 to 22 acres on Victoria Arm, of which about 12 acres are cleared, no rock. southern aspect, good water, and dwelling of 5 rooms. (135)

$12,000.00—Will purchase 16 acres on Victoria Arm, with large two storey dwelling, nearly all cleared. (91)

$7800.00—Will purchase 14 acres at Gordon Head, all under cultivation, and 5 roomed cottage, stable and outbuildings, 625 young fruit trees, 1½ acres in strawberries, good view of water, 2 cows, 1 horse, cart, harness and all implements. (95)

$6300.00—Will purchase 8 5-8 acres in Gordon Head with new bungalow of 6 rooms with space in attic for 3 more. Almost 1 acre in strawberries; good view. (74)

$6000.00—Will purchase 6 1-3 acres all under cultivation, near Mount Tolmie and dwelling of 5 rooms, 1¼ acres in strawberries, logan, gooseberries, etc., and outbuildings. (73)

$2200.00—Will purchase a splendid cottage of six rooms with all modern conveniences on lot 54 x 120. Easy terms. (517)

$9000.00—Will buy a corner lot on Yates street, 60 x 120.

$4500.00—Will purchase a seven room cottage in the Work Estate near the car line on a full size corner lot. (672.)

$6000.00—Will purchase a two storey dwelling, containing eleven rooms with all modern conveniences on Yates street. Terms to suit purcaser. (671)

$16,000.00—Will purchase 240 acres in Esquimalt District, of which 35 acres are under cultivation, dwelling of 8 rooms and several outbuildings. This is worth looking into. (1131)

$32,500.00—Will purchase 320 acres in North Saanich, of which 80 acres are under plow, 1 mile of water front. This is a handsome place and a snap. (1016)

$400.00—Will purchase 45 acres on the Kokosilah river, being part of lot 37 Malahat District; small dwelling and outbuildings. (1094)

$315.00—Each will purchase a number of lots in James Bay District, bounded by Simcoe, St. Lawrence and Ladysmith streets.

$7850.00—Will purchase a 2 storey bungalow in James Bay District, containing reception hall, parlor, diningroom, sitting rooms, den, bath, toilets, kitchen, pantry, 4 bedrooms, all handsomely furnished throughout. (575)

$3150.00—Will purchase a modern Bungalow close to Beacon Hill and containing 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, pantry, bath, kitchen, basement, sewer, electric light and fixtures for a furnace. Lot 50 x 130, with alley in rear. (412)

MONEY TO LOAN.
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.
STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.
VALUATIONS MADE

S. A. BAIRD

70 Douglas St.

10 ACRES—Off Burnside road, with small outbuildings, $1600.

JAMES BAY—5 roomed cottage, $1400. Terms

JOHN ST.—6 roomed cottage, with modern conveniences, $1800.

NORTH PARK ST.—8 roomed house and lot, $1800.

JAMES BAY—2 lots on Government St., for $3450.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—110 acres, of which 20 acres are cleared, 5 roomed cottage, barn etc., some fruit trees. $5000.

$2000 buys a good dwelling near the junction of Fairfield & Dallas Rds.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of Joseph Larbonne, Deceased, Intestate, and in the matter of the Official Administration Act.

Notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, date 22nd February, 1907, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased.

All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the claim to me on or before the 22nd day of March, 1907, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of February, 1907.

WM. MONTEITH.
Official Administrator.

Tenders

Wanted tenders for the purchase of buttermilk from the Victoria Creamery Association. Also tenders for the supplying of wood for one year at the Victoria Creamery Building. Tenders will be received up to March 31, 1907.

W. F. LOVELAND, Sec.
P. O. Box 227.

F. J. O'Reilly. C. T. Cross.

CROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, MINES.
Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B. C.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

SAANICH ROAD—4 acres at end of Douglas street car line, splendid site.

GORGE ROAD—7½ acres, well located, good ground for residence sites.

OAK BAY—Choice buys in acre lots and 3 and 5 acre lots; for price apply at office.

OAK BAY—Five acres of fine soil with house, $10,000.

RICHMOND AVE.—Choice property one block from car line; 262 feet fron on Richmond with modern cottage. $5,000.00

SIX LOTS—On Beacon Hill Park, these would form a splendid compact block, for a residence. Price at office.

THREE FINE LOTS—On Scoresby St., on line of new sewers and only 200 feet from the proposed new Cook St. car line. $1,150 each.

WATERFRONT—400 feet, the finest location for wharves on Victoria harbor. Near Custom House.

MODERN COTTAGE—Pretty, modern cottage on Belcher St., $5,000.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS—On David street, overlooking Victoria Arm, $3,000.

BUSINESS LOTS—On Douglas street near city hall.

TWO BUSINESS LOTS—On Pandora, close to Douglas street.

LOT—60 x 132, on Cormorant street, with 3 houses, pays 8 per cent on $2,650.

FRUIT LANDS—We have some choice buys in this kind of property.

LOTS AND ACRE PROPERTY—In Fairfield Farm Estate; good selection.

FARM NEAR SIDNEY—121 acres cleared 115 under cultivation; suitable for subdivision, very choice.

FARM—On Pender Island.

100 Acres in Happy Valley, with stock.

100 Acres in North Saanich, with coal rights.

100 Acres on Victoria Arm, $260 per acre.

NOTE ADDRESS — Bank of Montreal Building.

LEE & FRASER

11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

GOOD COTTAGE—5 rooms, James street, large lot all modern conveniences. Price $2000.00.

OAK BAY AVENUE—Large dwelling and one acre of land. Price $8500. Including furniture

BEECHY STREET—2 Storey dwelling and lot for $2250.

Business Properties for sale.
Lots in all parts of the city.
Money to loan at current rates.
List your property with us for quick sale.
Established 1890.

J. MUSGRAVE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
17 Trounce Avenue.

FOR SALE—Thirty four Pacific Whaling Co's Shares carrying twenty-three per cent. dividend on par value.

FOR SALE—Good house, 10 rooms, with two and a half lots, fruit and shade trees. Near sea, ten minutes from post office.

FOR SALE—Full sized lot on Yates street just above lot on which Merchant's bank will build.

FOR SALE—Nine acres on Car line well adapted for sub-dividing.

NOTICE—Owing to increase of business requiring large offices, I shall move next week to premises at the corner of Broad St. and Trounce avenue.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE

Phone 918.
33 Fort Street, opposite Tourist Rooms.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—Valuable sites close in on Government, Yates and Douglas streets, from $100 per foot up.

RESIDENCES—Some most desirable residences with well laid out grounds. Fine trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., in the best residential sections of the city. Get list.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—6 roomed cottage. All modern improvements in good repair; full sized lot. Only $2100.

ACREAGE—In and around the city from $200 per acre.

BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT—On the Gorge, in garden and orchard. Ideal spot for home. Cheap.

FRUIT FARMS—Several of the best bargains near the city.

WATER FRONTAGE—Valuable sites on Esquimalt harbor and the Gorge, from 10 to 200 acres.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES—On Oak Bay and Foul Bay.

10 ACRES—In city limits. Beautiful building sites. $750 per acre.

7 1-5 ACRES—Cadboro Bay road. Five minutes from car. $8,000.

8 ACRES—Cadboro Bay road. Seven minutes from car. Al under cultivation. $10,500.

LOTS.

ST. CHARLES ST.—The best building sites between Fort street and Belcher avenue. Get particulars.

DENMAN ST.—1 acre lot close to car line. $1800.

DALLAS ROAD—2 lots for $1,000. One corner.

COLVILLE ST.—Victoria West, acre lot. $800.

CHAMBERS ST.—2 lots, $450 each.

FORT ST.—Double corner lot 60 x 120 feet. Price $3,150.

NIAGARA ST.—1 lot. Price $1,000.

FARMS.

NORTH SAANICH—About 60 acres. All under cultivation. Good buildings, excellent land. $175 per acre.

15 ACRES—On the Wilkinson road, partly cultivated, fruit trees, etc. An excellent fruit growing proposition; $4500.

GORDON HEAD DISTRICT—21 acres. $300 per acre.

SOUTH SAANICH—Slightly over 50 acres, all cultivated. Fine orchard, 5 miles out, $15,800.

THE DOMINION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

22 Trounce Avenue. Victoria, B. C.

312 ACRES—14 miles from Victoria. Government road through property, living stream all the year round. 8 acres cleared and drained. 7 acres slashed, 50 to 75 acres good land, balance heavily timbered, chiefly fir and cedar. Cabin 12 x 20. $7 50-100 per acre.

160 ACRES—Goldstream district, 3 room house, and barn, about 5 acres cleared, balance good timber. $2,500.

85 ACRES, more or less, ideal Saanich fruit land, nine miles from city, near school and postoffice, two miles from railway station; 5 room dwelling house, barn, granary, chicken houses, orchard, plenty water; horse harness, two wagons, plow, harrows, two Jersey cows, 3 heifers, two dozen chickens, etc; $5,000. Terms.

5 ACRES—Wilkinson road, next to church, including house and fruit trees. Fine stream through property; partly cultivated. $1,500.

TENDER

Wanted—Tenders for the purchase of George Everton property on Topaz avenue. Tenders to be closed March 15th.

JAMES TOWNLEY,
34 Pioneer St.

Advertise in The Colonist.

B. C. LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LARGE COTTAGE—On Upper Fort street, modern in every respect. Lot 60 x 120, facing south; $4,000. Easy terms.
100 ACRES—4 miles from Victoria, on main road; 70 acres rich agricultural land. Will grow anything; also some good timber; only $200 per acre.
VERY LARGE MODERN DWELLING—10 rooms on Cadboro Bay road, with four lots. Front and back entrance, stable, etc. $15,000. Terms.
SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED FARMS—In the Saanich peninsula. Good soil and location, suitable for subdivision. Full particulars at office.
HATLEY PARK—This beautiful property at Esquimalt, containing 232 acres with large water frontage, large portion cultivated, with modern barn and outhouses. One of the best places in the district. Will sub-divide well. Enquire for further particulars.
140 acres n Railway and Elk Lake, only nine miles from Victoria. At least 100 acres of which is rich bottom land, covered with light brush, balance has good timber. $75 per acre.
Large two storey dwelling in James Bay on car line. Modern in every respect. Full sized lot. Price $4000.
COMFORTABLE COTTAGE—In Fernwood estate, on a corner. Orchard, etc., with 4 lots. Price $4700
5 ACRES—New house, within 3 miles of post office and in good fruit growing centre. 1 acre of strawberries, land all under cultivation. City water. $6000 Terms.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—3 frontages, size 60 x 240, with buildings. A1 location. $10,500
46 ACRES—With large water frontage, 16 acres cultivated, new modern dwelling, all conveniences, water laid on. Price includes furniture, etc.; $16,000. This place is beautifully situated and would make an ideal country home.
25 acres, 5 miles from Victoria, adapted for fruit. $125 per acre.
7 roomed modern house in James Bay and 2 lots fronting on harbor house particularly well built. $8000. Terms.
BUSINESS BARGAIN—Yates street corner lot, with buildings producing good revenue, only $10,500.
2 LOTS—In James Bay, nicely situated corner, $1600.
SEVERAL CHEAP PROPERTIES for sale at Alberni. Call for particulars.
CORNER LOT and 6 roomed cottage on Oak Bay Ave., just outside city limits, $1,700.
BUSINESS CORNER in North End, grocery and two-storey modern dwelling, in good order, lot 90 x 100. Price $6,000.
FAIRFIELD ESTATE—3 of the choicest acre pieces of the estate (one a corner) $2000 per acre. 20 minutes from post office.
FAIRFIELD ESTATE—2 choice acre bits on main thoroughfare with sewer. $1800 per acre.
$800.00—½ acre all cleared fenced and planted in fruit, just outside city limits and close to car line.
BUSINESS CORNER—On Cook street, and five buildings all rented, a paying investment. Price $7500. Terms.
8 Roomed house and 2 lots on North Park Street. Price $2400.
SAANICH FARMS—One of the choicest 100 acre places left—water frontage on a beautiful bay, practically all cleared, with buildings.
METCHOSIN FARM—About 275 acres, large portion cleared, house, barns and large frontage on two roads; will make first-class fruit farm.
STOCK RANCH—At Lower Nicola, B. C. consisting of 600 acres, convenient to school, post office and railway. Stock, agricultural implements, etc.
5 ROOMED COTTAGE — Corner lot, stable etc. $1000, terms.
7 ROOMED HOUSE and full sized lot on Fort St., excelent view. $4000—Terms.
CORNER LOT on Dallas road, and 2 houses, excellent view. $3750.
ESQUIMALT RD.—Over on acre of ground and 2 large modern bungalows, comparatively new, only $6300; will sub-divide.
$3,250—Oak Bay, 3.36 acres all under cultivation, new 5-room furnished cottage with stone foundation, barn and outbuilding, fenced and has double frontage.
1 ACRE—Just off Burnside road, a corner, for one week, $1050. Good land.
3 BUSINESS LOTS—Just off Government street; 180 feet frontage, $5400.
SOOKE—About 700 acres and lake. Crown granted and timbered; $10 per acre.
$1400.—Good 6 roomed house; electric light, etc., handy to car, Victoria West.
SUBURBAN ACREAGE—Water frontage on the Arm, about 100 acres; 30 acres cleared, beautifully situated; will subdivide well
SUBURBAN ACREAGE—Shoal Bay water frontage at $800 per acre—also rich garden land at $1,500 per acre. Very choice.
VICTORIA ARM — 5½ acres, beautiful building site facing on Arm, with large water frontage and inside city limits, $15,000. The only available site left in this vicinity.
TEXADA ISLAND—Over 2,000 acres of wild land, $5 per acre
SHEEP FARM—4,000 acres, 100 acres cultivated, buildings, etc. 1000 acres of good arable land; only $15,000.
FOR SALE—320 acres at Sooke; plenty of good land; 30 acres slashed and seeded. First class cattle range. Bargain.
VICTORIA ARM — Acreage in large or small blocks, handy to Gorge car; large water frontage cheap.
BUSINESS PROPERTY—We are offering some choice property on Fort street in the business centre. Call for particulars.
SUBURBAN HOME—7 acres and modern bungalow; beautiful grounds, stables, etc. One of the best views in the city. Only 25 minutes' walk to Victoria post office.
$20.00 PER ACRE—1000 acres, accessable by water and rail, about 40 miles from Victoria, small portion slashed. Would make first class cattle or sheep ranch.
Fernwood Road—8 roomed dwelling with grounds, fruit trees, stable and outhouses. Hot air furnace. Cheap.
TO LET—Nice clean rooms, $5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.
INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.
RESIDENCES—A large list of handsome residences with grounds. Call for particulars.
$1550—6 roomed cottage and large lot only ten minutes from post office.
BUSINESS LOTS—Two full sized lots handy to Railway station. $6,300, will sell separately.
160 ACRES at Alberni, all good land and easily cleared. Price $15 per acre. Terms.
BELCHER ST.—Handsome modern dwelling, 9 rooms, corner lot (large); all in first class order; only $7500
10 ROOMED MODERN DWELLING and 3 lots, beautiful view, garden, etc. Price $10,000 for quick sale.
NEW COTTAGE—James Bay, modern in every respect, just off car line, $3000. Terms.
INVESTMENT—Five two storey buildings and full sized lot centrally located and within the business centre. $7500.

SWINERTON & ODDY
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.
102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

HALF ACRE LOT—Off Gorge road, $700.00.
2 SPLENDID LOTS—In Finlayson Estate, $750.00.
FERNWOOD ROAD—2 lots, $700 for 2.
LOT 50 x 133—Quadra street, 20 fruit trees, $750.00.
3 ACRES—On Lansdowne road, all cleared, $3500.00. Suitable for subdividing.
10 ACRES—Burnside road, 4½ miles out, with small house, $2500.00; $1500 cash; balance 6 per cent.
6½ ACRES—Saanich road, $625.00 per acre; 2 miles from P. O. A splendid site.
13 ACRES—3 miles out; $450.00 per acre, all cleared, suitable for subdivision.
17 ACRES—On Cook street, with 5 roomed house, 12 acres cleared, barn and stable, $600 per acre.
ACREAGE—In the Tolmie Estate, $500 to $800 per acre. Purchase before prices go up. Some splendid building sites can be had in this Estate.
SMALL HOUSE AND 2 LOTS—Near car line, $1,000.
JUST LISTED—6 roomed new house with all modern conveniences; concrete foundation. Lot 53 x 135 with alley at back. $2850. $1,000 cash. Balance at 6 per cent.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.
A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

VIEW ST.—30 x 120, close to Blanchard St., with good house. $2500.
ACREAGE.
SAANICH ROAD—24½ acres, would make a good chicken ranch. 6 acres of good land. $475.
CAREY ROAD—2½ acres near Garnham P.O. Very good land and nearly all cultivated. $7350
CAREY ROAD (just off) 13 acres cleared $450 per acre.
LAKE DISTRICT—5 46-100 acres, $1200.
STRAWBERRY VALE—5 acres of good land with over 300 fruit trees, 4 room cottage with stone foundation and good cellar. Good well. $3500
CADBORO BAY—1½ acres with 130 feet water frontage, 160 feet on road, good cottage and fruit trees. $6500
MOSS STREET—Good acreage at $2000 per acre.
ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—5 46-100 acres close to car line. Desirable view 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. $9000
ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—10 acres with water frontage, small cottage, high elevation—would make a splendid site for a fine residence. $6500. Land in immediate vicinity selling for $850 per acre.
SAANICH—100 acres of good land, some fine timber. $3750
SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT — Waterfront acreage. Mostly timbered at $25 per acre.
METCHOSIN DISTRICT—320 acres with 40 acres of good bottom land, some swamp and the balance hill and timber land. $9 per acre.
PROSPECT LAKE—100 acres, with new house, barns and outbuildings; boathouse and half mile lake frontage; could be sold in lots for summer houses. Ask about this.
METCHOSIN DISTRICT—100 acres of good land, a good part cultivated; house, barn, chicken houses, etc., as a going concern, and including some valuable livestock, chickens, etc. $7,000.
LAKE DISTRICT—50 acres, 6 miles from town, with good waterfront. $175 per acre.
GORDON HEAD—Five acre patches of fruit land at $300 per acre.

PEMBERTON & SON.
45 Fort Street.

E. WHITE, 100 Government St.

LARGE RESIDENCE—Henry street, near the Fountain, 12 rooms, sewered, etc. $2650.
NEW HOUSE—On Stanley avenue, $2950.
12 ACRE RANCH—Strawberry Vale, 8 acres cleared; almost new cottage, barns, excellent soil, near head of Victoria Arm, only $5,000.

E. A. HARRIS & Co.

Five-room House, 1 Acre Land cultivated, 2 miles from post office, on sea coast. Fine beach and view. $2850.

35 FORT STREET

BANNERMAN & NIVIN
103 Government St., Next Imperial Bank.

ACREAGE.
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.
A beautiful tract of land, less than half a mile from city limits, $125 an acre, all cleared and highly cultivated, with (approx.) $12,000 improvements thrown in gratis.
Full particulars and price see BANNERMAN & NIVEN.

T. G. RAYNER & CO.
Real Estate. 15 Broad St.

We have a fine list of Fruit Lands in and around the city from 200 acres down to 2 acres. These will pay you to investigate.

Saanich Fruit Lands

The Best Investment on the Market. Will double in value within a year.

Apply to
J. MUSGRAVE
17 Trounce Avenue

FOR SALE.
A BARGAIN—One of the few large tracts of land still open for subdivision close to city limits, part of Section 81, within fifteen minutes of car line. Cheapest land on the market.
Section IV., Sooke District, fronting on Sooke Harbor.
Three acres of land at car terminus in Esquimalt, having fine sea frontage.
Two water front lots at foot of Yates street, with wharf and two large warehouses.
Lots 198 and 199, corner of Yates and Wharf streets, with buildings on the whole of the lots.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with commodious sheds and offices.
For particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES.
22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING
PRICES ARE RIGHT!
JOHN COLBERT - 4 Broad Street
SOUTH OF FORT.

GRANT & LINEHAM
2 VIEW ST.

BOYD ST.—A splendid lot suitable for building site, size 69x148. Price $1100.
DALLAS RD.—A good lot fronting the road, size 66 x 165. Price $2100.
DENMAN ST.—4 fine lots, singly or en bloc. Price $1275.
CHAMBERS ST.—Lot 55 x 128. Price $450.
OAK BAY—Nearly one-half acre. Price $3500.
FREDERICK ST.—2 lots running through to St. Louis street, size 45 x 135. Price $2100.
CONSTANCE AVE.—2 lots fronting also on Nelson street. Size 60 x 85 each. Price $700.
FOUL BAY—A good waterfront lot for $500
FIRST ST.—Cor. Market, a splendid lot for $425.
DUCHESS ST. AND CADBORO BAY RD.—Lot 60 x 103. Price $500.
BELMONT AVE.—Lot 68 x 200, an excellent building site. Price $1600.
ESQUIMALT RD.—5 lots and a five roomed cottage. Price $1750. A snap.
GORGE RD.—A fine lot opposite the Methodist church. Price $1500.
FAIRFIELD RD.—A good lot in Sec. 28 for $600.
ALFRED AND CAMOSUN—A lot on very easy terms. Price $675.
FOUL BAY ROAD—2 lots 50 x 120. Price $850 for the two, or separately $450 each.
FRONT ST.—A good lot for $300, near school.
STANLEY RD.—Lot off the Esquimalt road. Price $550.

James Bay Waterfront

145 feet waterfront, deep water, large wharf, sheds, etc., in good condition. One of the best positions on the harbor. For a few days at a bargain.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE
33 Fort Street

G. B. HUGHES

Real Estate

50 Yates Street Victoria

ROBT. WARD & CO., LD.
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
Temple Building. 17 Fort St.

TWO STOREY HOUSE—6 rooms and bath, stone foundation, on Stanley avenue, $3000.
EIGHT ROOMED, TWO STOREY HOUSE—Good stable and carriage house, in first class condition, with well kept grounds, convenient to cars, on Richmond avenue. Price $5500.
FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE—On large lot 00 x 130, on Rithet street. A snap, $2000. Terms.
EIGHT ROOMED RESIDENCE—Grand location, view of the Bay, corner Dallas and Menzies street; a desirable property.
FOUR ROOMED COTTAGE—Good barn, on Rupert street. A snap, $1,000.
FOUR ACRES OF LAND—Fronting on Victoria Arm; 7 roomed bungalow. A most desirable residential property.
A NINE ROOMED RESIDENCE—On Topaz avenue, with 1½ acres of grounds, fruit trees, stable and chicken houses, sewer and water connections, 3 minutes to street car. A most desirable home; worth investigating.
Residence of 8 rooms, on Oswego street, nicely situated, well kept grounds with shrubbery.
A beautiful 8 room bungalow, corner of Caledonia avenue and Quadra street; fruit trees and lawn. (Terms can be arranged.)
A very desirable house on Rithet street with large lot.
House on Superior street, with 4 lots; fine shrubbery and fruit trees. A bargain, $10,500.
A good house of 8 rooms with 2 large lots on Richmond avenue.
Five roomed cottage on Francis avenue. A snap, $1600. Terms.
House on South Turner street. A good buy, $3100.
Residence on Superior street, with brick and stone foundation; 7 rooms and modern conveniences. Lot 80 x 175. Terms.
Desirable lots in every part of the city; also acreage.
We have a list of some of the most desirable farms on the Island in the vicinity of Duncans.
Call and list your property with us. We have clients on our waiting list for desirable property.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO.
Limited.
36 Broad Srteet.

$3200—Will buy a well finished cottage and one acre of good land. Fine orchard.
$1300—Buys a nice cottage and two lots on Cameron street.
$7500—12 roomed house and two lots, conservatory and all modern conveniences. James Bay District.
$7500—Buys large modern dwelling in James Bay, near Dallas road, suitable for boarding house.
$9000—Modern dwelling on St. Charles st. Beautiful grounds and situation.
CHOICE FARMS—In Victoria district and other parts of the Island. Give us a call and we will try to suit you.

PARSONS, LOVE & CO.

LOOK UP DUNEDIN ST.

Note its situation, proximity to car line, and street improvements to be made, and then.

REMEMBER

That we have the exclusive sale of 17 lots, all lying in the first block from Douglas street.
Prices reasonable and terms easy—¼ down and the balance spread over three years.
Call and See Our List..

PARSONS, LOVE & CO.
74 Douglas Street.

C. NEWTON YOUNG
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public, Etc.
DUNCAN'S - - E. & N. RAILWAY

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

JOHN DEAN
108 Government Street
'Phone 614

Acreage, Farm, Residential and Business Properties for Sale

$3000 down secures 2½ acres with 10-room house, 1 minute from car; balance, $3300, at 6 per cent, long time.
$800 down secures 6-room house, all modern conveniences; balance, $1000, at 6 per cent; one minute from car.
$4000 down secures first-class home and an income from two houses of $348 a year; balance, $6000, at 6 per cent; two minutes from car.
$3000 down secures a good home and an income of $200 per year, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; balance, $3000, at 6 per cent; one minute to car.
$2500 down secures first-class 10-room house and corner lot, good neighborhood; balance, $2500, at 6 per cent; three minutes from car.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sittings, by Joseph Patrick Byrne, of the City of Victoria, for leave to change the name of the London Hotel license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, which said London Hotel is situate upon the premises known as Number 67 Broad Street, on the southeast corner of Johnson and Broad streets, in the City of Victoria aforesaid, to the "Atlantic Hotel."
And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sittings by the said Joseph Patrick Byrne for a transfer of the said license granted to him to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail at the above-described London Hotel, to David Murray, of the same city.
Dated the 8th day of February, A. D., 1907.
JOSEPH P. BYRNE.

FLINT & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1889.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGTS
15 TROUNCE AVE.

$1000—Victoria West, 4 lots 50 x 125, cheap.
$1500—James Bay, 3 lots fronting on three streets.
$300—Taunton street, Fernwood Estate, nice building lot.
$1500—Viewfield Farm, 1 5-100 acres.
$2,000—James Bay, near Outer wharf, 2 lots 60 x 120 each.
$4500—City property, 5 houses paying 12 per cent. Good investment.
$700.—North Park St. Good building site 50 x 140.
$250 to $275—Gorge waterfront acreage going at a snap.
$2500—Michigan street, 2 storey house of 8 rooms; sewer connection. Lot 60 x 120.
$6000—Superior street, 7 minutes from post office, good 2 storey house and two lots 40 x 172 each.
$3500—Yates street, near Central School, nice cottage, stone foundation; lot 60x120 with stable.
$3650.—Shawnigan District. Ranch 160 acres, good 1½ story 6-room house.
FIRE INSURANCE AND MONEY TO LOAN.
List your property with us.

HEISTERMAN & CO.
75 Government St.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

PACIFIC WHALING CO.—30 shares preferred stock, with dividend of 23 per cent to be paid in June next. Ask for price.
NURSERY AND FLORIST BUSINESS—One of the oldest and best established nurseries with a large stock of shrubs, fruit and ornamental trees, fine dwelling, stable, hothouse and outbuildings, over nine acres choicest land, close to town and very valuable apart from the business. The whole will be sold as a going concern, and owner will remain a year to assist in carrying on the business. A splendid chance for the right man.
SEA FRONTAGE—Between Cordova and Telegraph Bays, adjoining Finnerty's; 25 acres with beautiful outlook, beach, etc.
GLANFORD AVENUE—11½ acres, for $2,200. A snap!
WILKERSON ROAD—10 acres, 9 of which is in grass; good cottage, water, etc. $5,000.
BELCHER STREET—Good modern house, every convenience. $6,500.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
278 Acres of Good Land at Cowichan

One mile from station, school, store, church and post office; grand road; 20 acres cleared and under cultivation, 200 acres fenced, a large amount slashed and burned; small house and barn; well watered by river and creek; also a large amount of valuable timber.

Price, $7,000.00---A Bargain

Leeming & Co., 22 Fort St.

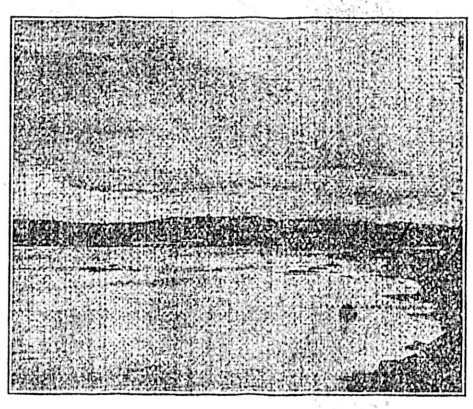
Earn 18 Per Cent. Per Annum On Your Money

Four cottages, 5 and 6 rooms each, on 2 large lots, near the Gorge, which rent for $40 per month; all new buildings with modern conveniences and in a good locality. Terms are so easy that this investment will net you 18 per cent per annum; besides, the value of the property must increase, thus earning a double income on the investment. Price $3500

A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR $10,000

12-room house with all modern conveniences, situated in one of the most desirable residential parts of the city; large conservatory, two full-size lots covered with magnificent shrubbery, gardens and tennis lawn. Easy terms.

GENERAL AGENCY CORPORATION, Ltd.
48 Yates Street Phone 163



Cordova Bay--For Sale

New bungalow, containing five rooms, water laid on; three acres of land, all cleared and fenced; 200 feet sea frontage; one acre in garden and orchard, 60 trees in full bearing, apples, pears, plums and prunes, small fruit, remainder in grass.
Barn, stable, buggy shed, large woodshed, 2 poultry houses and runs.
The property extends to high-water mark, with private road to beach.
PHOTOS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE

R. S. Day & Beaumont Boggs
42 Fort Street. Established 1890.

CHOICE
JAMES BAY PROPERTY

I have a number of choice
RESIDENTIAL LOTS
—ON—
MEDANA AVENUE
JAMES BAY

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME

S. A. STADEN
31 Fort Street. REAL ESTATE
Phone 655.

TO LET

Five Houses. Entirely renovated. Centrally located. Rent $8 to 15 per month.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
159 Yates Street.
Phone A750. Residence A680.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings for sale.
Agents for The Moore & Whittington Lumber Company
Mill Phone B1108.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes. 26

For
Acreage, Business and Residence Property
In all parts of the City
Apply to
A. W. BRIDGMAN
Established 1858 41 Government Street

The NATIONAL FINANCE CO., Ltd
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.00.
FOR SALE LOTS

Oak Bay Avenue	$600	Manchester Street	450
Niagara Street	1100	Gladstone Street	450
Cadboro Bay Rd	700	Richmond Avenue corner	1000
Prior Street	500	Bank Street	600
Queen's Avenue	1000	Foul Bay Road	450
Field Street	750	Camosun Street	675
Haughton St.	325	Pandora Street	700
Milne Street	550		

EASY TERMS
Houses, Lots and Acreage in all parts of the city
PRIVATE FUNDS CAREFULLY INVESTED

OFFICE: 35 YATES STREET
'Phone 1363. (Late KNOTT & REID) P. O. Box 275.

CANAVAN & MANNELL
MINES AND TIMBER
Tel. 1399. 33 & 35 Five Sisters' Block

Manitoba Fire Assurance Company

L. U. CONYERS & CO.,
AGENTS
18 View Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. T. L. MEYER

Has moved his office to No. 32 Langley Street, where he has all sorts of real estate to sell, viz:
8-room house and full-sized lot, Rock Bay Avenue $3500
6-room house and 2 acres, Burnside road $6500
12 acres, Swan Lake, at, per acre $400
4 acres, near Exhibition Buildings, with buildings $6800
17 acres, Richmond road $20,000
Property in Alberni. Come and see the list.

32 LANGLEY STREET

V. C. MADDOCK & CO.

BELMONT AVENUE—We have a few of the best building sites in this choice residence district, which we are offering (on good terms) at $1000
JAMES BAY—Fine building lots, 60x122, high and dry, on a good street, at $750
HOUSE FOR SALE—In James Bay, dining room, drawing room, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, bath, all modern, large lot, on a corner, beautiful lawn and garden. Price $4500
FARM LAND—70 acres, all under cultivation, 1400 feet waterfront. This is worth looking up.

10 BROAD ST. PHONE 1407

TO RENT

$20.00 PER MONTH—6-room cottage, bath, city water, stables, chicken houses, etc., standing on 5½ acres of splendid land, all under cultivation; over 100 fruit trees in full bearing, also small fruits; right on car line.

$20.00 PER MONTH—6-room cottage, stables, chicken houses and barns; standing on 5 acres of splendid land; large orchard in full bearing; 8 minutes from car line.

THE BEST VALUE IN THE SHAPE OF A RENTED PROPERTY IN OR NEAR THE CITY

GRANT & LINEHAM
2 VIEW STREET

FOR SALE---SOUTH SAANICH

FARM 100 ACRES, 65 CLEARED

Good house, 8 rooms; barns, stables, orchard, etc.; close to station, church, school, post office, stores, blacksmith shop, etc. The above is in a high state of cultivation and is without doubt the finest farm which can be obtained at the price.
Immediate possession can be obtained.

W. Y. McCARTER
REAL ESTATE
18 Trounce Avenue - - - - - - Victoria

SALE OF LOTS IN THE OAK BAY SUBDIVISION

TUESDAY NEXT
At 9 a. m.

TUESDAY NEXT
At 9 a. m.

The choicest suburban lots. Magnificent outlook from every point of the compass. You can make no mistake in choosing location. Property situated between Bowker acreage and Hudson's Bay land shortly to be put on the market. Considered by experts to be a section unsurpassed anywhere for natural beauty and scenic attractions.

The Coming Residential Quarter

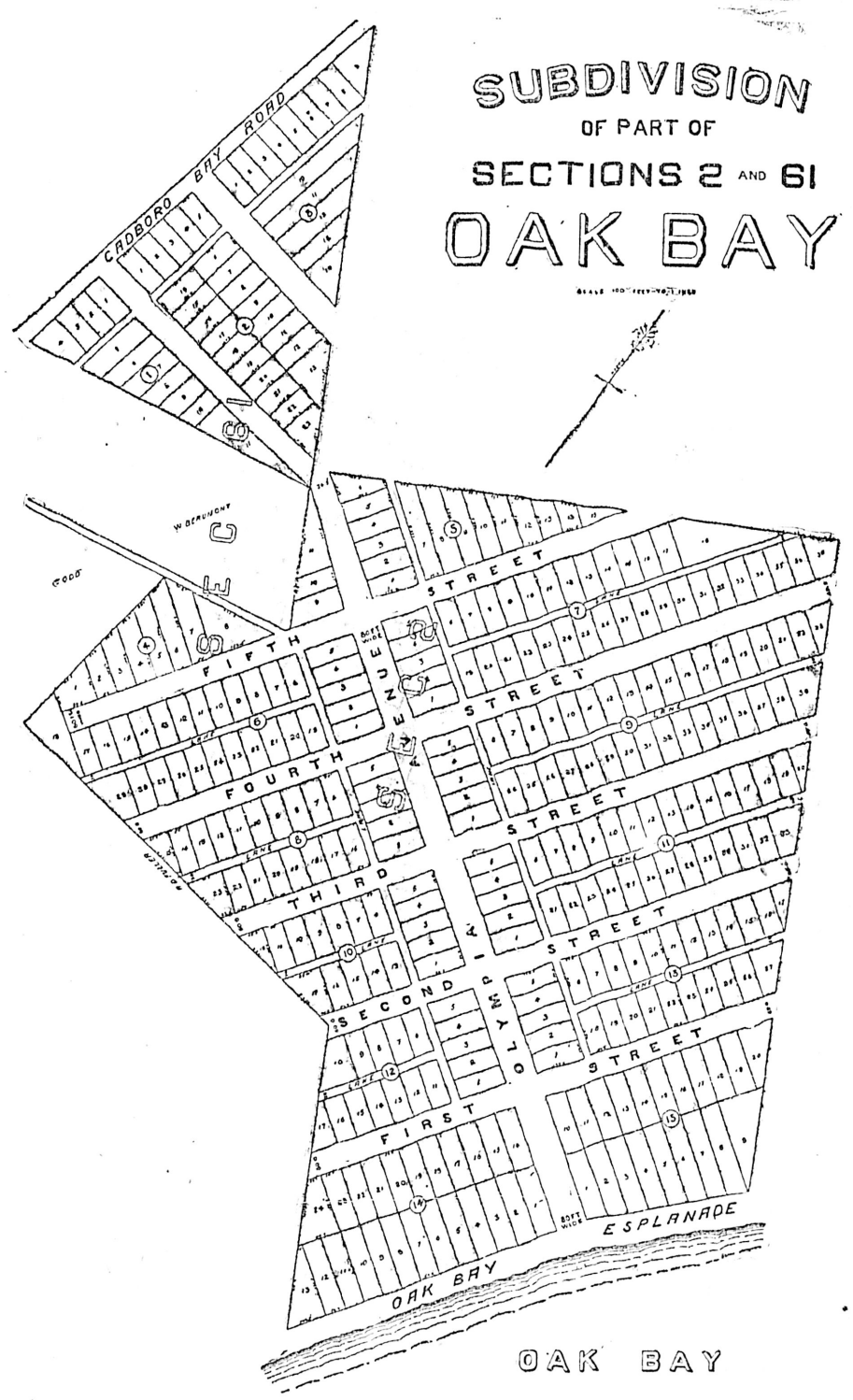
With the Beach Drive extended to Cadboro Bay and the street railway passing the main road face of this subdivision you are assured of good returns.

LOTS

From $300.00 to $400.00. Corners $50.00 extra.

Terms Easy

$100.00 Cash, balance in quarterly payments over two years at 6 per cent.



A Chance to Make Money

Buy The Best

EXTRACT FROM LAST SUNDAY'S COLONIST.

New Tourist Hotel May Soon Be Built---Men From the Prairies Have Eyes on Willows Beach

It is reported, upon what appears to be reliable authority, that a new and modern tourist hotel will be erected upon a portion of the property recently purchased by Northwesterners from Mrs. Mary Bowker. The site is an admirable one for such a building, fronting upon one of the most beautiful beaches to be found in the vicinity of Victoria.

As far as can be gathered those who contemplate this venture believe that the Willow's beach, surrounded as it is with a country which, though undeveloped, is exceedingly picturesque, can be made a centre of attraction to the large numbers of visitors expected here during the summer season of each year. Even now, without any artificial beautification or conveniences as would be provided by a hotel such as is proposed, it is one of the most popular local resorts. The bathing there is, beyond exception, the best to be obtained anywhere in the vicinity. Good fishing may be had at almost any time, while the scenery is grand, the water for miles in all directions being broken by pretty islets while in the distance may be clearly or dimly discerned—according to the atmospheric condition—the snow-capped summit of Mount Baker.

Only a short distance from the property, upon which it is proposed to construct a hotel, is the large block of land recently purchased from the Hudson Bay Company by Messrs. Oldfield & Gardner of Winnipeg, and which is being subdivided for sale.

With a hotel at the beach and a park-like residential area in the immediate neighborhood, it is predicted that this section of the city would become one of the most charmng and most widely patronized pleasure spots adjoined to Victoria.

Buy While Prices and Terms Are Easy. Wednesday Will Be Too Late

GRANT & LINEHAM

No. 2 VIEW STREET